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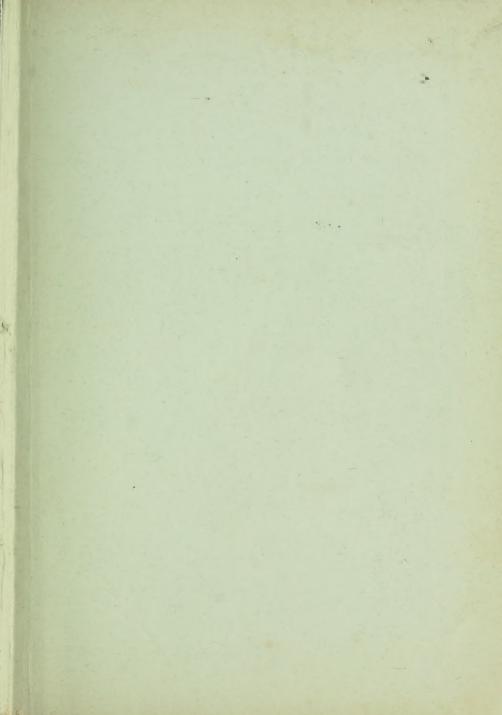
HAVERFORD COLLEGE

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HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

Vol. VII

TENTH MONTH, 1908

No. 1

THE LIVER RY OF S

Reports of the Board of Managers
President of the College and
Treasurer of the Corporation
1907=1908



Issued Quarterly by Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

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THE CORPORATION

OF

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

REPORTS OF

BOARD OF MANAGERS

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
TENTH MONTH 13TH, 1908.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY PHILADELPHIA

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CORPORATION

President. V.7-8
T. WISTAR Brown235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
Secretary.
J. Stogdell Stokes Ioii Diamond St., Philadelphia
Treasurer.
Asa S. Wing409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
Term Expires 1909.
EDWARD BETTLE, JR
JAMES WOOD
Justus C. Strawbridge School Lane, Germantown, Phila.
ABRAM F. HUSTONCoatesville, Pa.
SAMUEL L. ALLEN
THOMAS F. BransonRosemont, Pa.
SETH K. GILFORD Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.
CHARLES J. RHOADSGirard Trust Co., Phila.
Term Expires 1910.
RICHARD WOOD
JOHN B. GARRETTRosemont, Pa.
Howard Comfort
Francis StokesLocust Ave., Germantown, Phila.
George Vaux, Jr404 Girard Building, Phila.
STEPHEN W. COLLINS
Frederic H. Strawbridge801 Market St., Phila.
J. Henry Scattergood
Term Expires 1911.
†CHARLES HARTSHORNEMerion, Pa.
Benjamin H. Shoemaker205 N. Fourth St., Phila.
Walter Wood400 Chestnut St., Phila.
WILLIAM H. HAINES1136 Ridge Ave., Phila.
Francis A. White
Jonathan Evans
JOHN M. WHITALL512 Church Lane, Germantown, Phila.
ISAAC SHARPLESSHaverford, Pa.
T. WISTAR BROWN, President, Howard Comfort, Secretary,
235 Chestnut St., Phila. 529 Arch St., Phila.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Executive Committee.

JOHN B. GARRETT EDWARD BETTLE, JR. JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE GEORGE VAUX, JR. HOWARD COMFORT ASA S. WING

RICHARD WOOD JAMES WOOD FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE JOHN M. WHITALL

CHARLES J. RHOADS

Committee on Finance and Investments.

†CHARLES HARTSHORNE WILLIAM H. HAINES Francis A. White

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Committee on Accounts.

FRANCIS STOKES JONATHAN EVANS

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Library Committee.

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WALTER WOOD

Committee on College Property and Farm.

SAMUEL L. ALLEN FRANCIS STOKES

ABRAM F. HUSTON Frederic H. Strawbridge

JOHN M. WHITALL

The chairman of the Board of Managers is ex-officio a member of all standing committees.

[†] Deceased 10-30-1908.

FACULTY

ISAAC SHARPLESS, ScD., LL.D., L.H.D.
President and Professor of Ethics

ALLEN CLAPP THOMAS, A.M. Librarian and Professor of History

*LYMAN BEECHER HALL, Ph. D. John Farnum Professor of Chemistry

*FRANCIS BARTON GUMMERE, Ph.D., LL.D. Professor of English and German

HENRY SHERRING PRATT, Ph.D. David Scull Professor of Biology

JAMES ADDISON BABBITT, A.M., M.D. Physical Director and Associate Professor of Physiology

RUFUS MATTHEW JONES, A.M., LITT.D.
Professor of Philosophy

OSCAR MARSHALL CHASE, S.M. Registrar of the College and Instructor in Drawing

ALBERT SIDNEY BOLLES, Ph.D., LL.D. Lecturer on Commercial Law and Banking

DON CARLOS BARRETT, Ph.D.
Professor of Economics

ALBERT ELMER HANCOCK, Ph.D. Associate Professor of English and German

^{*} Absent 1908-09.

LEGH WILBER REID, Ph. D. Professor of Mathematics

WILLIAM WISTAR COMFORT, Ph.D. Associate Professor of Romance Languages

WILLIAM WILSON BAKER, Ph.D. Associate Professor of Greek

FREDERICK PALMER, Jr., A.M. Dean and Instructor in Physics.

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WILLIAM HARTAS JACKSON, A.M. Associate Professor of Mathematics

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WILLIAM HENRY COLLINS, A.M. Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

CHARLES RUGLAS HOOVER, S.B. Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

CORPORATION OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE, 1908

To the Corporation of Haverford College:

The reports of the President of the College and of the Treasurer of the Corporation, presented herewith, give a full account of the affairs of the College and the finances of the Corporation for the past year, and to these reports we refer for such information.

The income from the various Funds belonging to the Corporation and receipts for Board and Tuition have met the expenditures for the year. It is most gratifying to your Board that we can report that we have thus lived within the bounds of our income.

We have received donations during the year amounting to eleven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and twenty-five cents (\$11,940.25), besides an addition to one of the Funds of nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000), par value, of certain corporate bonds.

The debt of the Corporation has been reduced from ninety thousand, eight hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-two cents (\$90,842.22), as reported one year ago, to eighty-five thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty cents (\$85,761.40).

The following changes have occurred in the membership of the Board during the year:

William H. Jenks, owing to the pressure of other engagements, resigned in Eleventh Month, 1907, and his resignation was with regret accepted. President Isaac Sharpless was elected by the Board in his place.

Our beloved friend and fellow Manager, David Scull, died the Eleventh Month 22nd, 1907.

His interest in Haverford College was life long. He graduated at the College in the Class of 1854, and became a Manager of the Corporation in 1865, serving in that capacity until his death. He was Treasurer of the Corporation from 1866 to 1883.

- He conceived and carried out the plan for purchasing the land on the east side of the College Lane, and financed the purchase so that eventually the College will own the land and the houses built upon it free of incumbrance.

He was warmly interested in every effort made for the advancement of the College, a liberal contributor to College purposes, and always concerned for the best welfare of the students.

The College has lost by his removal a concerned and generous supporter, and the members of the Board personally, in common with so many others, have lost a dear and greatly valued friend.

J. Henry Scattergood was elected by the Board a Manager to fill the vacancy thus created.

An interesting event of the Collegiate year just opening will be the commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the College in the opening of Haverford School, on Tenth Month 28th, 1833. The occasion was referred to in the Report of President Sharpless last year, and the event will be celebrated on the lines he suggested.

The occurrence of such Anniversaries naturally furnishes occasions for thought and reflection. Haverford School was founded by concerned members of the Religious Society of Friends to give to the sons of Friends a collegiate education (although at first the name of College was avoided) under the guarded religious influences of the Society. The School later became in name what it had always been in fact, a College, and admission to it was granted to others than the sons of Friends.

At these Anniversary seasons the question arises with peculiar insistence, how has the concern of the Founders fared in the progress of the years. Has the original purpose been forgotten, neglected, or abandoned?

Remembering that all human institutions are subject to change, the real inquiry is not, is the College which is now in our keeping the School which the Founders established. This would be an idle question. All experience demonstrates that only a negative answer could be given to it.

Neither is it profitable to ask whether Haverford College is what the Founders expected Haverford School would become. If we believe, as we surely do, that the Founders acted up to their knowledge and sense of apprehended duty, so far as the imperfections of human nature and the limitations of human affairs admitted, the question for us is, are we solicitous to do the same thing.

We also believe in an education under the safeguards and preserving power of religious influences, and we have no confidence in any form of education divorced from such influences. The conditions which surround us are not those which existed when this work began,

but it is just as important now as then that the College should train, or endeavor to train, the young men under its care to meet life manfully, prayerfully, commending to them that religious faith and trust which is an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast in all the stress of human affairs; that the College should, in the language of an address of the Managers issued in 1833, "turn out well instructed, serious, reflecting, and useful men." It was as our predecessors succeeded in accomplishing this end that their efforts were successful, and so it will be with us and with those who come after us in this trust.

On behalf of the Board,

T. Wistar Brown,

President.

Howard Comfort,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Tenth month 12, 1908.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers:

The President reports the register of at- Attendance tendance during the last and present years as follows:

1907-1908.

Faculty Grads. Seniors Juniors Sophs. Freshmen Total 21 -5 30 32 39 164 37

1908-1909.

Faculty Grads. Seniors Juniors Sophs. Freshmen Total 181 21 36 32 39 51

This classification places the special students with the class with which they are most closely identified.

We are fortunate in having so little permanent change to record in the faculty for the coming year. Dr. Francis B. Gummere will be absent during the present year for rest and literary work. His classes will be under the care of Dr. Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Albert E. Hancock and Thomas K. Brown, Jr., of our faculty.

Dr. Lyman B. Hall also has his year of absence, spending it in Germany. His work will

be taken by Fletcher B. Coffin, A.M., late instructor in chemistry in Harvard University.

Dr. Alfred C. Garrett, who has given us his valuable services as Lecturer on the Bible for three years past, finds himself unable to continue them. The Board has cordially thanked him for his scholarly work, which he has offered without compensation.

Public Lectures and Events The lectures and other public affairs for the last collegiate year were as follows:

Haverford Library Lectures, 1908:

"The Gospel and Modern Man," three lectures by Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. 2nd mo. 14th—The Old Gospel in a New Age.

2nd mo. 17th—The Gospel and Modern Scholarship.

2nd mo. 18th—The Gospel Tested by Life.

.The Thomas Shipley Lecture on English Literature:

"The Sonnets of Shakespeare," by Professor Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvania.

5th mo. 4th, 1908.

Other Lectures:

"Forests, Plains and Deserts of the United States; a Study in Plant Geography and Distribution" (illustrated), by Professor John W. Harshburger, of the University of Pennsyl-

vania. Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Scientific Department of the Loganian Society.

1st mo. 15th, 1908.

"Orchard, Shade Tree, Shrub and Flower Pests and Their Treatment" (illustrated), by Mr. J. S. Briggs, Special Inspector and Demonstrator for Division of Zoology, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Citizens' Association.

2nd mo. 24th, 1908.

"Political Conditions in Pennsylvania," by William H. Berry, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Address delivered under the auspices of the Civic Club.

3rd mo. 24th, 1908.

Other Public Events:

Presentation to the College of Oil Portraits of Peter Collinson, Dr. John Fothergill and John G. Whittier. Addresses made by Dr. Spencer Trotter, of Swarthmore College, and by President Sharpless and Dr. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College.

12th mo. 17th, 1907.

Annual contest in extemporaneous speaking, between the Sophomore and Freshman classes, for the Everett Society Medal.

5th mo. 7th, 1908.

Annual contest in oratory, between the Senior and Junior classes, for the Alumni Prize. 5th mo. 22nd, 1908.

Commencement Day. Commencement exercises in Roberts Hall, with address by Wilfred P. Mustard, Ph.D., Professor of Latin in Johns Hopkins University. Informal Alumni program. Alumni business meeting.

6th mo. 10th, 1908.

Improvements and Donations

During the past summer the interior of Barclay Hall has been renovated. Partitions cutting the Hall into three separate sections have been built, and a new doorway and stairway give admission to the northern end. The plumbing has been entirely renewed, and much painting and general repairs accomplished. Our buildings, with the exception of those used for farm purposes, are now in good repair.

Increased storage for water has been furnished, and a plant for the better care of the sewage has been constructed near the barn. The total cost of all these improvements has been about \$8,000.00, more than half of which has been donated.

A plot of ground of about two-thirds of an acre, near the house occupied by Professor Thomas, on which an undesirable block of buildings was about to be erected, was purchased by the college at an expense of \$1,-

900.00. The roads in the college grounds, through the generosity of Frederic Strawbridge, have been greatly improved. We are indebted to Lucy B. Roberts for a complete card catalogue, made at considerable expense, of the Charles Roberts Collection of Autograph Letters, which she had previously given to the college. This collection may now be readily used for purposes of research, and it is desired that it be available to all interested scholars. Our late friend, Samuel R. Shipley, donated to the college oil portraits of Dr. John Fothergill, Peter Collinson and John G. Whittier. The two former were copies of existing portraits now in London. The other was an original made by Bass Otis in Philadelphia, in 1837. On an interesting evening biographies of the three Friends were read to a large company in Roberts Hall.

From the same donor, we have received a collection of casts in fictile ivory of noted friezes and other works of art, over seven hundred in number. The collection, which is a beautiful and valuable one, has been placed in a case in the library.

The Young Men's Christian Association has New Hall been growing in earnestness and effectiveness for several years past. It has taken broad views of Christian truth, and, without sacrificing fundamental beliefs, has placed conduct and religious experience ahead of theological statements. By so doing it has been able to

unite in one working body the whole force of Christian influence in the college. Support has been furnished to Robert L. Simkin in China. In the neighboring fields of Preston and Coopertown its work has been unusually effective, and its influence within the college has been potent for good.

The offer to contribute a building for this work, made by Alfred Percival Smith ('84), comes, therefore, at a time when it will be most appreciated. The cost of the building will be about \$30,000.00. Besides ample room for the Y. M. C. A. activities it will be a social center for the alumni and undergraduates. At the request of the donor the functions of the building will be determined and managed by a committee appointed by the Alumni Association, consisting of the Presidents of the College, of the Alumni Association, and of the Y. M. C. A. ex-officio, and six other alumni.

Summer Schools It seems wasteful to have our halls and grounds and library unused during three months in summer time, when they are so well adapted to the purposes of conventions and summer schools. Unless the Board disapproves I should like to encourage their use in this way. The object of a college should be to be educative and helpful in every profitable way. Possibly the new movement initiated some months ago by a promise of a gift of \$50,000 may be able to conduct a series

of summer schools for serious study of the social and religious problems of the age.

The following are the more important regulations made by the faculty during the year:

1. Students will not be credited with more hours per week than those which the professor meets them, except with the approval of the President.

2. The regulations for granting the degree of Master were made more rigid and definite.

- 3. The rules adopted by the students and approved by the faculty for conducting "honor examinations" were modified to secure greater decorum. It was decided that they had been effective in eliminating deception.
- 4. Students with a certain number of conditions will be deprived of participation in intercollegiate athletic, musical, etc. activities, as players, performers or managers.
- 5. The entrance requirement for physics has been increased.

One of the tendencies of the time which should encourage every friend of education, is to increase the salaries of college teachers. There are certain advantages of the profession, scholarly associations, opportunities for research and writing, long vacations and the possibility of great influence, which will always compensate to some extent for the lack of financial reward. The successful teacher will never receive the income of the successful doctor or lawyer, and it is not desirable

Faculty Regulations

Professors' Salaries

that he should. What he usually wants is to be relieved of the pressure of poverty, to be enabled to live in a modest way in comfort, to be able to procure books and other necessities of his trade, to enjoy the society of fellow workers in conventions and elsewhere, and to have an assurance of some provision for himself and family in old age.

In many cases this reasonable demand has not been possible. But everywhere there are signs that colleges are awaking to the transcendent importance of this provision, and proportionately more money is going in this direction than in the past.

Haverford has probably been comparatively liberal to its teachers, but until a recent reference in the Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was published in May, 1908, we were probably unaware of the fact that we were entitled to special mention. This Foundation was established particularly to distribute the income of ten million dollars, since increased to fifteen, as pensions to retiring professors. In the course of its work it performs also the valuable service of investigating the educational and financial management of the colleges and classifying them, thus becoming a sort of clearing-house for collegiate ideas. Its reference to Haverford College will, therefore, be read with interest.

"One of the most striking of these policies is that

adopted by Haverford College. The income of Haverford College is exceeded by the income of about one hundred and fifteen colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, but only eight of these one hundred and fifteen institutions pay higher salaries to their professors. The least rich of these eight has an income six times larger than Haverford. That the policy of the college is to concentrate its energies upon salaries rather than equipment and other expenses can be seen also from the following note, appended by the college authorities to the answer returned to the inquiries of the foundation: 'The expense of teaching is great; (1) because this is an expensive suburb of Philadelphia, and rents and wages are high; (2) because we have very few men in lower grades, but professors teach lower as well as upper classes; (3) because we want men of human interests and character as well as scholarship, and the choice is limited; (4) because we mean to keep some men who would command high salaries in the best universities.' In the light of this announcement, by the college authorities, it is not surprising that the faculty at Haverford is of very high merit. It should be noted that this high average of the Haverford professors does not mean good salaries paid to some men at the expense of the incomes of other men. The Haverford associate professor and instructor hold the same relative financial position among associate professors and instructors as the Haverford full professors among full professors. It is evident, also, that these high salaries do not mean the combination of what would be two salaries elsewhere, and therefore an unusual burden of work placed upon the Haverford teacher. for the proportion of professors to students is one to eleven, and the proportion of the entire instructing force to students is one to seven. The entrance requirements of Haverford are equal to those required by the largest universities, and it is one

of the thirteen colleges and universities in the United States requiring fourteen units or over for admission, that admits students to the freshman class only by examination. Haverford College is, therefore, apparently entitled to the conspicuous credit of having placed before everything else the consideration of its teachers."

While this is probably deserved, we are yet unable to requite our professors as their services merit, and we are carrying on the institution, making heavy demands upon them for moral and intellectual qualities, at salaries all too meager.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary At the date of writing, preparations for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college are nearly completed. About sixty colleges have accepted our invitation to send delegates as guests of the college.

Many Haverfordians from a distance will be present, and it may be safely assumed that it will be the largest gathering of our old students ever held. The complete proceedings will be published as a bulletin of the college.

We are indebted to Henry Cope '69, Frederic H. Strawbridge '85, to several officials of the college and to others for much hard labor in preparation for the event.

Library

During the year ending Ninth-month 30th, 1908, there were added to the library 1461 volumes, of which 848 were bought, 275 were gifts, 6 were exchanges for duplicates, 130 came from the United States Government "on

deposit," and 202 were periodicals and pamphlets bound.

The total number of bound volumes in the library on the above date was 50,413.

During the year 7293 volumes were withdrawn for use outside the building. Of this number, 3453 were withdrawn by students, 2739 by members of the faculty and others connected with the college, 629 by residents on the college grounds and in the neighborhood, and 472 volumes were withdrawn for use over night.

The library, as usual, is under obligations to a number of friends of the college for gifts. Owing partly to the practical completion of the collection of standard English fiction, presented by the Class of 1900, the number of gifts is considerably less than in the recent year.

Each year emphasizes the need for storage room. The cases now in the library will be practically full at the end of the present college year, and a stack room should be erected as soon as possible.

Beginning with 1887-88 the number of students in successive years has been as follows:

Growth in

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95-96	 											. 9	9
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02-03	 											11	7
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05-06	 		 									14	2
06-07	 	٠.										14	7
07-08	 											14	3
08-09	 											16	0

The growth has been slow and not uniform. The growth in efficiency, whether measured by the endowment, the salary list, or the physical equipment, has been more rapid. We can probably do more and better for one hundred and sixty students now than for half that number twenty years ago. We shall be unable to increase farther in numbers without more dormitories and more accommodations for lectures, recitations and laboratory work. The latter should probably take precedence. Physical equipment for teaching is greatly needed.

ISAAC SHARPLESS,

Haverford College, *President*. 10th mo. 5th, 1908.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FACULTY 1907-1908

BABBITT, JAMES A.—The Sphere of the Physical Director in College Athletics, Politics and Finance. Physical Education Review, March, 1908.

Athletic Number, Haverford College Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 4, Sixth Month, 1908.

BAKER, WILLIAM W.—Review of Owen and Goodspeed's Homeric Vocabularies. Classical Review, Vol. XXII, pp. 128-129.

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- Bolles, Albert S.—When is a Bank the bona fide Owner of a Check left for Deposit or Collection? Law Review and American Law Register, Vol. LVI, pp. 375-383.
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The Figurative Negative in Romance Literature. Modern Language Notes, February, 1908.

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Review of Becquer's *Legends, Tales and Poems* (edited by E. W. Olmstead, Ph.D.). Modern Language Notes, November, 1908.

- Gummere, Francis B.—Chapter on *Popular Ballads*, in The Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. II. Cambridge (England) University Press, 1908. With W. S. Hinchman, *Lives of Great English Writers*. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston, 1908 Overdone Instruction in English. The Nation, Educational Number, September 19th, 1907. Ballad Origins. The Nation, August 27th, 1907.
- Hancock, Albert E.—John Keats, a Literary Biography,
- pp. 234. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston, 1908.

 JACKSON, WILLIAM H.—The Law of the Earth's Nocturnal Cooling. Monthly Weather Review, May,
- Jones, Rufus M.—Quakerism: A Religion of Life. Headley Bros., London.

1908.

The Abundant Life. Headley Bros., London. Social Law in the Spiritual World. Third edition, Headley Bros., London.

- PALMER, FREDERICK, JR.—Volume Ionisation Produced by Ultra-Violet Light. Nature, April 23rd, 1908.
- Pratt, Henry S.—Parallel Development in Trematodes. Science, Vol. XXVII, New Series, page 489.
- Reid, Legh W.—The Elements of the Theory of Algebraic Numbers, pp. 450. In press. The Macmillan Co.
- THOMAS, ALLEN C.—Editorial work on the Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia.

SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE

For the Year ending Eighth mo. 31st, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Income from investments:	
General Endowment Fund\$	4,952.55
Thomas P. Cope Fund	273.72
Edward Yarnall Fund	247.86
Alumni Library Fund	566.66
Isaiah V. Williamson Fund	755.66
John Farnum Memorial Fund	1,841.33
John M. Whitall Fund	501.70
Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund	225.00
David Scull Fund	1,997.63
Edward L. Scull Fund	555.58
New Library Fund	294.01
Wistar Morris Memorial Fund	208.26
Mary Farnum Brown Library Fund	1,613.86
Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund	371.06
Saráh Marshall Scholarship Fund	346.93
Israel Franklin Whitall Fund	538.20
Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund	34,260.38
Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	1,217.31
John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible	
Study, etc.	5,651.47
Ellen Waln Fund	508.58
Clementine Cope Endowment Fund	1,072.55
Thomas Shipley Fund	229.50
Elliston P. Morris Fund	46.75
Joseph E. Gillingham Fund	2,388,62

The President Sharpless Fund	
Board and tuition, cash	2.99 5.00
	\$ 58,777.99
Board of professors	
Rents	0,4
Farm	11120
Stationery, etc.	, ,,
Income credited to Contingent Account	
	025.61
Donations:	
For Barclay Hall Improvements\$ 4,05	0.00
For cash addition (beside \$19,000 in	
bonds) to John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study and Religious Teach-	
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	5.00 5.00
	0.00
	2.00
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roi horary, prizes, etc	\$ 11,940.25
Money borrowed temporarily	56,400.00
Investments:	
General Endowment Fund\$ 13,500	
	0.00
Edward Yarnall Fund	
Alumni Library Fund	
John Farnum Memorial Fund	
John M. Whitall Fund	
	\$ 71,038.75

Balance on hand Eighth month 31st, 1907: In the hands of the President\$ In the hands of the Treasurer	7.08	1,796.19
	\$	268,439.91
PAYMENTS.		
Salaries\$	45.800.00	
Provisions	17,384.77	
Wages	12,629.85	
Repairs and improvements	6,948.55	
Fuel and lights	5,086.50	
Interest	4,084.85	
Family expenses and furniture	2,644.93	
Lawn and garden	2,527.34	
Taxes	1,150.81	
Incidentals	427.85	
Scientific equipment	1,163.16	
Gymnasium and athletics	179.79	
Printing and advertising	1,023.10	
Insurance	861.50	
Books, etc., from income Alumni Library		
Fund	573.83	
Books, etc., from income New Library		
Fund	294.01	
Books, etc., from income Mary Farnum		
Brown Library Fund	992.65	
Lectures from income Mary Farnum Brown		
Library Fund	400.00	
Lectures from income Thomas Shipley Fund	50.00	
Prize from income Elliston P. Morris Fund	80.00	
Lot of land adjoining college property	1,900.00	
	\$	106,203.49
Scholarships and Fellowships:		
Income General Endowment Fund\$	· -	
" Thomas P. Cope Fund	300.00	

" Edward Yarnall Fund...... 200.00

Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund "Richard T. Jones Scholarship	900.00
Fund	225.00
" Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund	9,200.00
" Mary M. Johnson Scholarship	
Fund	400.00
" Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund	400.00
" Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	1,400.00
" Joseph E. Gillingham Fund	800.00
_	\$ 15,325.00
Paid out of special donations:	
For new power plant\$	1,064.87
For road improvements	1,092.30
For salaries	730.00
For Barclay Hall improvements	410.36
For scholarships	600.00
For casts of Fictile Ivories	707.78
For furniture in Roberts Hall	456.00
For books, prizes, etc	366.91
-	\$ 5,428.22
Paid temporarily on account of loans using	
funds awaiting reinvestment	\$ 81.000.00
funds awaiting reinvestment	\$ 81,000.00
Investments:	
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$	4,950.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund	4,950.00 990.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund	4,950.00 990.00 990.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund	4,950.00 990.00 990.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc.	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60 3,860.00 2,669.40
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc Joseph E. Gillingham Fund	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc Joseph E. Gillingham Fund Balance on hand Eighth month 31, 1908:	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60 3,860.00 2,669.40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\frac{1}{
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc Joseph E. Gillingham Fund Balance on hand Eighth month 31, 1908: In the hands of the President\$	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60 3,860.00 2,669.40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$58,748.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc Joseph E. Gillingham Fund Balance on hand Eighth month 31, 1908:	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60 3,860.00 2,669.40 \$ 58,748.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc Joseph E. Gillingham Fund Balance on hand Eighth month 31, 1908: In the hands of the President\$	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60 3,860.00 2,669.40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$58,748.00
Investments: General Endowment Fund\$ Edward Yarnall Fund John Farnum Memorial Fund Israel Franklin Whitall Fund Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc Joseph E. Gillingham Fund Balance on hand Eighth month 31, 1908: In the hands of the President\$	4,950.00 990.00 990.00 7,920.00 37,368.60 3,860.00 2,669.40 \$ 58,748.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending Eighth month 31, 1908.
Expense of running the College, as per Treasurer's
Statement\$106,203.49
Net cash receipts for Board and Tuition, Rents, Farm and from all other sources connected with the business of the College
Leaving a deficiency of
Leaving net surplus applicable to previous deficits\$ 4,143.01
THOMAS P. COPE FUND. Founded 1842.
Par value of invested funds
Total fund
Paid for the Thomas P. Cope Scholarships 300.00
Taid for the Thomas 1. Cope Scholarships
Balance on hand at end of the year\$ 7.4.76
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND. Established 1847 and increased from time to time since.
Par value of invested funds\$ 94,400.00
Principal uninvested
Total Fund\$103,700.97
Income received during the year 4,952.55
Paid for scholarships
\$ 4,952.55

EDWARD YARNALL FUND.

Founded 1860.

Par value of invested funds	077
Total fund\$ Income on hand at beginning of year\$ 5.47 Income received during year247.86	6,147.46
\$	253.33
Paid for the Edward Yarnall Scholarships	200.00
Income on hand at end of year\$	53.33
ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND.	
Established by the Alumni Association, 1863.	
Par value of invested funds\$	
Principal uninvested	1,267.09
Total fund\$ Income on hand at beginning of year\$110.33 Income received during the year566.66	11,467.09
\$	676.99
Paid for books, etc	573.83
Income on hand at end of year\$	103.16
ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON FUND.	
Founded 1876 and increased 1883.	
Par value of invested funds\$	21,766.66
Principal uninvested	18.64
Total fund\$ Income on hand at end of year\$126.08	21,785.30
Income received during the year 755.66	
\$	881.74
Paid for scholarships	900.00
Income overdrawn at end of year\$	18.26

JOHN FARNUM MEMORIAL FUND.

Established 1878, increased by Legacy of Elizabeth H. Far in 1899.	num
Par value of invested funds\$ 39,8	00.00
Principal uninvested	40.00
Total fund	

JOHN M. WHITALL FUND.

Founded in 1880.

Par value of invested funds\$ Principal uninvested	* *
Total fund\$ Income received during the year	501.70
Appropriated for salaries	501.70

RICHARD T. JONES SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Founded by Will of Jacob P. Jones, 1885.

Par value of the fund\$	5,000.00
Income received during the year	225.00
Paid for Richard T. Jones Scholarship	225.00

DAVID SCULL FUND.

Founded 1885.

Par value of invested funds	
Principal uninvested	323.73
Total fund\$	46,623.73
Income received during the year	1,997.63
Paid toward salaries etc	T 007 63

EDWARD L. SCULL LEGACY.

Received in 1885.

Received in 1885.	
Par value of invested funds\$	12,100.00
Principal uninvested	
	737
Total fund\$	12.171.57
Income received during the year	
Appropriated for salaries	555.58
rippropriated for sataties	222.20
NEW LIBRARY FUND.	
Founded 1892.	
Par value of invested funds\$	* /
Amount uninvested	245.18
_	
Total fund\$	
Income received during the year	294.01
Paid for books, etc	294.01
WISTAR MORRIS MEMORIAL FUND.	
Founded 1892.	
Par value of invested funds\$	5,000.00
Income received during the year	208.26
Appropriated for salaries	208.26
MARY FARNUM BROWN LIBRARY FUNI)
Founded 1892.	
Par value of invested funds\$	
Amount uninvested	674.93
Total fund\$	
Income received during the year	1,613.86
Income appropriated for books, etc\$992.65	
Income appropriated for lectures 400.00	
Income transferred to principal 221.21	
\$	1,613.86

ISRAEL FRANKLIN WHITALL FUND.

Founded 1896.

Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$ Income received during the year Appropriated for salaries	538.20

MARY M. JOHNSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Founded 1897.

- 21	
Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund	8,395.00
Income received during the year	436.22 400.00
Income on hand at end of year\$	

SARAH MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Founded 1897.

Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$ Income on hand at beginning of the year\$ 42.84 Income received during the year 346.93	7,771.19
\$	389.77
Paid for Sarah Marshall Scholarships	400.00
Income overdrawn at end of the year\$	10.23

JACOB P. JONES ENDOWMENT FUND.

Founded 1897.

Tounded 1097.
Par value of invested funds\$635,236.88
Amount uninvested
Total fund
Income received during the year
\$ 34.260.38
CLEMENTINE COPE FELLOWSHIP FUND. Founded 1899.
Par value of invested funds. \$24,800.00 Amount uninvested 297.70
Total fund\$ 25,097.70 Income on hand at beginning of the year\$ 546.60 Income received during the year 1,217.31
Paid for fellowships
Income on hand at end of year\$ 363.91
JOHN FARNUM BROWN FUND FOR BIBLE STUDY AND RELIGIOUS TEACHING.
Founded 1900 and increased later.
Par value of invested funds
Total fund\$151,277.68
Income received during the year 5,651.47

\$ 5,651.47

Income appropriated for salaries, etc......\$5,600.00
Income transferred to principal account...... 51.47

ELLEN WALN FUND.

Founded 1900.

Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$	
Income received during the year	508.58
Income appropriated for general expenses	508.58

CLEMENTINE COPE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Founded 1904.

Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$	0 ,
Income received during the year	1,072.55
Income appropriated for general expenses	1,072.55

THOMAS SHIPLEY FUND.

Founded 1904.

Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$ Income on hand at beginning of the year\$298.50 Income received during the year	5,225.09
\$	528.00
Income appropriated for lectures	50.00
Income on hand at end of the year\$	478.00

NATHAN BRANSON HILL TRUST.

Fund Established in 1904, held in trust by Minneapolis Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn. No income received during the year.

ELLISTON P. MORRIS FUND.

Founded 1906.

Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
-	100./5
Total fund\$	1,188.75
Income on hand at beginning of year\$72.03	
Income received during the year	0 m0
Paid during the year for prize	
<u> </u>	
Income on hand at end of the year\$	38.78
JOSEPH E. GILLINGHAM FUND. Founded 1907.	
Par value of invested funds\$	
Amount uninvested	117.25
Total fund\$	53,117.25
Income received during the year\$	2,388.62
Income appropriated for scholarships\$ 800.00 Income appropriated for general expenses	
Theome appropriated for general expenses 1,500.02	2,388.62
THE PRESIDENT SHARPLESS FUND.	
Founded 1907.	
Par value of invested funds\$,,
Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$	7.110
Income received during year	338.10
income added to principal	330.10
HENRY NORRIS FUND. Founded 1907.	
Par value of invested funds\$	
Amount uninvested	534-35
Total fund\$	5,534.35
Income received during year	217.37
Income appropriated for general expenses	217.37

SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS. General Endowment Fund.....\$ 103,700.07 Thomas P. Cope Fund..... 6,033.21 Edward Yarnall Fund..... 6,147.46 Alumni Library Fund..... 11,467.00 Isaiah V. Williamson Fund..... 21,785.30 John Farnum Memorial Fund..... 40,140.00 John M. Whitall Fund..... 10,475.89 Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund..... 5,000.00 David Scull Fund..... 46,623.73 Edward L. Scull Fund..... 12,171.57 New Library Fund..... 7,245.18 Wistar Morris Memorial Fund..... 5,000.00 Mary Farnum Brown Library Fund..... 34,174.93 Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund..... 8,395.00 Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund..... 7,771.19 Israel Franklin Whitall Fund..... 12,546.87 Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund..... 651,069.18 Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund..... 25,097.70 John Farnum Brown Memorial Fund for Bible Study and Religious Teaching..... 151,277.68 Ellen Waln Fund 11,097.10 Clementine Cope Endowment Fund..... 31,108.75 Thomas Shipley Fund 5,225.00 Elliston P. Morris Fund..... 1,188.75 Joseph E. Gillingham Fund..... 53,117.25 The President Sharpless Fund..... 7,445.17 Henry Norris Fund..... 5,534.33 being \$25,343.71 more than reported one year ago, as follows:

Income credited to principal for Contingent Account 605.01

Variations from par in price of securities......\$ 2,415.75

Additions by Founder of same, to the John Farnum Brown Fund, for Bible Study and Religious

Income credited to principal, as provided in terms of

21,712.17

SPECIAL FUND.

Barclay Hall improvements\$	3,639.64
New Science Hall	1,370.00
Salaries	200.00
Prizes, etc.	131.51

\$5,341.15

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Corporation of Haverford College for the year ending Eighth month 31, 1908, of which the foregoing is a summary. We have compared his payments with the vouchers therefor, and find the same correct. There was a cash balance in his hands on that date of \$530.04, exclusive of \$1,205.16 in the hands of the President of the College.

Philadelphia, Tenth month 12, 1908.

We have examined the securities belonging to The Corporation of Haverford College, and find them to agree with the foregoing statement of the Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Tenth month 12, 1908.

LIST OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE

1907-1908

Norman Penney 2	8
Dr. A. S. Bolles	5
Howard Comfort	4
Mrs. Charles Roberts	6
Pennsylvania State Librarian 2	0
G. and E. C. Peirce	4
C. G. Hoag	6
F. P. Stearns	5
G. L. Raymond	3
N. J. Geological Survey	3
A. J. Edmunds	Ţ
and many other single volumes and pamphlets.	

CASH DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 8th MONTH 31st, 1908

Horace A. Beale, Jr. 25.00 T. Wistar Brown 3.992.17 Wm. W. Cadbury 20.00 John D. Carter 5.00 Class of 1896 20.00 Class of 1905 172.00 William M. Coates 100.00 Stephen W. Collins 100.00 Edward T. Comfort 100.00 Howard M. Cooper 25.00 Alfred C. Garrett 20.00 John B. Garrett 50.00 R. M. Gummere 10.00 R. M. Gummere 25.00 F. C. Haines 50.00 Furman S. Howson 10.00 William H. Jenks 100.00 Lewis J. Levick 50.00 Theodore H. Morris 100.00 William H. Morris 100.00 A. L. Pennock 5.00 J. J. Pharo 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood 50.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00	Samuel L. Allen\$	200.00
T. Wistar Brown 3,992.17 Wm. W. Cadbury 20.00 John D. Carter 5.00 Class of 1896 20.00 Class of 1898 10.00 Class of 1905 172.00 William M. Coates 100.00 Stephen W. Collins 100.00 Edward T. Comfort 100.00 Howard M. Cooper 20.00 Henry Cope 25.00 Alfred C. Garrett 20.00 John B. Garrett 50.00 Richard M. Gummere 10.00 R. M. Gummere 25.00 F. C. Haines 50.00 Furman S. Howson 10.00 William H. Jenks 100.00 Lewis J. Levick 50.00 Theodore H. Morris 100.00 William H. Morris 100.00 A. L. Pennock 5.00 J. J. Pharo 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood 50.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00		25.00
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John D. Carter. 5.00 Class of 1896 20.00 Class of 1898. 10.00 Class of 1905. 172.00 William M. Coates 100.00 Stephen W. Collins 100.00 Edward T. Comfort 100.00 Howard M. Cooper 20.00 Henry Cope 25.00 Alfred C. Garrett 20.00 John B. Garrett. 50.00 Richard M. Gummere 10.00 R. M. Gummere 25.00 F. C. Haines 50.00 Furman S. Howson 10.00 William H. Jenks 100.00 Lewis J. Levick 50.00 Theodore H. Morris 100.00 William H. Morris 100.00 A. L. Pennock 5.00 J. J. Pharo 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00	Wm. W. Cadbury	0.22
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Class of 1898. 10.00 Class of 1905. 172.00 William M. Coates 100.00 Stephen W. Collins 100.00 Edward T. Comfort 100.00 Howard M. Cooper 20.00 Henry Cope 25.00 Alfred C. Garrett 20.00 John B. Garrett. 50.00 Richard M. Gummere 10.00 R. M. Gummere 25.00 F. C. Haines 50.00 Furman S. Howson 10.00 William H. Jenks 100.00 Lewis J. Levick 50.00 Theodore H. Morris 100.00 William H. Morris 100.00 A. L. Pennock 5.00 J. J. Pharo 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00		
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R. M. Gummere. 25.00 F. C. Haines 50.00 Furman S. Howson 10.00 William H. Jenks 100.00 Lewis J. Levick 50.00 Theodore H. Morris 100.00 William H. Morris 100.00 A. L. Pennock 5.00 J. J. Pharo 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood 50.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00		
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Lewis J. Levick. 50.00 Theodore H. Morris. 100.00 William H. Morris. 100.00 A. L. Pennock. 5.00 J. J. Pharo. 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood 50.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00		
Theodore H. Morris. 100.00 William H. Morris. 100.00 A. L. Pennock. 5.00 J. J. Pharo. 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts. 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood. 50.00 A. D. Schrag. 10.00		50.00
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A. L. Pennock 5.00 J. J. Pharo 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood 50.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00		
J. J. Pharo. 20.00 Charles J. Rhoads 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood 50.00 A. D. Schrag 10.00		
Charles J. Rhoads. 750.00 Lucy B. Roberts. 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood. 50.00 A. D. Schrag. 10.00		_
Lucy B. Roberts. 456.00 Alfred G. Scattergood. 50.00 A. D. Schrag. 10.00		750.00
Alfred G. Scattergood. 50.00 A. D. Schrag. 10.00		
A. D. Schrag. 10.00	·	
Samuel R. Shipley 707.78	Samuel R. Shipley	707.78

A. Percival Smith	400.00
Isaac T. Starr	50.00
Francis R. Strawbridge	50.00
Frederic H. Strawbridge	2,092.30
Fred A. Swan	20.00
Frank H. Taylor	40.00
George Thomas, 3d	25.00
B. A. Tomlinson	20.00
Wilson Townsend	50.00
John M. Whitall	1,100.00
R. N. Wilson	5.00
Asa S. Wing	450.00
James D. Winsor	50.00
George Wood	25.00
Stuart Wood	125.00
Walter Wood	225.00

\$11,940.25

TWELFTH ANNUAL EVERETT MEDAL ORATORICAL CONTEST, 1908

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING

FIFTH MONTH 7TH.

ANNUAL ALUMNI PRIZE CONTEST IN ORATORY, 1908

FIFTH MONTH 22ND

"A PLEA FOR LOCAL OPTION"Joseph Passmore Elkinton, '08
"A Leader of Men"Clarence Creadick Killen, '09
"THE SOCIAL TREND"James Carey Thomas, '08
"Hugo Grotius: Scholar of Peace" Howard Milton Lutz, '09
"THE FEUDS OF THE CUMBERLAND"Jesse William Crites, '08
"CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS"Paul Van Reed Miller, '09

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT DAY

SIXTH MONTH 10TH, 1908.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- II.00 A. M.—I. Commencement Exercises in Roberts Hall.

 I. Introductory remarks by President Sharp-
 - 2. Announcement of Prizes and Honors.
 - 3. Conferring of Degrees.
 - 4. Address to the Graduates by Wilfred P.
 Mustard, Ph.D., Professor of Latin in
 Johns Hopkins University.
- 12.15 P. M.—II. Presentation of Cricket Prizes in front of Founders Hall.
- 12.30 P. M.—III. Luncheon on the Lawn.
- 1.30 P. M.—IV. Alumni Cricket Game on Cope Field.
- 3.00 P. M.—V. Alumni Baseball Games on Walton Field and the Front Lawn.
- 4.30 P. M.—VI. Afternoon Tea (for Alumni and Invited Guests) served by the Campus Club in the Mary Newlin Smith Memorial Garden.
- 6.30 P. M .- VII. Alumni Business Meeting in Roberts Hall.
- 7.30 P. M.—VIII. Alumni Supper (for Alumni and Invited Guests) on the Lawn.
- 8.30 P. M.—IX. Singing.

The Charles Roberts Collection of Autograph Letters (Roberts Hall) was on exhibition from 9.00 A. M. until 9.00 P. M.

SCHEDULE OF RECITATIONS FOR THE COLLEGIATE YEAR 1907-1908

	٧ ،	0.30	10.20	1 17 20	1.30 2.00 3.00	
	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30		
SECOND DAY		Bib. Lit. II Bib. Lit. IV Bib. Lit. II Bib. Lit. III	Bib. Lit. V French IV. Physics VI Chem. IV History IV Greek III (Math. V)	German V Engin. I Astron. I Econ. II (Math. XIV) (Engin. IIb)	Chemistry Govern. I Phil. II and III Engin. IV Latin III Biol. IX Biol. Va. Vb (Math. VII) Engin. III	
SEC		Bib. Lit. II Bib. Lit. III English II	English III (Biol. VI) Bib. Lit. III	French I Greek I	Greek II French II Latin II	
THIRD DAY	Econ. III and IV Phil. I Engin. V Biol. X	Phil. Va and Vb Econ. I	German III Econ. V. VI Geology I French A Chem. I	History III	Physics II Physics VII English V English XII Biol. Lab. Va, Vb German IV (Govern. II) Engin, III	
Тн	Latin II Math. Ia', Ib' Math. Ia, Ib	Biol. II Latin I	Math. IIa and IIb Eng. Ia, Ib	Spanish I German II German I		
FOURTH DAY	Latin III Biol. VIII Math. IIa and IIb	Phil. IV Latin IV German A Math. IV Math. HIa and HIIb Greek H French H	Bib. Lit. V French IV Physics VI Chem. IV History IV Greek III (Math. V) English III (Biol. VI)	German V Engin. I Astron. I Econ. II (Math. XIV) (Engin. IIb)	Phil. II and III ——————————————————————————————————	
	Math. Ia, Ib		Math. Ia', Ib'		Latin I History I	
)AY	Eng. VIII Latin III Biol. VIII Math. IIa and IIb Math. Ia, Ib	Phil. IV Latin IV German A Math. IV Math. IIIa and IIIb Greek II French II	Med	Meeting ——Engin. IV— Greek A Greek ——Chemistry— Math. VI Eng. —Engin. III— History III Frence Spanish I Engli (Biol) German II Phys German I Latin		
SIXTH DAY	Econ. III and IV Phil. I Engin. V Biol. X Latin II Math. Ia', Ib' Meth. Ia, Ib Econ. III	Phil. Va and Vb Econ. I Physics I Biol. II Latin I	German III Econ. V, VI Geology I French A Chem. I Math. IIa and IIb Eng. Ia, Ib	Greek A Math. VI History III Spanish I German II German I	— Physics II — Physics VII — Eng. VIa English XII — Biol. Lab. Va, Vb — German IV (Govern. II) — Engin. III — Chem. I Lab. — French I Biology I Greek I	
SEVENTH DAY	and IV O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	German A Math. IV Math. IIIa and IIIb Lab.—— Lab.——		Hours enclosed in parentheses () were not offered in 1907-1908 Biol. IV, one hour or more by arrangement, was offered as an elective for 1907-1908. Eng. = English Engin. = English		
German I Math. Ia', Ib' History I Eng. = English Engin. = Engineering						

STATED MEETING OF THE CORPORATION AND OF THE MANAGERS

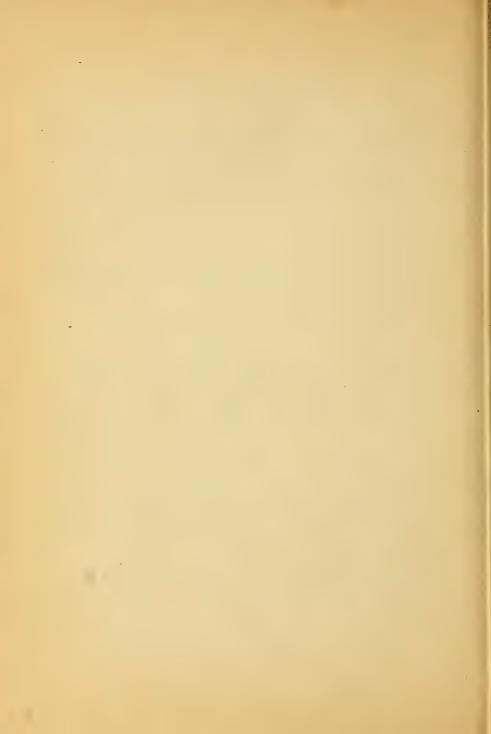
The Annual Meeting of "The Corporation of Haverford College" is held on the second Third-day in the Tenth month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Stated Meetings of the Managers are held on the third Sixth-day in the First, Third, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh months.

LEGACIES

The friends of the College, including former students, and all who are interested in the promotion of sound learning, are invited to consider the College in the disposition of their estates by will.

FORM OF LEGACY



HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

Vol. VII

FIRST MONTH, 1909

No. 2

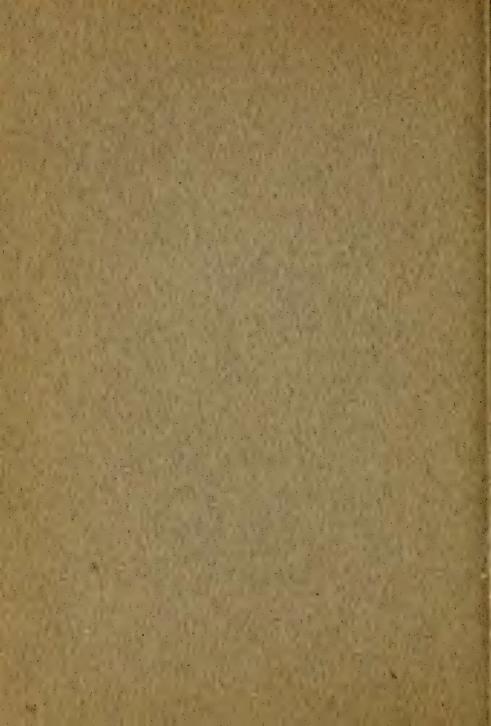
Catalogue

1908-1909



Issued Quarterly by Haverford College, Haverford, Pa

Entered December 10th, 1902, at Haverford, Pa., as Second-Class Matter under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894



CATALOGUE

OF

Haverford College

1908-1909



HAVERFORD, PA.

Press of
THE JOHN C. WINSTON Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CALENDAR.

College Year 1908-1909 began*9th Mo. 23
Thanksgiving Recess
Winter Recess began12th Mo. 23
Winter Term began, 1909*1st Mo. 7
Second Half-year begins*2d Mo. 8
Spring Recess begins4th Mo. 17
Spring Term begins*4th Mo. 26
Senior Class Day
Commencement and Alumni Day, 19096th Mo. 11
Examinations for Admission6th Mo. 14-15-16
1909-1910.
Examinations for Admission9th Mo. 20-21-22
Examinations for Admission9th Mo. 20-21-22 College Year 1909-1910 begins*9th Mo. 22
Examinations for Admission9th Mo. 20-21-22
Examinations for Admission

Commencement and Alumni Day, 1910.....6th Mo. 10 Examinations for Admission6th Mo. 13-14-15

^{*}The first classes at the beginning of each term are held promptly at half-past nine o'clock. No absences from them are excused, unless clearly unavoidable.



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

In the spring of 1830, a meeting of a few Friends in Philadelphia, shortly followed by a similar meeting in New York, originated Haverford School. The two committees expressed the object of their efforts as follows: "The members of the Society of Friends, having hitherto labored under great disadvantages in obtaining for their children a guarded education in the higher branches of learning, combining the requisite literary instruction with a religious care over the morals and manners of the scholars, . . . and carefully preserving them from the influence of corrupt principles and evil communications, it is therefore proposed that an institution be established in which the children of Friends shall receive a liberal education in ancient and modern literature and the mathematical and other sciences."

The sum supposed to be necessary, forty thousand dollars, was raised without great effort, and the committee went out to seek a location. "We wished to procure," they say, "a farm in a neighborhood of unquestionable salubrity—within a short distance of a Friends' meeting—of easy access from this city at all seasons of the year . . . and one that was recommended by the beauty of the scenery and a retired situation." They then reported that, of the many places inspected by them, the only one

which combined all the advantages was one of one hundred and ninety-eight acres (since increased to two hundred and twenty-five) "near the eight-mile stone of the Lancaster turnpike." They explained the present and prospective merits of the farm, the beauty of the natural woods, the unfailing springs of purest water, the nearness to the new Pennsylvania Railroad, in words which the succeeding decades have amply justified.

In the autumn of 1833 the school opened with twenty-one students, under the charge of a superintendent, who looked after the government, order and domestic economy of the family, a teacher of Ancient Languages and Ancient Literature, a teacher of English Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy, and a teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosphy.

The regulations of the new school were rigid. The bounds and hours of the boys were very strictly prescribed. All the details of the daily program were arranged with great care, and, if the elaborate provisions of a number of wise men for the normal growth of students could convert boys into perfect men, the students of those early days had every advantage.

The school thus established grew rapidly into prosperity and debt. The charges were low, the teachers were liberally paid, and the years which followed were marked by a constant endeavor to produce a maximum of good results from very limited funds. The financial deficiencies were made up in a liberal spirit and a constant growth was maintained by frequent subscriptions. All this time the school was justifying the effort by the quality of its results and was making for itself an increasing number of friends.

One of the first acts of the committee, after provision for absolute necessities, was to construct a gymnasium and make arrangements for systematic physical work. They were determined that the advantage gained by the salubrity of the surroundings should not be lost by want of exercise. Under their care the lawn was graded at considerable expense, and foreign and native trees set out with the design to make it a great arboretum. Cricket, a game not then known elsewhere in America, was introduced and has continued to flourish. A greenhouse and a flower garden were established and maintained for twenty years by the work of the boys. The idea that has done harm elsewhere, that schools are places for mental development only, had no foothold here; but morals, muscles, and senses received their due share of culture.

In 1845 a temporary suspension was declared to allow the funds to accumulate and to give time for the collection of an endowment. This suspension lasted three years.

In 1852 the Observatory was built and supplied with an 8½-inch equatorial and a 3¾-inch transit. In 1856 the school was changed to a college, and was authorized by the Legislature to grant degrees; but previously to this time the course had been as extended as in most colleges. It was still hampered with a preparatory department, which was not abolished until 1861. In 1863, Alumni Hall, containing an auditorium and ample accommodations for the library, was built. In 1877, Barclay Hall, with its private dormitories and study-rooms, was erected by friends of the College at a cost of eighty-two thousand dollars. The Chemical Laboratories were improved

in 1878. The Observatory was enlarged in 1883, for the accommodation of a 10-inch telescope. The Mechanical Laboratory was established in 1884 and was provided with a new building in 1890; this was burned down in 1806, and Whitall Hall, a new three-story structure. was built. The Biological Laboratory was established in 1886 and the Physical Laboratory in 1888. Since then the following buildings have been added to the college equipment: Chase Hall, for lectures and recitations, in 1888; the Cricket Shed in 1803; the enlargement of the nave and the south wing of Alumni Hall in 1808; Lloyd Hall in 1800; the large and well-equipped Gymnasium, presented by the Alumni at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, in 1000: Roberts Hall, the gift of Lucy Branson Roberts, for public lectures and college offices, and Merion Hall, a dormitory, remodelled from the old Grammar School building, in 1903; in 1905, a Dining Hall with offices and kitchen, erected by subscription of graduates and friends of the College; in 1906, a permanent building for the heating and lighting plant; and in 1007, the enlargement of Merion Hall by remodelling the adjoining gymnasium building, providing accommodations in all for thirty-seven students. The whole of Alumni Hall is now available for the housing of the library, which contains over fifty thousand volumes. Various donations and bequests were received during these years, and in 1897 the Jacob P. Jones endowment, worth about a million dollars, came into the possession of the College.

During this time Haverford had developed into a fully organized college. Many rules, adapted to boys of

boarding-school age, had been modified or abandoned, though enough restraint was retained to provide against demoralization. The standard of admission was raised. Students of any denomination were admitted. The number of teachers was increased sixfold. The annual charge was increased from two hundred dollars to five hundred dollars,* which still fails to represent what the College has to pay for professors' salaries and the board and care of students.

In general two students occupy a study-room and each has his private bed-room adjoining. A few single rooms are also available. Some of the professors live in the halls with the students, and others have houses on the grounds.

The College has a remarkably pleasant and heathful location in the township of Haverford, Delaware County,† Pa., nine miles west of the center of Philadelphia, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The buildings are surrounded by grounds of about sixty acres, tastefully laid out, with a great variety of trees and shrubbery. These grounds provide excellent fields for cricket, football, golf, tennis and other field games, a running-track, and a pond for skating.

Retaining the old idea of a "guarded education" and "religious care over morals and manners," the College has sought to attain these ideals, and has measurably succeeded, by appeals to Christian principle and manliness rather than by the exercise of arbitrary power.

^{*}According to the situation of the room the price may vary from \$375 to \$575.

[†]Haverford Post Office is in Montgomery County.

CORPORATION

President. T. Wistar Brown......235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Secretary. J. Stogdell Stokes....1011 Diamond St., Philadelphia Treasurer. Asa S. Wing..........409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia BOARD OF MANAGERS Term Expires 1909.

Term Expires 1910.

RICHARD WOOD400 Chestnut St., Phila.
John B. GarrettRosemont, Pa.
Howard Comfort529 Arch St., Phila.
Francis Stokes 704 Locust Ave., Germantown, Phila.
GEORGE VAUX, JR404 Girard Building, Phila.
STEPHEN W. COLLINS69 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Frederic H. Strawbridge801 Market St., Phila.
J. Henry Scattergood648 Bourse Building, Phila.

Term Expires 1911.

T. WISTAR BROWN, President, 235 Chestnut St., Phila.

Howard Comfort, Secretary, 529 Arch St., Phila.

^{*}Deceased 10th mo. 30, 1908.

1908-1909

FACULTY

ISAAC SHARPLESS, Sc.D., LL.D., L.H.D. President and Professor of Ethics

ALLEN CLAPP THOMAS, A.M. Librarian and Professor of History

*LYMAN BEECHER HALL, Ph.D. John Farnum Professor of Chemistry

*Francis Barton Gummere, Ph.D., LL.D. Professor of English and German

HENRY SHERRING PRATT, Ph.D. David Scull Professor of Biology

JAMES ADDISON BABBITT, A.M., M.D. Physical Director and Associate Professor of Physiology

Rufus Matthew Jones, A.M., Litt.D. Professor of Philosophy

OSCAR MARSHALL CHASE, S.M. Registrar of the College and Instructor in Drawing

ALBERT SIDNEY BOLLES, PH.D., LL.D. Lecturer on Commercial Law and Banking

Don Carlos Barrett, Ph.D. Professor of Economics

Albert Elmer Hancock, Ph.D. Associate Professor of English

LEGH WILBER REID, Ph.D. Professor of Mathematics

^{*}Absent 1908-09.

WILLIAM WISTAR COMFORT, PH.D. Associate Professor of Romance Languages

WILLIAM WILSON BAKER, Ph.D. Associate Professor of Greek

FREDERIC PALMER, JR., A.M. Dean and Instructor in Physics

LEON HAWLEY RITTENHOUSE, M.E. Instructor in Engineering and Electricity

WILLIAM HARTAS JACKSON, A.M. Associate Professor of Mathematics

RICHARD MOTT GUMMERE, PH.D. Instructor in Latin

THOMAS KITE BROWN, JR., A.M. Instructor in German

WALTER MANN MITCHELL, Ph.D. Instructor in Astronomy

FELIX EMMANUEL SCHELLING, PH.D., LITT.D. Lecturer on English

FLETCHER BARKER COFFIN, A.M. Instructor in Chemistry

WILLIAM HENRY COLLINS, A.M. Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

CHARLES RUGLAS HOOVER, A. M. Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory

JOHN OTTO RANTZ,
(Graduate of the Williamson Trade School)
Assistant in the Mechanical Laboratory

STUDENTS.

The letters in the last column denote the courses taken. The letter A denotes the Arts course, S the course in General Science, and E the course in Engineering.

TEACHING FELLOWS.

Brown, Carroll Thornton, A.B., (Haverford College), Westtown, Pa.

Whitson, Walter Wilkin, A.B., (Haverford College), Far Rockaway, N.Y.

SENIOR CLASS.

Mt. Airy, Pa.	E
Philadelphia, Pa.	E
Stavanger, Norway	A
Avondale, Pa.	S
Guilford College, N. C.	A
Washington, D. C.	A
Philadelphia, Pa.	S
Mount Royal, N. J.	A
Stamford, Conn.	E
Wilmington, Del.	A
Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Merchantville, N. J.	S
Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Llanerch, Pa.	A
Wichita, Kans.	S
Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Ercildoun, Pa.	A
Highland, Ohio	S
	Philadelphia, Pa. Stavanger, Norway Avondale, Pa. Guilford College, N. C. Washington, D. C. Philadelphia, Pa. Mount Royal, N. J. Stamford, Conn. Wilmington, Del. Philadelphia, Pa. Merchantville, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. Llanerch, Pa. Wichita, Kans. Philadelphia, Pa. Ercildoun, Pa.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE					
Mott, Richard Henry	West Branch, Iowa	S			
Myers, Frederick, Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	S			
Pennypacker, Joseph Whitake		A			
Philips, David Leon	Kennett Square, Pa.	Α			
Raiford, Edward Paul	Conley, Va.	S			
Ramsey, Frank McCracken	Sterling, Kans.	S			
Sandt, Walter Correll	Philadelphia, Pa.	A			
Sharpless, Thomas Kite,	West Chester, Pa.	A			
Shoemaker, Edwin	Philadelphia, Pa.	S			
Spaeth, Reynold Albrecht	Mt. Airy, Pa.	S			
Spiers, Mark Herbert Carver	Wayne, Pa.	S			
Stokes, Joseph Warrington	Moorestown, N. J.	S			
Taylor, Frederick Raymond	Philadelphia, Pa.	S			
Thompson, Charles Baker	Baltimore, Md.	A			
Underhill, Robert Lindley M	urray				
	Ossining, N. Y.	Α			
Watson, Matthew Herbert	Eudora, Kans.	A			
JUNIOR CLASS.					
Allinson, Edward Page	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Α			
Barrett, Lawrence Haney	Indianapolis, Ind.	A			
Bryant, Henry Earlham Collings					
	Lansdowne, Pa.	E			
Cadbury, Earl Shinn	Haverford, Pa.	A			
Cary, Donald Bush	Baltimore, Md.	S			
Clark, Charles Fygis	Philadelphia, Pa.	A			
David, Edward Wandell	Germantown, Pa.	A			
Develin, Joseph Chubb	Philadelphia, Pa.	A			
Edwards, Earle Nelson	Philadelphia, Pa.	S			
Froelicher, Charles Mitchell	Baltimore, Md.	A			
Furness, Harold Alan	Haddonfield, N. J.	E			

Gheen, Evan Pennock	West Chester, Pa.	Α
Haines, Carroll Austin	Philadelphia, Pa.	S
Hires, Harrison Streeter	Philadelphia, Pa.	Α
Kenderdine, John Donald	Germantown, Pa.	Α
Kerbaugh, George Allen	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	A
Leininger, Charles Mohn	Mohnton, Pa.	S
Lewis, Henry Carvill	Germantown, Pa.	Ē
Morley, Christopher Darling		
	Baltimore, Md.	Α
Morris, Reginald Hollingswo		
zizorrio, rioginara riomingo,	Villa Nova, Pa.	S
Palmer, Walter	Media, Pa.	Ē
Rabinowitz, Samuel Abrahar		A
Ristine, Charles Scott	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	E
Shoemaker, Comly Bird, 2d		E
Whitall, James	Germantown, Pa.	A
Williams, Lloyd Garrison	Maddock, N. Dak.	A
Williams, Lloyd Garrison	maddock, IV. Dak.	21
SOPHOMORE CLASS.		
Ashbrook, James	Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Birdsall, Daniel Lindley	Bristol, Vt.	Ε
Boyer, Daniel Burghas	Boyertown, Pa.	S
Bradway, John Seager	Haverford, Pa.	A
Clark, Jefferson Hamer, Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	\mathbf{A}^{\cdot}
Deane, Philip Bernard	Middleboro, Mass.	E
Downing, John Steele	Elsmere, Del.	S
Fallon, Christopher, Jr.	Wayne, Pa.	S
Ferris, Henry, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.	S
Gardiner, William Henry	Lancaster, Pa.	S
Hartshorne, William Davis, Jr.		
	Brighton, Md.	S
Hinshaw, David Scull	Emporia, Kans.	Ş
Table 11, David Court		-

HAVERFORD COLLEGE			
Levin, Edwin R.	Philadelphia, Pa.	S	
Mixter, George Washington, Jr.			
	Philadelphia, Pa.	S	
Post, Levi Arnold	Stanfordville, N. Y.	A	
Russell, Edwin Arthur	Cleveland, Ohio	E	
Schoepperle, Victor Franz	Oil City, Pa.	A	
Shero, Lucius Rogers	Racine, Wis.	A	
Smith, Gibson	Philadelphia, Pa.	A	
Spencer, Ebenezer Hall	Moorestown, N. J.	A	
Stuccator, Henry Bernard	Germantown, Pa.	A	
Taylor, Howard Gardiner, Jr	: Riverton, N. J.	A	
Tostenson, Frederick Oscar	Le Grand, Iowa	S	
Tunis, Richard	Media, Pa.	S	
Wadsworth, Charles, 3rd	Philadelphia, Pa.	A	
Winslow, Caleb	Baltimore, Md.	Α	
Worthington, Harold	New York, N. Y.	E	
Young, Alan Sedgwick	Germantown, Pa.	S	
Young, Wilmer Job	Whittier, Iowa	S	
Freshman Class.			
Baily, Albert Lang, Jr.	Haverford, Pa.	A	
Baily, Joshua Longstreth, Jr.	. Haverford, Pa.	A	
Balderston, Mark	Colora, Md.	A	
Biedenbach, Albertus Lucas	Butler, Pa.	A	
Bowerman, Arthur Lindley	Charleston, W. Va.	A	
Brewer, Paul Clisby, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.	E	
Brinton, Edward Garrett	West Chester, Pa.	S	
Brownlee, John Arthur	Pretty Prairie, Kans.	A	
Carpenter, James McFadden	, Jr.		
	Pittsburgh, Pa.	S	
Champlin, Carroll Dunham	Walters Park, Pa.	A	

ti

Christie, Ronald	Ontario, Canada	E
Clement, Gregory	Overbrook, Pa.	S
Cope, Joshua Alban	Morton, Pa.	S
Durgin, Clyde Gowen	Saco Me.	S
Elfreth, John Benington, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.	A
Falconer, Douglas Platt	Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Ferris, Leslie Warren	Harbourcreek, Pa.	Α
Froelicher, Hans, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.	A
Garner, Ralph Leslie	Hatboro, Pa.	A
Graham, Walter Franklin	Villa Nova, Pa.	S
Hill, Joseph Bennett	Philadelphia, Pa.	S
Hoffman, Schuyler Van Vec		
•	Germantown, Pa.	E
Howson, Horace	Wayne, Pa.	A
Kwan, Yan Cho	Canton, China.	A
Lathem, Lance Brenton	Chester, Pa.	A
Lewis, William Evan	Allentown, Pa.	A
Longstreth, Walter Wood	Rosemont, Pa.	E
Lowry, Herbert Mendenhall	Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Lowry, John Blanchard	Philadelphia, Pa.	S
Maule, Edmund Richardson	Moorestown, N. J.	Α
Miller, Robert Everts	Lancaster, Pa.	Α
Moon, Charles Thompson	Fallsington, Pa.	S
Morris, Sydney Sharp	Berwyn, Pa.	E
Murray, David Colden	Chappawqua, N. Y.	A
Parker, John Hollowell	Baltimore, Md.	E
Poley, Irvin Corson	Mt. Airy, Pa.	Α
Raub, William Webster	Danville, Ill.	S
Rhoad, Kenneth Andrew	South Bethlehem, Pa.	A
Ritts, Leonard Chase	Butler, Pa.	A
Roberts, William Hooten, Jr.		E
Sargent, Gorham Parsons	Haverford, Pa.	A
6,	,	

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

19

Shipley, Thomas Emlen	Germantown, Pa.	Α
Smiley, Francis Gerow	Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	A
Smith, Lloyd Mellor	Germantown, Pa.	A
Steere, Walter Hopkins	Chepachet, R. I.	A
Sturgis, Samuel Booth	Manayunk, Pa.	A
Thomas, Henry Malcolm, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.	S
Wallerstein, Edward, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.	A
Wetzel, Charles Howard	Wayne, Pa.	E

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Beebe, Stacy Kile	Paris, Ill.
Cadbury, George Norman	Northfield, England
Clarke, James Alexander, Jr.	Devon, Pa.
Cloud, William Buchanan	Unionville, Pa.
Coates, Sydney Hornor	Berwyn, Pa.
Deacon, Gerald Hartley	Germantown, Pa.
Dent, Roscoe Walter	Allentown, Pa.
Gallager, Herbert Van Buren	Philadelphia, Pa.
Guenther, Jacob Jarden	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hutton, Arthur Webster	Berwyn, Pa.
Kleinz, William Lee	Merchantville, N. J.
Mason, Samuel, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.
Nichols, Eli	Wilmington, Del.
Patrick, Jesse Kersey	West Chester, Pa.
Phillips, John Phillips	St. Davids, Pa.
Price, Joseph Haines	West Chester, Pa.
Reynolds, David Duer	Kennett Square, Pa.
Roberts, Alfred Stokes	Moorestown, N. J.
Spaulding, Eugene Ristine	Oak Lane, Pa.
Tomlinson, Willard Pyle	Swarthmore, Pa.

SUMMARY.

Graduates	2
Seniors	34
funiors	26
Sophomores	2 9
Freshmen	49
Special Students	20
<u> </u>	

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REOUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

Candidates for the Freshman Class are admitted on examination. No certificates are accepted.

Examinations are held twice a year, in the Sixth and the Ninth month, at the College, except in cases of distant candidates, for whom special arrangements may be made.

In 1909 the dates will be as follows:

Sixth month 14th, and Ninth month 20th.

9.00-10.00 Latin Composition.

10.00-11.30 Latin Prose Authors.

11.30-12.45 Latin Poets. English History.

1.30- 3.30 Algebra.

3.30- 4.30 Greek Composition.

3.30- 5.00 Physics.

Sixth month 15th, and Ninth month 21st.

9.00-11.15 French.

9.00-10.30 { Xenophon. Chemistry. I0.30-11.45 { Homer and Sight Translation. Zoology.

American History. Greek History.

1.30- 3.00 English.

3.00- 5.00 German.

Sixth month 16th, and Ninth month 22nd.

8.30- 9.30 Roman History.

9.30-11.00 Plane Geometry.

11.00-12.30 Solid Geometry.

1.30- 3.30 Trigonometry.

A candidate may pass a preliminary examination (i. e., one taken prior to the year of entrance) in any of his studies and be examined in the remaining studies in a subsequent year. A certificate will be given for the studies passed. No student will be admitted to a preliminary examination without a certificate from his teacher specifying the subjects in which he is prepared. The examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland will be accepted in place of corresponding Haverford examinations.

Candidates for Corporation scholarships (see page 81) must take all their examinations not later than the Sixth month of the year of entrance.

SUBJECTS FOR ADMISSION IN 1909.

I. For the Course in Arts:-

English, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Latin, two Histories,* and one of the following:

- (a) Greek;
- (b) German and French;
- (c) German and Physics;
- (d) French and Physics.†

^{*}Candidates presenting the Greek language must offer Greek History, and candidates presenting Latin, Roman History.

[†]For definitions of these subjects, see pages 24-31.

II. For the Courses in Science:-

English, Algebra, Plane Geometry, any two of the four languages (Greek, Latin, German, French), any two Histories, and Physics.*

Subjects for Admission in 1910 and thereafter.

In 1910 and thereafter the requirements for admission will be divided into two groups in accordance with the table below. The units given are based upon those of the Carnegie Foundation.

The subjects in group A, comprising seven units, are required of all candidates. In addition to the subjects in group A, students entering the Arts course shall present subjects from group B having a total of seven units; of these subjects Latin (elementary and advanced) and one other language will be required. Students entering the Science courses shall present subjects from group B having a total of six units; of these subjects, four of the units shall be in the languages, but, in the case of Engineering students, the remaining two units shall be Solid Geometry and Trigonometry.

Group A (required of all candidates):

English	3
Algebra	$I^{1/2}$
Plane Geometry	I
Two Histories	11/2

^{*}For definitions of these subjects see pages 24-31.

Group B (elective):

Latin { Elementary Advanced	2
Greek	3
German	2
French	2
Solid Geometry and Trig-	
onometry	1
Chemistry	1
Physics	
Zoology	

Students not able to pass all the examinations may be admitted with a few conditions. Each case will be decided on its merits.

Students not candidates for degrees may be permitted to pursue special courses, for proficiency in which certificates may be granted; but this permission will be given only to students of ability and character sufficient to insure their success.

Candidates may be admitted to advanced classes if found proficient in all the preceding studies of the course. Each case will be considered on its merits.

Every candidate must forward, with his application, a certificate of good moral character from his last teacher; and students from other colleges must present certificates of honorable dismissal.

Entrance Examination Requirements.

ENGLISH.

No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in points of spelling, punctuation, idiom or division into paragraphs. A. Reading.—Certain books are selected for reading. The candidate will be required to give a list of the books he has read. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a short theme on a subject chosen by the candidate from several set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of the topic should show the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books read.

For entrance in 1909, 1910, 1911 the candidate will choose ten books, under the restrictions indicated, from the following groups:

Group I (two to be selected).

Shakspere's As You Like It, Henry V, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice, Twelfth Night.

Group II (one to be selected).

Bacon's Essays; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Part I; Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator; Franklin's Autobiography.

Group III (one to be selected).

Chaucer's Prologue; Spenser's Faerie Queene (selections); Pope's Rape of the Lock; Goldsmith's Deserted Village; Palgrave's Golden Treasury (First Series) Books II and III, with especial attention to Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper, and Burns.

Group IV (two to be selected).

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; Scott's Ivanhoe; Scott's Quentin Durward; Hawthorne's House of the

Seven Gables; Thackeray's Henry Esmond; Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford; Dickens' Tale of Two Cities; George Eliot's Silas Marner; Blackmore's Lorna Doone.

Group V (two to be selected).

Irving's Sketch Book; Lamb's Essays of Elia; De Quincey's English Mail Coach and Joan of Arc; Carlyle's Heroes and Hero-Worship; Emerson's Essays (selected); Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies.

Group VI (two to be selected).

Coleridge's Ancient Mariner; Scott's Lady of the Lake; Byron's Mazeppa and Prisoner of Chillon; Palgrave's Golden Treasury (First Series) Book IV, with especial attention to Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome; Poe's Poems; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal; Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum; Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish; Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and Passing of Arthur; Browning's Cavalier Tunes, Lost Leader, How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix, Evelyn Hope, Home Thoughts from Abroad, Home Thoughts from the Sea, Incident of the French Camp, Boy and the Angel, One Word More, Hervé Riel, Pheidippides.

B. Study and Practice.—This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon the subjectmatter, style, and literary history.

The books set for this part of the examination will be, for entrance in 1909, 1910, 1911; Shakspere's Macbeth; Milton's Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro, and Il Pense-

roso; Burke's speech on Conciliation with America, or Washington's Farewell Address and Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration; Macaulay's Life of Johnson or Carlyle's Essay on Burns.

The English examination may be taken in two parts.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra A-To Quadratics.

The four fundamental operations for rational algebraic expressions.

Factoring, determination of highest common factor and lowest common multiple by factoring.

Fractions, including complex fractions, ratio and proportion.

Linear equations, both numerical and literal, containing one or more unknown quantities.

Problems depending on linear equations.

Radicals, including the extraction of the square root of polynomials and of numbers.

Exponents, including the fractional and negative.

Algebra B-Quadratics and Beyond.

Quadratic equations, both numerical and literal.

Simple cases of equations, with one or more unknown quantities, that can be solved by the methods of linear or quadratic equations.

Problems depending on quadratic equations.

The binomial theorem for positive integral exponents.

The formulas for the *n*th term and the sum of the terms of arithmetical and geometrical progressions, with applications.

It is assumed that pupils will be required throughout the course to solve numerous problems which involve putting questions into equations. Some of these problems should be chosen from mensuration, from physics, and from commercial affairs. The use of graphical methods and illustrations, particularly in connection with the solution of equations, is also expected.

Plane Geometry.

The usual theorems and constructions of good textbooks, including the general properties of plane rectilinear figures; the circle and the measurement of angles; similar polygons; areas; regular polygons and the measurement of the circle.

The solution of numerous original exercises, including loci problems.

Applications to the mensuration of lines and plane surfaces.

Solid Geometry.

The usual theorems and constructions of good text-books, including the relation of planes and lines in space; the properties and measurement of prisms, pyramids, cylinders, and cones; the sphere and the spherical triangle.

The solution of numerous original exercises, including loci problems.

Applications to the mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Plane Trigonometry.

Definitions and relations of the six trigonometric functions as ratios; circular measurement of angles. Proofs of principal formulas, in particular for the sine, cosine, and tangent of the sum and the difference of two angles, of the double angle and the half angle, the product expressions for the sum or the difference of two sines or of two cosines, etc.; the transformation of trigonometric expressions by means of these formulas.

Solution of trigonometric equations of a simple character.

Theory and use of logarithms (without the introduction of work involving infinite series).

The solution of right and oblique triangles, and practical applications.

In each subject stress will be laid upon accuracy and neatness of work. Results should be verified.

HISTORY.

- (a) Greek History to the death of Alexander.
- (b) Roman History to the death of Marcus Aurelius.
- (c) English History.
- (d) American History, including the periods of discovery and colonization.

GREEK.

(a) Xenophon, Anabasis, Books I-IV; Homer, Iliad, Books I-III, omitting the Catologue of Ships. The examination will be designed to test the candidate's knowledge of grammatical forms and constructions, and his ability to translate into idiomatic English. (b) The translation at sight of simple Attic prose. (c) The translation into Greek of a simple English passage based upon some portion of the Xenophon prescribed.

LATIN.

- (a) Elementary. Cæsar, the Gallic War, Books I-IV; Cicero, the speech On the Manilian Law, the four against Catiline, and the speech for Archias; sight translation from the same authors; questions on forms and syntax.
- (b) Advanced. Vergil, the Aeneid, Books I-VI; translation into Latin of an English passage, based on some portion of the Cæsar or of the Cicero prescribed. Other books of Cæsar or speeches of Cicero may be substituted for those mentioned, if due notice be given.

GERMAN.

(a) The translation at sight of ordinary German prose. The passages set for translation must be rendered into correct idiomatic English. (b) The translation into German of simple English sentences or of easy connected prose, to test the candidate's familiarity with the grammar. (c) An accurate knowledge of the grammatical forms, rules, and constructions.

The passages set for translation into English will be suited to the proficiency of candidates who have read not less than three hundred pages, including reading at sight, from the works of at least three different authors. The books read during the first year's course in German (German A, page 41) will be adequate for preparation.

FRENCH.

(a) The translation at sight of ordinary French prose. The passages set for translation must be rendered into correct idiomatic English. (b) The translation into French of simple English sentences or of easy connected

prose. (c) Special emphasis will be laid upon proficiency in grammar, including the conjugation of the more common irregular verbs.

The passages set for translation into English will be suited to the proficiency of candidates who have read not less than three hundred pages, including reading at sight, from the works of at least three different authors. The books read during the first year's course in French (French A, page 43) will be adequate for preparation.

SCIENCE.

Elementary Physics.—This examination will be based on one year's work, covering mechanics, sound, heat, light, and electricity. Emphasis will be laid upon problem work. All students who have had laboratory work will be required to leave their laboratory notebooks with the instructor at the time of the examination.

Elementary Chemistry.—In chemistry the requirements will include a course of at least sixty experiments, performed by the pupil and accompanied by systematic instruction in the common elements and their compounds, including chemical equations, the simple gas laws, and the fundamental atomic and molecular theories. The student's original laboratory note-book, endorsed by the instructor, must be presented at the time of the examination.

Zoology.—The requirements will cover the work of one year, which should include dissection of types of the most important groups of the animal kingdom and a study of the principles of the morphology, physiology, and classification of animals.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

I. Course in Arts leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.—Latin and one other language presented for admission must be continued during the Freshman and Sophomore years. If a third language is presented it may be continued when the daily program and the number of hours taken by the student permit. All courses given in any department are elective for Juniors and Seniors who have satisfactorily completed the prerequisites.

COURSE LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

In laboratory and gymnasium work, two and one-half hours must be taken for each hour given below.

FRESHMEN.

	Hours	per Week
Greek I or German I or French I		4
Latin I		4
English I and II		3
Mathematics I		4
Government I		2
Biblical Literature I		ĭ
Biology I and Physical Training		2

SOPHOMORES.

SOPHOMORES.		
	per Week	
Greek II or German II or French II	3	
Latin II	3	
English III	2	
Mathematics II or Chemistry I*	4	
Physics A or I or Biology II*	4	
Biblical Literature II or IV	I	
Physical Training	2	
JUNIORS.		
Greek or Latin III or IV or Mathematics III.	3	
English IV or V	I	
Economics I	2	
Philosophy I	2 .	
Biblical Literature III or IV or V	1	
Electives	7	
SENIORS.		
English IV or V	I	
Philosophy V	2	
Biblical Literature III or IV or V	1	
Electives	12	

^{*}Instead of either of these groups students who take both Greek and Latin may elect four hours of advanced Greek or Latin, or German I, or French I.

- II. Course in Science leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.—This course is divided into four sections:
- (a) Course in General Science.—The elective list is practically the same as in the course in Arts.
- (b) Course in Mechanical Engineering.—This course consists largely of mathematics, applied science, and work in the shop and drawing-room.
- (c) Course in Electricity.—The following substitutions are made in Course (b) during the last two years: Physics VI for Engineering II; Physics VII for Physics VI; Physics VIII for Engineering VI. For outline of this course make the above substitutions in the Mechanical Engineering schedule on the next page.
- (d) Chemical and Preparatory Medical Course.—This course has the double purpose of training specialists in chemistry and of preparing students to enter medical schools. These objects may be obtained by proper electives in the courses in Arts and General Science.

The table on the next page presents the requirements in the Science courses.

COURSES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

	GENERAL SCIENCE.	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
FRESHMEN.	Biblical Lit. I *I English I and II 3 Government I 2 Mathematics I 4 German I 4 French I 4 Biology I and Physical Training 2	Biblical Lit. I *I English I and II 3 Government I 2 Mathematics I 4 German I or French I 4 Engineering III 2 Engineering IV 2 Biology I and Physical Training 2
SOPHOMORES.	Biblical Lit. II	Biblical Lit. II I English III 2 Mathematics II 4 Physics A or I 4 German II or French II 3 Engineering III 2 Engineering IV 2 Physical Training 2
JUNIORS.	Biblical Lit. III or V r Economics I 2 Philosophy I 2 English IV or V r Natural or Physical Science or Mathematics 6	Biblical Lit. III or V I English IV or V I Mathematics III 3 Mathematics IV 3 Engineering IIb I Engineering IIa 0 or I Engineering III I Engineering IV 2 Chemistry I 4
SENIORS.	Biblical Lit. III or V I English IV or V I Philosophy V 2	Biblical Lit. III or V

*Figures in these columns indicate hours per week. In laboratory, gymnasium, and shop-work, two and one-half hours must be taken for each hour here indicated.

A student presenting Greek or Latin for admission to the Science courses may substitute German A and German I or French A and French I for one of the above linguistic requirements in the Freshman and Sophomore years.

GREEK.

Greek I and II are required, respectively, of Freshmen and Sophomores in the Arts course, who, to fulfill the admission linguistic requirements, present Greek and Latin only. All Greek courses are open as electives.

A. Course for Beginners. Thorough study of the elements of the language, followed by the reading of simple Attic prose. Xenophon, Anabasis; selections from other authors. This course is generally given in alternate years.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 3 hours.

I. Freshman Greek. Lysias, Select Orations; Lucian, Selections; Homer, Odyssey. Sight reading. Greek composition.

Professor Baker; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore Greek. Plato, Euthyphro, Apology, Crito and selections from Phaedo; selections from Aristophanes, Clouds; Aeschylus, Prometheus; Euripides, Iphigenia among the Taurians. Sight reading. History of Greek Literature.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 3 hours.

III. Greek Literature. Thucydides, Books VI and VII; Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus; Euripides, Medea; Aristophanes, Frogs. Study of other plays in English translation.

Professor Baker; 3 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

IV. Greek Literature. Plato, Republic; Demosthenes, On the Crown, and selections from Aeschines, Against Ctesiphon.

Professor Baker; 3 hours.

V. Advanced Greek Prose Composition. Exercises and conferences.

Professor Baker; I hour.

VI. The Greek Drama. This course is designed primarily for men who have not studied Greek, but wish to get some idea of the literature. It will include (1) lectures on the Greek Drama, its history, its characteristic features, and its subsequent influence; (2) reading in translation of selected plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

Professor Baker; 2 hours.

LATIN.

Latin I and II are required, respectively, of Freshmen and Sopohomores in the Arts course. All Latin courses are open as electives.

I. Freshman Latin. Selections from Livy; Horace, Epistles; Vergil, Bucolics and Fourth Georgic. Translation at sight. Prose composition.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore Latin. Cicero, De Amicitia; Catullus; Horace, Odes and Epodes. Translation at sight. History of Latin Literature.

Professor Baker; 3 hours.

III. Latin Literature. The principal Satires of Juvenal and Horace; Tacitus, Annals, Books I-VI. Translation at sight.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 3 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

IV. Latin Literature. Terence, Adelphoe; Plautus, Menaechmi and Captives; selections from Lucretius; Quintilian, Institutio Oratoria, Book X. Translation at sight.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 3 hours.

V. Advanced Latin Composition.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; I hour.

VI. Comparativ Literature. Lectures on the relation of Latin Literature to English Literature.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; I hour.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

English Ia, Ib, and II are required of all Freshmen, English III of all Sophomores, and English IV of all Juniors and Seniors except those electing English V. The other courses are elective for Juniors and Seniors. No student will be graduated who cannot write a creditable style extemporaneously.

Ia. Freshman English. The elements of rhetoric and studies in style. Genung, Handbook of Rhetorical Analysis. Extemporaneous speeches.

Professor Hancock; 2 hours, first half-year.

Ib. American Literature. A brief historical and critical survey of American authors. Wendell, History of Literature in America. Extemporaneous speeches. Weekly themes.

Professor Hancock; 2 hours, second half-year.

II. Freshman English Literature. Lectures on the foundations of English Literature, and on its development down to the time of Shakspere. Readings and reports.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

III. Sophomore English. Lectures on rhetoric and the appreciation of literature. Readings from selected authors. Weekly themes. Extemporaneous speeches.

Professor Hancock; 2 hours.

IV. Junior and Senior English. Essays, extemporaneous themes, and general readings in literature, history, and biography. The regulations of this course will be found, in detail, in the printed pamphlet.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

V. Advanced Themes. Discussion of the principles of literary art and method. Regular practice in the various forms of composition.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

VIa. Forensics. Advanced work in extemporaneous speaking. Occasional addresses and debates. Readings in the British and American orators.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

VIb. Public Speaking. Addresses on social and political topics. Arguments and pleas for civic reforms. This

course is open only to those who have taken VIa and the class is limited to twelve members.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

VII. Early English. Bright, Anglo-Saxon Reader; Elene; Béowulf.

Professor Gummere; I hour.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

VIII. Middle English. English literature in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Chaucer, Canterbury Tales. English and Scottish Ballads. Lectures and readings.

Professor Gummere; 2 hours.

' [Not given in 1908-09.]

IX. Elizabethan Literature. Lectures on the development of English literature, particularly of the drama, down to Shakspere. Readings of old plays and Elizabethan masterpieces. All the plays of Shakspere, three of which are read critically in class.

Professor Schelling; 2 hours.

X. English Literature of the Seventeenth Century. Lectures, with readings in the general literature, and a special study of Milton. Selections from the Minor Poems, the Comus, certain books of Paradise Lost, and all of Samson Agonistes are read in class.

Professor Gummere; I hour.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

XI. Modern English Prose Writers. Lectures on the lives and works of Steele, Addison, Defoe, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Fielding, Sterne, De Quincey,

Lamb, Landor, Hazlitt, Carlyle, Arnold, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and others. Some attention will be given to the early Romantic poetry. Collateral readings and reports.

Professor Hancock; 2 hours.

XII. English Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Lectures on the lives and works of Burns, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, Keats, Arnold, Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne. Collateral readings and reports.

Professor Hancock; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

GERMAN.

For the German requirements in the Arts and Science courses see pages 32-35. All German courses are elective for Juniors and Seniors who have satisfactorily completed the prerequisites.

Students wishing to qualify for German I may do so by passing either the examination in German A or the entrance examination.

A. Course for Beginners. German grammar and reading exercises. Duerr, Essentials of German Grammar. Selections from the following works are read: Guerber, Märchen und Erzählungen; Heyse, L'Arrabbiata; Storm, Immensee; Hauff, Die Karawane and Daskalte Herz; Müller, Deutsche Liebe; Eichendorff, Ausdem Leben enines Taugenichts; Freytag, Die Journalisten; Schiller, Der Neffe als Onkel; Baumbach, Der Schwiegersohn.

T. K. Brown, Jr.; 3 hours.

I. Freshman German. A course in the rapid reading of representative German writers. Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm and Emilia Galotti; Schiller, Wilhelm Tell and Die Jungfrau von Orleans; Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea; Heine, Buch der Lieder; Bürger, Lenore. Practice in sight reading. In addition the members of the class will read privately Dahn, Ein Kampf um Rom; Sudermann, Frau Sorge; von Scheffel, Der Trompeter von Säkkingen; Fouqué, Undine.

T. K. Brown, Jr.; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore German. Goethe, Faust and Iphigenie; Schiller, Wallenstein. Selections from classic authors. Private readings.

T. K. Brown, Jr.; 3 hours.

III. German Prose Composition. Von Jagemann, German Syntax. Rapid review of German grammar with particular regard to idiomatic usage. Weekly conversations and discussions of literary masterpieces in German. Private reading of German authors. Translation into German of English prose.

T. K. Brown, Jr.; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

IV. Scientific German. Rapid reading in class of difficult prose in science, history, and philosophy, together with private reading of some treatise on a special subject chosen by the student and approved by the instructor. Wait, German Science Reader.

T. K. Brown, Jr.; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

V. Middle High German. Paul, Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik; Das Nibelungenlied; poems of Walther von der Vogelweide.

Professor Gummere; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

VI. German Literature of the Nineteenth Century. A course intended to show the outcome of the period in German literature which was dominated by Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe. The class work consists of lectures and the reading of texts; in addition to this, a considerable amount of outside reading is required. The authors especially studied are Tieck, H. von Kleist, Hebbel, Grillparzer, Heine, Hauptmann, and Sudermann.

T. K. Brown, Jr.; 2 hours.

FRENCH.

For the French requirements in the Arts and Science courses see pages 32-35. All French courses are elective for Juniors and Seniors who have satisfactorily completed the prerequisites.

Students wishing to qualify for French I may do so by passing either the final examination in French A or the entrance examination.

A. Course for Beginners. A course to give the student an elementary knowledge of grammar and a reading knowledge of the language. The following books are used: Fraser and Squair, French Grammar; Bruno, Tour de la France; Halévy, L'Abbé Constantin; Bedollière, La Mère Michel et son Chat; Labiche, Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon..

Professor Comfort; 3 hours.

I. Freshman French. Grammar work continued and rapid reading. The following books are used: Fraser and Squair, French Grammar; Lamartine, Graziella; Loti, Pêcheur d'Islande; Daudet, Contes; Mérimée, Chronique du Règne de Charles IX; Hugo, Hernani; Super, Histoire de France; Corneille, Le Cid; Molière, L'Avare; La Fontaine, Fables.

Professor Comfort; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore French. Rapid reading of French classics of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. The following authors are read: Corneille, Racine, Molière, Bossuet, Hugo, Lamartine, Musset, Daudet, Coppée, Maupassant, Renan. In connection with the above the class makes use of Petit de Julleville, Leçons de Littérature Française and Fortier, Sept Grands Auteurs du Dix-neuvième Siècle.

Professor Comfort; 3 hours.

III. History of French Literature. A lecture course treating the history of French literature from its origins to the present time. Attention is especially directed to the study of literary tendencies, the development of the national spirit, and the relations of the literature of France to that of other countries. A large amount of outside reading, with written reports, is called for. This course is conducted in French, and is open only to students who have passed creditably in French II.

Professor Comfort; 2 hours.

IV. Composition and Conversation. A course in French conversation and advanced composition. This

course may be elected only after consultation with the instructor.

Professor Comfort; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

SPANISH.

I. Course for Beginners. An elementary course intended for those who wish the essentials of the Spanish language, either for a business career or for literary work. The following books are used: Hills and Ford, A Spanish Grammar; Padre Isla, Gil Blas de Santillana; Alarcón, El Capitán Veneno; Moratin, El Sí de las Niñas; Calderón, La Vida es Sueño.

Professor Comfort; 3 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

ITALIAN.

I. Course for Beginners. An elementary course in reading Italian. Grandgent, Italian Grammar, and Bowen, Italian Readings, are used. The following authors are read: Goldoni, Boccaccio, Dante.

Professor Comfort; 3 hours.

MATHEMATICS.

The courses in mathematics are arranged as far as possible to suit the needs of those students who (1) take them as part of their required Freshman and Sophomore work and do not intend to proceed further in mathematics, (2) elect them as a minor subject and take either

physics, engineering or astronomy as a major subject, (3) take them as part of the required work of the Engineering course, or (4) elect them as a major subject.

Courses I, II, III, and IV are given every year and V in alternate years. The electives to be offered in any one year will be such as the needs of the department may require. Courses, either for undergraduates or graduates, on certain subjects other than those named below may be arranged for by consultation with the instructor.

In the Library will be found some of the principal journals, treatises, and collected works. There are also libraries near by where other works and journals may be consulted. In one of the lecture rooms is a collection of mathematical models.

Courses, Ia, Ib, Ia', and Ib' are required of all Freshmen.

Courses Ic, Id are optional for Freshmen and IIc for Sophomores who have a high grade in the required work.

Courses IIa and IIb are for Sophomores.

Courses IIIa and IIIb should, in general, be taken by students electing mathematics in the Junior year.

Courses IIIa and IIIb, and IVa and IVb are required of Engineering students in their Junior year.

Ia and Ib. Algebra, including infinite series, undetermined coefficients, the binomial theorem for fractional and negative exponents, logarithms, probability, determinants, and the elements of the theory of equations. Fine, College Algebra.

Professor Reid; 2 hours.

Ia'. Trigonometry. The elements of plane trigonometry, including the solution of right and oblique plane triangles, with application to practical problems. Murray, Plane Trigonometry.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, first half-year.

Ib'. Solid Geometry and Mensuration. Jackson, Elementary Solid Geometry.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, second half-year.

Ic. Special Topics in Algebra.

Professor Reid; I hour.

Id. Special Topics in Trigonometry and Solid Geometry, including Spherical Trigonometry.

Professor Jackson; I hour, second half-year.

IIa. Plane Analytic Geometry, including that of the curves of the second degree. Fine and Thompson, Coordinate Geometry.

Professor Jackson; 4 hours, first half-year.

IIb. Differential Calculus, with applications. Osgood, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Professor Jackson; 4 hours, second half-year.

IIc. Plane Analytic Geometry. This course is a continuation of IIa.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, second half-year.

IIIa. Integral Calculus, with applications. Osgood, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Professor Reid; 3 hours, first half-year.

IIIb. Differential Equations, elements. Analytic Geometry of Three Dimensions, the plane, straight line and quadric surface.

Professor Reid; 3 hours, second half-year.

IVa. Elementary Statics and Dynamics. Jeans, Theoretical Mechanics.

Professor Jackson; 3 hours, first half-year.

IVb. Dynamics of a Particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics. Jeans, Theoretical Mechanics.

Professor Jackson; 3 hours, second half-year.

V. Descriptive Geometry. This course is required of Engineering students and is given in alternate years.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, first half-year.

A selection from the following courses will be given each year. A student wishing to take any special course should apply to the professor in charge.

VI. Introduction to the Theory of Functions. Prerequisite, IIIa. Harkness and Morley, Introduction to Analytic Functions.

Professor Reid; 3 hours.

VII. Theory of Equations; including an introduction to the Galois theory. Cajori, Theory of Equations.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

VIII. Differential Equations. The subject will be treated on lines similar to those of Forsyth's text-books. Prerequisite, IIIa.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year,

IX. The Differential Equations of Physics, with simple applications.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, half-year.

X. Introductory Theory of Vibrations.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, half-year.

XI. Introduction to Hydrodynamics.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, half-year.

XII. Introduction to Modern Geometry.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

XIII. Analytic Geometry of Three Dimensions. Theory of surfaces and curves in space. C. Smith, Solid Geometry.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

XIV. Advanced Mechanics. This course is a continuation of Courses IVa and IVb. It includes the methods by which the general principles of mechanics are applied to the solutions of various physical problems. Thomson and Tait, Natural Philosophy.

Professor Jackson; 3 hours.

HISTORY.

The courses in history are elective for Juniors and Seniors.

I. American Colonial History to 1783. Conditions in Europe leading to the motives and methods of colonization, expansion of the English colonies, rivalry of the English and the French, development of industrial, social,

and political conditions, growth toward independence and union, the Revolution, and the Confederation.

Professor Thomas; 3 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

II. History of the United States, 1783-1850. This course will deal with the "Critical Period," the formation and adoption of the Constitution, the organization of the Government, the growth of nationality, the Monroe Doctrine, the conflict between the state and the federal governments, nullification, the anti-slavery struggle, the material and social development, and westward expansion.

Professor Thomas; 3 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

III. Political and Constitutional History of the United States since 1850. This course deals with the anti-slavery struggle, the Civil War, the era of reconstruction, the political and constitutional results of the Civil War, territorial expansion, and the new problems of the last half-century.

Professor Thomas; 3 hours.

One of the three courses in American history will be given each year.

IV. Medieval History. This course includes a survey of the civilization of Europe at the beginning of the Middle Ages and deals with the decline of the Roman Empire, the Gothic invasion, the rise and fall of Saracen civilization, the growth and decay of Charlemagne's

empire, Feudalism, the Crusades, the conflicts between the Empire and the Papacy, and the Reformation.

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours.

ECONOMICS.

Economics I is required of all Juniors in the Arts and General Science courses. The other courses in Economics are elective for Juniors and Seniors.

I. Outlines of Economics. A general introduction to the subject. The greater part of the year is taken up with a study of the principles of the science, based upon Seager, Introduction to Economics, and similar books. The latter part of the course is devoted to applications of economic principles.

Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

II. Economic History of the United States. A general survey since 1750. A study is made of the important factors in our social, industrial, and commercial life leading up to our present economic status. Among the subjects considered are colonial conditions before and after the Revolution, important measures in our financial history, the tariff policy and the growth of industries, the development of transportation facilities with special reference to the history and problems of railways and shipping, and the problem of the trusts. This course may be taken with Economics I.

Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

III. Labor Problems. The labor problem and socialism. A study is made of the factory system, labor or-

ganizations, labor legislation, strikes, courts of arbitration, etc. The history of socialism and the aims and methods of socialistic organizations are investigated.

Professor Barrett; 3 hours, first half-year.

IV. Money and Banking. The course begins with a study of the principles of money and the functions of a bank, followed by a brief survey of the history and present practice of banking in leading countries but with extended study of conditions in the United States. Such practical problems as the monetary standard, paper money, credit, price movements and their effects on incomes, crises, foreign exchange, and the proposed reforms in our banking system are taken up. It may be taken with Economics VI.

Professor Barrett; 3 hours, second half-year.

V. Commercial Law. An exposition of the leading principles of the law relating to contracts: who can make them; what assent is needful; what consideration is required; how they are interpreted and enforced. Also the law relating to particular subjects: sales, carriage of goods and passengers, agency, partnership, negotiable paper, checks, guaranty, surety, payments, interest, shipping, insurance, deeds and loans, and corporations.

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours, first half-year.

VI. The Practice and Law of Banking. The practice and most important legal principles of banking: the methods of raising the capital; modes of organizing national and state banks, savings banks, trust and finance companies; the resources of a bank and the modes of

lending them; the duties of its directors, president, cashier, tellers, bookkeepers and other officials; public and private examinations and audits. This course may be taken with Economics IV.

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours, second half-year.

VII. Distribution of Wealth. A study is made of leading writers from Adam Smith to the present, including Ricardo, Mill, Cairnes, Marshall, Böhm-Bawerk, and American economists. The object will be to acquaint the student with various views on the problems of value and distribution and to secure a more thorough grasp of economic principles and economic conditions than is possible in Economics I.

Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

GOVERNMENT.

Government I is required of all Freshmen. The other courses in Government are elective for Juniors and Seniors.

I. Constitutional Government. This course affords a general survey of the political and constitutional development in the United States and some states of modern Europe. Emphasis is laid upon the elementary principles of government and upon the actual working of the governments of the United States and England. The course is conducted by means of text-books, informal lectures, and collateral reading.

President Sharpless and Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

II. Expenditure and Revenue. A description of the mode of expending and collecting the revenues of the

national and state governments. The functions of government are briefly set forth and expenditures are classified. The mode of making expenditures by the different departments of the national government is then discussed, followed by a description of the bills appropriating money. The different kinds of taxes are next considered, the principles on which the laws are based, and the modes of administering them. The expenditures and revenues of the state are treated in the same manner.

Dr. Bolles; I hour.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

III. Blackstone. This course is intended to meet the admission requirements of the law schools in this subject. The class work consists of quizzes and explanations of the more difficult and important parts of the work.

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Biblical Literature I is required of all Freshmen, II of all Sophomores, and III of all Juniors and Seniors, with these exceptions, that Juniors or Seniors may elect Course V, and Sophomores, Juniors or Seniors, who are Greek students, may elect Course IV, in place of the courses that would otherwise be required of them.

I. Biblical Literature in English. This course consists of a survey of the history and literature of the Bible from the beginning of Hebrew history down to the close of the Apostolic age, with special emphasis on the work and mission of the Hebrew Prophets.

Professor Jones; I hour.

II. The Life and Letters of Paul. A study of Paul primarily as a man, but to some extent also as a missionary, religious teacher, and writer.

Professor Baker; I hour.

III. Biblical Literature in English. Courses are given in alternate years on (a) The Teaching of Jesus and (b) The Ethical Ideals of the New Testament.

Professor Jones; 1 hour.

IV. Early Christian Literature in Greek. Reading in the Greek Testament and other Christian writings of the first and second centuries with lectures on various related topics. This course is open only to students of Greek. The work is so varied from year to year that it may be elected, as desired, for one, two, or three years.

Professor Baker; I hour.

V. The Literary Study of the English Bible. The Book of Job and selections from the Psalms and other books are read in class. Lectures on the English of the Bible, and on its literary form.

Professor Gummere; I hour.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

PHILOSOPHY.

I. Psychology. A course in general psychology. James, Psychology (briefer course), is used as a text-book, supplemented by lectures. A short series of lectures is also given on logic.

Professor Jones; 2 hours.

II. Interpretation of the New Testament. This course is devoted to a search for the original message of Christianity as expressed by the writers of the Gospels and Epistles. It consists of lectures, readings, and theses. The work is done in English.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, first half-year.

III. Development of Christian Thought. An examination of the great types of religious thought which have prevailed at different epochs in the history of the Church, such as the Alexandrian conception of Christianity, the Latin, the Calvinistic, and the Quaker conception. Lectures, readings, and theses.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, second half-year.

IV. History of Philosophy. The chief systems of philosophy from the earliest period down to modern times. The development of theories of idealism receives special attention. The text-books required are Rogers, A Student's History of Philosophy, and Royce, The Spirit of Modern Philosophy, with other reading. Lectures, discussions, and theses.

Professor Jones; 2 hours.

Va. Ethics. The important ethical theories are studied historically with a view of discovering a satisfactory criterion or basis of moral action. Each student is expected to make an exposition of some one representative system. The books from which selection is to be made are Muirhead, Elements of Ethics; Spencer, Data of Ethics; Mackenzie, Manual of Ethics; Green, Prolegomena to Ethics. Lectures and theses.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, first half-year.

Vb. Ethics. In this course are considered current problems of practical ethics.

President Sharpless; 2 hours, second half-year.

VI. Religious and Philosophical Movements. This course is for advanced students only, and is conducted on the seminar method. Different epochs are studied from year to year.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, in the evening.

ASTRONOMY.

The Haverford Observatory affords students the means of becoming familiar with the use of astronomical instruments, and of acquiring, from actual observation, a practical acquaintance with astronomy.

It contains two equatorial telescopes, one by Clark, with an object-glass 10 inches in diameter, with filar micrometer, and eyepieces; and one with an object-glass 8½ inches in diameter by Fitz; a Newtonian reflector with a silver-on-glass speculum 8½ inches in diameter; a Grubb prismatic spectroscope; a meridian circle of 3¾-inch aperture; a combined transit and zenith telescope of 1¾-inch aperture; two sextants; a mean time and a siderial time clock, both being electrically connected with a chronograph by Bond.

The latitude of the Observatory is 40° o' 40.1" north; its longitude 5 h. 01 m. 14.5 sec. west of Greenwich.

I. Elementary Astronomy. This course is mainly descriptive. It sets forth the leading facts of astronomy and gives an elementary explanation of the methods by

which they are ascertained. Lectures and recitations. Young, Manual of Astronomy.

Dr. Mitchell; 2 hours.

II. Practical Astronomy. The use of the transit, sextant, and theodolite in the determination of time, latitude, and azimuth. Campbell, Practical Astronomy, with use of the American Ephemeris. Prerequisite, Astronomy I and Mathematics Id.

Dr. Mitchell; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

III. Practical Astronomy. Continuation of Course II. Special subjects will be taken up to meet the needs of the student.

Dr. Mitchell; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

IV. Astrophysics. Theory of the instruments used in modern astronomical research. Physical characteristics of the heavenly bodies, and the theories of their constitution. Lectures with collateral reading. Prerequisites, Mathematics III and Physics I.

Dr. Mitchell: I hour.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

SURVEYING.

I. Elementary Surveying. The theory and use of the compass, level, and transit. Field practice, including the complete survey of a tract of land. Breed and Hosmer, Principles and Practice of Surveying.

Dr. Mitchell; 2 hours.

BIOLOGY.

The Biological Laboratory is amply equipped with microscopes, reagents and all other necessary apparatus and appliances. It also contains several hundred biological works and zoölogical, anatomical, and botanical charts.

The courses of the department are arranged so that students intending to study medicine may have every facility for preparation. Graduates who have completed the Preparatory Medical course are admitted without examination to all medical schools.

Course I is required of all Freshmen through the first quarter. Course II, or Physics A, or Physics I, is required of all Sophomores in the Arts and Science courses.

Courses III to X are elective, but Courses III to VI, inclusive, must be preceded by Course II.

I. Elementary Physiology and Hygiene. This course is preparatory to the general physical training required by the College, and includes general physiology, hygiene, a brief review of human anatomy, and lectures on first aid to the injured.

Professor Babbitt; 2 hours, first quarter.

II. Elementary Biology. The lectures of this course are devoted to a discussion of the fundamental principles of the structure and life-processes of animals and plants, and also to some of the more important questions relating to their origin and evolution. The laboratory periods are

devoted to the practical study and discussion of typical representatives of some of the greater groups of animals and plants. Many field excursions are taken in order to study animals and plants in their natural environment.

Professor Pratt; 4 hours.

III. Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. The laboratory work of this course includes the dissection and study of a cartilaginous and a bony fish, an amphibian, a reptile, a bird, and a mammal. This course is given in alternate years with Courses Va and Vb. One lecture and two laboratory periods a week.

Professor Pratt; 3 hours.

IV. Morphology of Invertebrates. This course is intended for those who may wish to make a more extended study of invertebrates than is possible in Course II.

Professor Pratt; I hour, or more by 'arrangement.

Va. Histology of Vertebrates. The laboratory work of this course includes a microscopical study of vertebrate tissues. The student also learns the methods of microscopical technique, the preparation of some of the more important reagents, the use of the microtome, etc., and he prepares or obtains about one hundred stained and mounted slides. One lecture and two laboratory periods a week.

Professor Pratt; 3 hours, first half-year. [Not given in 1908-09.]

Vb. Embryology of Vertebrates. The laboratory work in this course is devoted to the study of the embryology of

the chick and of the frog. One lecture and two laboratory periods a week.

Professor Pratt; 3 hours, second half-year. [Not given in 1908-09.]

Courses Va and Vb are given in alternate years with Course III.

VI. General Botany. The laboratory work of this course consists of the dissection and structural study of typical representatives of the principal groups of plants. One lecture and one laboratory period a week.

Professor Pratt: 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

VII. Evolution and Heredity. The development of the evolutionary idea is traced from the time of the Greeks to the present time, and the systems of Lamarck and Darwin and their followers are described and discussed. The growth of our knowledge of the facts of heredity is studied and the theories of Darwin, Weismann, Mendel, and others are discussed. Lectures and supplementary readings.

Professor Pratt; I hour.

Courses VI and VII are given in alternate years.

VIII. Human Anatomy. A general course in anatomy intended especially for preparatory medical students and prospective teachers of physical training. The department is equipped with a skeleton, a manikin, enlarged models of the eye, ear, throat, and heart, and numerous charts to aid in practical work. A complete set of individual bones, including a disarticulated skull, affords

opportunity for the study of osteology. The course includes a study of the brain and spinal cord, and, as far as time permits, a study of the eye, the ear, and the throat. It is supplemented by attendance upon medical clinics and by occasional visits to the anatomical museums of the city.

Professor Babbitt; 2 hours.

IX. Applied Anatomy and Physiology. A course offering special work in preparation for the teaching of physical training. It may be combined with Courses VIII and X.

Professor Babbitt; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

X. Advanced Physiology. While primarily intended to fill the requirements of the Preparatory Medical course, this course is made general and is open to all Juniors and Seniors. It consists of one hour of recitation and, if desired, one laboratory period a week. Suitable apparatus is provided for practical and experimental work upon muscle and nerve preparations, examination and tests of blood and of secretions, production of artificial digestion, functional study of the heart, general circulation, special senses, etc. This course may be modified to suit the needs of the course in normal physical training.

Professor Babbitt; I hour, or more by arrangement.

CHEMISTRY.

The chemical laboratory affords ample facilities for the prosecution of elementary or advanced special work. The professor and his assistants are in constant attendance. The laboratory work comprises elementary experiments in general chemistry; the preparation of a number of pure compounds; qualitative or quantitative analysis, and experimental work illustrating chemical laws and theories. Chemistry I or Mathematics II is required of all Sophomores in the Arts and General Science courses, and of all Juniors in the Mechanical and Electrical courses.

I. Elementary General Chemistry. In this course students will probably have two lectures or recitations and two laboratory periods a week. The preparation, properties and uses of the more important elements and inorganic compounds are discussed in the lectures and are illustrated by experiments. In the laboratory the time is given mainly to the preparation and study of the non-metallic elements and a few of their compounds.

F. B. Coffin: 4 hours.

II. Qualitative Analysis. The exercises are mainly practical, but there is, each week, at least one lecture or examination. Although the instruction is devoted chiefly to the methods of qualitative analysis, it is expected that the student will increase materially his knowledge of general chemistry by following this course.

F. B. Coffin; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

III. Quantitative Analysis. The simpler gravimetric and volumetric methods of analysis are studied. The calibration of flasks and burettes is also included.

F. B. Coffin; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

IV. Organic Chemistry. This course consists of lectures, recitations, and laboratory work throughout the year. It will be found useful not only to those intending to become chemists, but also to students of biology and medicine.

F. B. Coffin; 2 hours.

V. Advanced Quantitative Analysis. This course is a continuation of Course III, but includes the analysis of silicates and other complex compounds, the examination of water, milk, butter, iron, steel, etc.

Professor Hall; 2 hours, or more by arrangement. [Not given in 1908-09.]

PHYSICS.

The Department of Physics occupies six rooms in the west end of Founders Hall, well arranged both for laboratory work and for lectures. The apparatus has been carefully chosen to illustrate the principal phenomena dealt with in the lecture demonstrations of both elementary and advanced work. That belonging to the electrical laboratory, which includes several excellent standards, was selected to illustrate the modern application of the science as well as its fundamental principles. This apparatus includes many types of dynamos and motors, both alternating and direct; a complete line of measuring instruments; arc and incandescent lamps; galvanometers; bridges, etc. The laboratory is supplied throughout with both gas and electric light. The following currents are available: 20 volt storage battery, 110 volt direct, 110 and 220 volt 60 cycle three phase alternating, and, by means of transformers, other voltages and phase relations.

A. Elementary Physics. This is an elective with Biology II in the Sophomore year, and is open to those who have never studied physics. It consists of three lectures and one laboratory period a week, and is intended to cover the ground of a somewhat advanced high-school course. Hall and Bergen, A Text-Book of Physics, is used in the class work. Ames and Bliss, Experiments in Physics, is the laboratory manual. In both Physics A and Physics I the lectures are accompanied by numerous experimental demonstrations; and the chief aim of the laboratory work is accuracy of observation and of measurement in all the subjects treated.

F. Palmer, Jr.; 4 hours.

I. College Physics. This is also an elective with Biology II in the Sophomore year, and is open to those who have passed the entrance examination or who otherwise satisfy the instructor as to their fitness to take the course. Mechanics, sound, heat, light, electricity, and magnetism are taken up, and treated in greater detail than in the elementary course. The text-books used are Hastings and Beach, General Physics, and Ames and Bliss, Experiments in Physics.

F. Palmer, Jr.; 4 hours.

II. Electricity and Light. The work is especially arranged for those who take the medical course, or who intend to become teachers of physics. In general there is one lecture and one laboratory period a week. The

modern developments of electrical science are briefly considered, including Roentgen rays, wireless telegraphy, and J. J. Thompson's theory of ionization and his corpuscular theory of matter. The laboratory work includes fundamental experiments in the measurements of magnetic hysteresis, currents, resistances, divided circuits, etc., wavelength of light, and diffraction phenomena. This work may be somewhat altered to suit the needs of those electing the course.

F. Palmer, Jr.; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

III. Wireless Telegraphy. In this course a brief study of mutual inductance, self-inductance, and capacity is followed by a discussion of electric waves, their properties and measurement. Finally the application of these quantities is made to wireless telegraphy, and a sending and a receiving station are set up. In the laboratory work several instruments have been constructed, among them a variable air condenser, a Fleming dynamometer, and a Pierce wave-meter. As a reference book frequent use is made of Fleming, Electric Wave Telegraphy.

F. Palmer, Jr.; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

VI. Electrical Engineering. Elementary instruction by text-book and lectures in electrical and magnetic quantities, units, and measurements; the principles of electrical measuring instruments, dynamos, motors, and transformers; a study of arc and incandescent lamps of various types, electric heaters, welders, etc. Experimental demonstration of all the above. The practical phases of engineering, such as wiring buildings, the installation of elec-

trical machinery, etc., are taken up as far as time permits. Prerequisite, Physics A.

L. H. Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

VII. Electrical Engineering. This course follows Course VI. It consists of one hour of class-room work and one hour of laboratory work, either of which may be taken as an elective.

The experiments include the use of refined measuring instruments, the absolute measurement of electrical and magnetic quantities, efficiency tests of dynamos, motors, and transformers, construction of characteristic curves, etc.

The theory of alternating currents is taken up in more detail than in Course VI. The modern applications are studied and illustrated by visits to the large power houses, substations, etc., around Philadelphia.

L. H. Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

VIII. Electrical Engineering. An advanced course for students specializing in electrical work. Laboratory experiments and special investigations. This work will be arranged to suit the needs of those electing it.

L. H. Rittenhouse; I hour.

GEOLOGY.

I. Elementary Geology. A discussion of the general principles of the science. Excursions are taken occasionally in which the physiographical and geological features of the country about Haverford are studied, and trips

are made to the important paleontological and mineralogical collections of Philadelphia. Le Conte, *Geology*.

Professor Pratt: 2 hours.

[Not given in 1908-09.]

ENGINEERING.

The engineering courses are designed to give a thorough training in fundamental engineering principles and, as far as practicable, to teach the application of these principles to the generation and utilization of power and to the construction of machines.

Exceptional facilities for observing the practical side of the work are offered by the many manufacturing companies in and near Philadelphia, and frequent inspection trips are taken.

The Engineering Department occupies a commodious stone building, three stories high, erected during the summer of 1896. The equipment of the shop is modern and of the best quality. The wood-working room affords accommodation for fourteen students. The benches are provided with quick-action vises and a complete set of carpenter's tools for each student. This shop contains a 36" band saw and five wood-lathes. The iron-working room contains a 24" x 12' Blaisdel engine-lathe and three smaller engine-lathes; a 24" x 24" x 6' planer, a Becker-Brainard universal milling machine, a Gould and Eberhardt 16" shaper, two drill presses, several vises, and complete sets of machinist's tools for bench work, pipe-fitting, etc. Steam engine indicators, weighing scales, standard pressure gauges, calorimeters and elec-

trical measuring instruments, in connection with the central heating and lighting plant, afford good opportunity for boiler, engine, and dynamo testing. The third story of the building is devoted to drawing; it is a large and well lighted room, where thirty students may be accommodated at one time. The equipment includes a number of pieces for study and sketching, such as steam and air pumps, safety valves, shaft hangers, etc.

The following technical mechanical courses are given. For the corresponding electrical courses see under Physics.

Special courses may be arranged to suit the needs of those students intending to continue their engineering studies at other institutions.

I. Steam Engineering. A study of the action of steam and gas engines, condensers, air compressors, etc. Horse-power tests are made and efficiencies studied. The thermo-dynamic principles involved are taken up in the last half-year of the course. Hydraulics, refrigeration, heating, and ventilation are taken up as far as time permits.

L. H. Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

IIa. Descriptive Geometry. [Mathematics V.]
Professor Reid; 2 hours, first half-year.

IIb. Elements of Mechanism. A study of the mechanical movements employed in machinery; various methods of transmitting and transforming motion; a detailed study of the teeth of wheels. This course includes a series of problems in invention to be solved by the stu-

dent. At least one drawing-room period a week is devoted to the work of this course.

L. H. Rittenhouse and O. M. Chase; 2 hours, second half-year.

III. Practical Mechanics. Students in engineering spend at least five hours a week for two and one-half years in the shop and have the privilege of electing extra hours after the completion of the regular course, if the facilities of the shop permit. The course begins with simple exercises in wood-working, including sawing and planing, and progresses through graded exercises in joinery of all kinds, turning, and pattern-making. One year is usually spent in this department, unless the student has previously had practice in wood-working.

The iron-working is begun regularly at the beginning of the Sophomore year. Bench work in filing, chipping, and scraping occupies a half-year. The second half-year is occupied with pipe-fitting, forging, welding, and annealing. Each student is required to make a set of tools to be used in the machine-shop.

The remaining two years are devoted to the use of the various machine tools in executing a series of graded exercises, and, finally, to the construction of a complete machine such as a lathe or engine.

The grades in this course are based upon the faithfulness of the student in his work, his promptness, and his care of tools as well as upon the accuracy of his work and the time occupied on each exercise.

L. H. Rittenhouse and J. O. Rantz; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

IV. Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design. The first exercises are designed to give facility in the use of instruments. These are followed by the elementary projection of solids and complicated intersections, exact and conventional representation of threads, bolts, and nuts.

Sketching and dimensioning from models are next taken up, and, during the Sophomore year, simple working drawings are made from these sketches. Spur and bevel gear wheels, screw and other gearing, quick return motions, and the various transmission gears are taken up and designed in connection with the course in mechanism.

A number of practical problems in valve gears, involving the plane slide valve, piston valve, Corliss valve, shifting eccentrics, link motions, etc., are solved by each student. The course concludes with the design of a steam or gas engine and complete detail drawings of all working parts, or the equivalent.

O. M. Chase and L. H. Rittenhouse; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

V. Materials of Construction. A study of the materials employed in engineering constructions, including the manufacture and properties of iron in all its commercial forms of cast iron, steel and wrought iron; the making of alloys; the strength, elasticity, and ductility of metals; the strength of timbers, shafting, girders, trusses, etc.

L. H. Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

VI. Boilers. A study of the types of boilers, of boiler design and construction, of efficiencies, and of the various

boiler accessories including feed pumps and injectors, economizers, forced draft outfits, etc. The course includes a study of fuels and a complete test of a boiler for horse-power and efficiency.

L. H. Rittenhouse; 2 hours, first half-year. [Not given in 1908-09.]

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Gymnasium contains a main floor, sixty by ninety feet, abundantly equipped with the most improved American and Swedish gymnastic appliances. It has an inclined running track, five feet in width. Adjoining the main floor are offices for the use of the director in physical examination and measurement. These rooms may be further utilized for special work by students taking advanced courses in anatomy and physiology, preparatory to medicine, and by those electing normal courses in physical training. Adjoining the main hall is a large and comfortable reading-room. Above are a trophy room and apartments for the use of the alumni.

The following periodicals are in the Reading Room:

American Cricketer. American Gymnasia. Collier's Weekly. Cosmopolitan. Everybody's Magazine. Harper's Weekly. Life.
McClure's Magazine.
Mind and Body.
Motor Print.
Outing.
Recreation.

The basement contains dressing-rooms, a number of well ventilated lockers, shower-baths, a swimming pool, and a double bowling alley. There is a special dressing-room provided for the use of the faculty and visiting athletic teams.

A thorough physical examination is given to all students upon entrance, and another at the end of the Sophomore year.

No student whose physical condition is unsatisfactory will be permitted to represent the College on any athletic team.

The work of the department begins with a course of lectures upon anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, given to the Freshman class during the first quarter of the College year. This is followed by systematic gymnastic drill during the two succeeding quarters, three times a week.

A similar course is required during the Sophomore year and elective courses are open to Juniors and Seniors.

Each student must take one of the following courses:

- I. A course in elementary gymnastic drill, with moderate apparatus work.
- II. A general course in light and heavy gymnastic work of regular collegiate type.

III Regular practice with the candidates for the College gymnastic team, for entrance to which gymnastic ability and physical qualifications are requisite.

For additional courses in anatomy and physiology, see pages 59-62.

THE LIBRARY.

The College Library now contains over fifty thousand volumes, besides numerous pamphlets. It is arranged with the object of making it especially useful as a library of reference. The students have free access to the

shelves and the Librarian and his assistants are, at all times, ready to give aid to students and readers.

About eighteen hundred dollars are expended yearly for the purchase of books and periodicals. The library is a regular depository of the United States Government and several hundred volumes of publications are annually received.

The following literary and scientific periodicals are taken:

Acta Mathematica. Advocate of Peace. American Friend. American Historical Review. American Journal of Archæol-American Journal of Mathe-American Journal of Philology. American Journal of Religious Psychology. American Journal of Science. American Journal of Theology. American Machinist. Anglia. Anglia Beiblatt. Annalen der Physik. Annals of American Academy. Annals of Mathematics. Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik. Astronomical Journal. Astronomische Nachrichten. Astrophysical Journal. Athenæum. Atlantic Monthly. Australian Friend. Banner and Herald. Beiblätter für die Annalen der Physik. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur.

Biological Bulletin. Bird Lore. Bookman. British Friend. Bulletin Astronomique. Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society. Bulletin of the American Republics. Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards. Bulletin of the Department of Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society. Cassier's Magazine. Cassinia. Catalogue of U. S. Public Doc-Century Magazine. Charities. Chicago Banker. Classical Journal. Classical Philology. Classical Review. Columbia University terly. Commercial and Financial. Chronicle. Comptes Rendus de l'Académie

des Sciences.

Congressional Record. Consular Reports. Contemporary Review. Cumulative Book Index. Department of Labor Bulletin (New York). Dial. Economist (London). Edinburgh Review. Educational Review. Electrical World. Electrician. Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry. Engineering Magazine. Englische Studien. English Catalogue of Books. English Historical Review. Experiment Station Record. Expositor. Expository Times. Evangelical Friend. Forest Leaves. Friend (London). Friend (Philadelphia). Friendly Messenger. Friends' Fellowship Papers. Friends' Intelligencer.
Friends' Missionary Advocate.
Friends' Ouarterly Examiner.
Friends' Witness. Good Government. Harper's Magazine. Harper's Weekly. Hartford Seminary Record. Harvard Bulletin. Harvard Graduates' Magazine. Herald of Peace. Hibbert Journal. Independent. Indian's Friend. International Journal of Ethics. Jahrbuch u. d. Fortschritte d. Mathematik. Jahresbericht über d. Fort-schritte d. klass. Altertumswissenschaft, und Beiblatt.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in History, etc. Journal of the American Chemical Society. Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research. Journal of the Chemical Society. Journal de Mathématiques. Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, etc. Journal of Political Economy. Journal of the Franklin Insti-Journal of the Friends' Historical Society. Journal of English and Germanic Philology. Journal of Experimental Zoology. Journal für die reine u. angewandte Mathematik. Tournal of the Society of Chemical Industry. Library Journal. Literary News. Literaturblatt für germ. u. rom. Philologie. Living Age. McClure's Magazine. Mathematische Annalen. Messenger of Peace. Mind. Missionary Review. Modern Language Notes. Modern Language Review. Modern Philology. Monthly Notices of Royal Astronomical Society. Monthly Summary, Commerce and Finance. Monthly Weather Review. Nation. Nation (London). National Geographic Magazine.

Johns Hopkins University Cir-

Nature. New York Observer. Nineteenth Century and After. North American Review. One and All. Our Missions. Outlook. Peacemaker. Pennsylvania Magazine. Philosophical Magazine. Philosophical Review. Physical Review. Political Science Quarterly. Popular Astronomy. Popular Science Monthly. Power. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science. Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society. Proceedings of American Philosophical Society. Proceedings of American Society for Psychical Research. Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. Psychological Bulletin. Psychological Review. Publications of the Modern Language Association. Publishers' Weekly. Quarterly Journal of Econom-Quarterly Journal of Mathematics. Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Health, New York City.

Quarterly Review.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Review of Reviews (Amer-Revue des deux Mondes. Rheinisches Museum für Philologie. Romania. Schwenkfeldian. Science Abstracts. Scientific American. Scientific American Supplement. Scribner's Magazine. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Sound Currency. Southern Workman. Spectator. Transactions of the American Mathematical Society. University of Pennsylvania Law Review. University Record (Chicago University). War or Brotherhood. Western Work. Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie. World's Work. Yale Alumni Weekly. Yale University Bulletin. Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie. Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie. Zoologischer Anzeiger.

Zoologisches Zentralblatt.

The Library is open, with some exception, on week-days from 8.30 a. m. to 10 p. m. While designed especially for the use of the officers and students, others have the privilege of consulting and, under certain restrictions, of withdrawing books.

PUBLIC LECTURES, 1907-1908.

HAVERFORD LIBRARY LECTURES.

"The Gospel and Modern Man," three lectures by Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

The Old Gospel in a New Age.—2nd mo. 14th. The Gospel and Modern Scholarship.—2nd mo. 17th. The Gospel Tested by Life.—2nd mo. 18th.

THE THOMAS SHIPLEY LECTURE ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"The Sonnets of Shakspere," by Professor Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvania.

5th mo. 4th, 1908.

OTHER LECTURES.

Oil Portraits of Peter Collinson, Dr. John Fothergill, and John G. Whittier presented to the College. Addresses by Dr. Spencer Trotter, of Swarthmore College, and by President Sharpless and Dr. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College.

12th mo. 17th, 1907.

"Forests, Plains, and Deserts of the United States; a Study in Plant Geography and Distribution" (illustrated), by Professor John W. Harshberger of the University of Pennsylvania. Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Scientific Department of the Loganian Society.

1st mo. 15th, 1908.

"Orchard, Shade Tree, Shrub, and Flower Pests and Their Treatment" (illustrated), by Mr. J. S. Briggs, Special Inspector and Demonstrator for Division of Zoölogy, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Citizens' Association.

2nd mo. 24th, 1908.

"Political Conditions in Pennsylvania," by William H. Berry, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Address delivered under the auspices of the Civic Club.

3rd mo. 24th, 1908.

GRADING OF STUDENTS.

Students are classified, according to their grades, into five sections, A, B, C, D, E. Each student is notified of the section to which he has been assigned, but the grades are not published. A indicates a grade from 90 to 100, B from 80 to 90, C from 65 to 80, D from 50 to 65, and E indicates a failure. No student is permitted to graduate if his combined average for the Junior and Senior years is below grade C. Daily recitations, hour examinations, and final examinations are all employed in determining the standing of a student.

ADVANCED DEGREES.

Resident graduates who have received the Bachelor's degree from Haverford College, or graduates of other colleges who, in the judgment of the Faculty, have done

work equivalent to that required for the Bachelor's degree, may be admitted as candidates for the Master's degree. Such students shall be required to do a full year's work, three-fourths of which shall be in related subjects. The courses must first be accepted by the Faculty before the student is admitted to candidacy. A thesis on a topic in the special field of study may be required and an examination satisfactory to the professor in charge must be passed.

Non-resident graduates of Haverford College of three years' standing or more will be granted the Master's degree when they have satisfactorily done work equivalent to that required of a resident graduate. They must, however, at the beginning of their work, arrange with some one department a definite course of study, acceptable to the Faculty, and make annual reports during the three years to the professor in charge.

The fee for the Master's diploma is twenty dollars. In the case of non-resident graduates an additional fee of ten dollars is required at the beginning of the course.

Adequate courses of study for the Master's degree will be arranged on application to the President.

ROOMS.

A student who continues in the College may retain the room he already occupies. The vacant rooms are assigned by lot, the upper classmen having first choice. About one-fourth of the rooms in Merion Hall will be reserved for Freshmen. New students may select rooms in the order of entry. For this purpose they must fill certain blanks to be had on application to the President

of the College. Signatures to these blanks are considered to bind the students, unless the latter are refused by the College for failure in examinations or other cause.

EXPENSES.

The charge for tuition, board, and room-rent varies with the location of the rooms from \$375 to \$575 a year, and accommodations for students are furnished at diferent rates, as follows:

Merion Hall,
Merion Hall,
Founders Hall,
Barclay Hall,
Barclay Hall,
Barclay Hall,
Barclay Hall,
Co at \$400 each.
Co at \$400 each.
Co at \$450 each.
Co at \$450 each.
Co at \$575 each.
Co at \$575 each.
Co at \$575 each.
Co at \$575 each.

The room-rent includes steam heat, electric light, necessary bed-room furniture, and care of rooms. Students will supply their own study-room furniture, also towels and table napkins.

The tuition of day-students is one hundred and fifty dollars a year; the charge for tuition and mid-day meal, two hundred dollars a year.

Books and stationery will, at the option of the student, be supplied by the College and charged on the half-yearly bills. Materials consumed and breakage in the laboratories are also charged.

Bills for board and tuition are payable, three-fifths at the beginning, and two-fifths at the middle of the college year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

- I. Senior Foundation Scholarships. Five scholarships of the annual value of \$300 each are offered to graduates nominated by the Faculties of Earlham, Penn, Wilmington, and Guilford Colleges and Friends University.
- II. Isaiah V. Williamson Scholarships. Three scholarships covering all expenses of board and tuition.
- III. Richard T. Jones Scholarship. One scholarship covering all expenses of board and tuition.

II and III are so arranged that one is usually vacated each year and awarded to a Freshman.

IV. Corporation Scholarships. Sixteen scholarships of the annual value of \$300 each will be awarded after competitive examination. They are open to all applicants.

Candidates for these scholarships in the Freshman class are usually asked to answer certain questions not required of other applicants for admission. The award for the following college year is made after the Sixth month examination of each year. Candidates in the higher classes are selected each year from those highest on the grade list in the preceding year. Four scholarships are given to each class.

- V. Edward Yarnall Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200. Open to Friends only.
- VI. Thomas P. Cope Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200. Open only to Friends who intend to teach.

VII. Sarah Marshall Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200.

VIII. Mary M. Johnson Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200.

IX. Day Scholarships. Eight scholarships of the annual value of \$100 each.

X. Tuition Scholarships. Twenty-four scholarships of the annual value of \$150 each. One of these may be nominated by the Lower Merion High School for the Freshman year only.

XI. Alfred Smith Scholarship. One scholarship given on competitive examination to a candidate for the Freshman class who is of German-American parentage. The annual value is \$400. It may be held for two or more years if the work of the recipient is satisfactory, and may also be followed by a fellowship of \$400 for one year in Harvard University.

XII. Joseph E. Gillingham Scholarships. Four scholarships of the annual value of \$200 each "for meritorious students."

All scholarships are given for one year only, but they may be renewed by the College (except I) if the conduct and standing of the recipient be satisfactory.

The Senior Foundation Scholarships will thus be vacated yearly, and about one-fourth of the others.

Except IX and a few of X all scholarships involve residence at the College.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Clementine Cope Fellowship, of the annual value of \$500, may be awarded by the Faculty to the best qualified applicant from the Senior class. He is required to spend the succeeding year in study at some American or foreign university approved by the Faculty.

On the same foundation are offered, yearly, two fellowships of \$300 each, called Teaching Fellowships, involving certain duties at Haverford College. They are construed to cover all the charges for tuition, rooms, and board.

PRIZES.

Alumni Prizes for Composition and Oratory.

The Association of the Alumni, in the year 1875, established an annual prize of \$50, either a gold medal or an equivalent value in books and bronze medal, for excellence in composition and oratory.

The following are the rules governing the competition:

I. The Alumni medal is offered yearly for competition amongst the members of the Junior and Senior classes, as a prize for the best delivered oration prepared therefor.

II. Three or five judges shall be appointed from year to year by the Alumni Committee, who shall hear publicly, in Roberts Hall, all competitors who may be qualified to appear.

III. No oration shall occupy in delivery more than fifteen minutes.

IV. In making the award, while due weight is to be given to the literary merits of the oration, the judges are to consider the prize as offered to encourage more especially the attainment of excellence in elocution.

V. The judges shall have the right to withhold the prize if the elocution and the literary merits of the oration fall below a creditable standard of excellence.

The Everett Society Medal.

This silver medal is offered by the donor to the members of the two lower classes for competition in extemporaneous speaking. It is given in memory of the old Everett Society.

John B. Garrett Prizes for Systematic Reading.

Four prizes worth \$40, \$30, \$20, and \$10 respectively, will be given in books to those members of the Junior class who, having creditably pursued their regular studies and paid proper attention to physical culture, shall have carried on the most profitable course of reading in standard authors during the Sophomore and Junior years.

The direction of the work and the award of the prizes shall be in the hands of a committee consisting of the President, the Librarian, and the Professor of English.

There will be an oral examination to determine the scope and quality of the reading, and a thesis treating of subjects embraced in the course will be required.

Any or all of these prizes may be omitted if, in the judgment of the committee, the work does not justify an award.

The Class of 1896 Prizes in Latin and Mathematics.

These are two prizes worth \$10 each. They will be awarded in books at the end of the Sophomore year for proficiency in Latin and Mathematics, respectively.

The Class of 1898 Prize in Chemistry.

The Class of 1898 offers a prize of \$10 in books to the member of either the Junior or Senior class who, in the judgment of the professor in charge, shall have done the most thorough and satisfactory work during the year in the laboratory, and in oral and written examinations.

The prize will not be awarded twice to the same student.

The Elliston P. Morris Prize.

A prize of eighty dollars, open to all undergraduates and to graduates of not more than three years' standing, is offered in alternate years for the best essays on "International Peace and the Means of Securing It." The next award will be made in the Fifth month of 1910, and will be announced at Commencement. Any or all of the papers may be rejected if a high standard of merit is not reached. Competitors are urged to avoid mere discussion and fine writing, and to seek the advancement of knowledge by a study of facts or a proposal of practical advantage. The essays of 1910 shall be written on one of the following subjects:

1. The grounds for believing that The Hague Conference will become a substitute for war.

- 2. The ethical grounds for opposition to war.
- 3. Will the economic burden of war, and of national armaments in time of peace, force the nations of the world to adopt peaceful methods of settling disputes?

HONORS.

For the purpose of honors, studies are divided as follows:

a. Literary group: the Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, English literature, history, economics, government, and philosophy.

b. Scientific group: astronomy, biology, chemistry, en-

gineering, mathematics and physics.

Candidates for honors shall elect from any two studies in one of these groups at least five hours a week during the Junior year, and eight hours a week during the Senior year, and shall announce their candidacy at the beginning of the Junior year.

Highest Honors and Honors may be given, dependent on the judgment of the professor in charge. The decisions will be based on special examinations, or on the character of the daily work.

General Honors are awarded for a general average of ninety per cent., or over, during the Junior and Senior years.

Honors will be announced at Commencement and in the succeeding catalogue.

SOCIETIES.

The Loganian Society was established by the officers and students in 1834, and now includes three departments—a Scientific Department which holds meetings

for the reading of papers, the presentation of reports, and the discussion of such topics as may be suggested by its members; a Debating Department; and a Civics Department, for the discussion of political and economic questions.

A flourishing branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, organized in 1879, has a membership embracing three-fourths of the students.

A chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was established at the College in 1898.

The Campus Club is an organization of the Faculty, students, and other friends of the College for promoting the study and preservation of trees, shrubs, birds and wild animals on the College property.

PERIODICALS.

Haverford College Bulletin. Five publications for the collegiate year in uniform type and binding, including the College Reports, Catalogue, Athletic Annual, and other matter.

The Haverfordian, founded in 1879, is published monthly by the students during the college year.

DEGREES, PRIZES AND HONORS GRANTED IN 1908.

At the Commencement in 1908, degrees were granted after examination to the following students:

MASTERS OF ARTS.

John Charles, A.B. (Haverford College). For investigations in Latin Satire.

Charles Ruglas Hoover, S.B. (Penn College and Haverford College).

For work in Theoretical Chemistry.

José Padin, S.B. (Haverford College)

Thesis—La Critique Littéraire de Ferdinand Brunetière.

Harold Messner Schabacker, A.B. (Haverford College). For investigations in Latin Satire.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Fisher Corlies Baily
Carroll Thornton Brown
Howard Burtt
Dudley DeWitt Carroll
John Browning Clement
Joseph Passmore Elkinton
George Williams Emlen, Jr.
Allen Wilson Hobbs
Thomas Morris Longstreth
Charles Lichty Miller

William Haviland Morriss, Jr.
Frederic Omar Musser
Winthrop Sargent, Jr.
Carl Forse Scott
Walter Rodman Shoemaker
James Carey Thomas
Walter Wilkin Whitson
Raymond Clarence Woodard

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

Joseph Bushnell, 3d Jesse William Crites Cecil Kent Drinker Edward Aikin Edwards Thomas Rothwell Hill

Walter E. Lewis
Morris Albert Linton
Loren Clifford Petry
ds George King Strode
Stephen Remington Wing

Edwin Wright

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Clementine Cope Fellowship (\$500) for 1908-1909 was awarded to

Winthrop Sargent, Jr.

Two Teaching Fellowships (\$300 each) for 1908-1909 were awarded to

Carroll Thornton Brown Walter Wilkin Whitson

PRIZES.

The Alumni Prize in Composition and Oratory (\$50 in books) was awarded to

Joseph Passmore Elkinton

The Everett Society Oratorical Medal for Sophomores and Freshmen was awarded to John French Wilson The John B. Garrett Prizes (in books) for Systematic Reading during the Sopohomore and Junior years were awarded as follows:

First Prize (\$40).....Frederick Raymond Taylor The Second, Third, and Fourth Prizes were not awarded.

The Class of 1896 Prizes (in books) in Latin and Mathematics for Sophomores were awarded as follows:

The Class of 1898 Prize in Chemistry (\$10 in books) for Juniors or Seniors was awarded to Mark Herbert Carver Spiers

The Elliston P. Morris Prize (\$80) for the best Essay on
"International Peace and the Means of Securing It"
was awarded to
Francis Richards Taylor

of the Class of 1906

HONORS

The following Seniors were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society:

Morris Albert Linton Winthrop Sargent, Jr. Carl Forse Scott

Frederic Omar Musser Howard Burtt

Carroll Thornton Brown

General Honors (an average of 90 per cent. or over, for the Junior and Senior years) were awarded to

Morris Albert Linton Winthrop Sargent, Ir.

Carl Forse Scott Frederic Omar Musser

Howard Burtt

Honors in Departments were granted as follows:

Highest Honors in Greek....Winthrop Sargent, Jr.

Honors in Latin, Philosophy and Romance Languages Winthrop Sargent, Jr.

Honors in Latin......Frederic Omar Musser

Honors in English, Philosophy and Romance Languages Howard Burtt

Honors in Mathematics and Engineering

Morris Albert Linton

Honors in Philosophy and Economics

Fisher Corlies Baily

Honors in Philosophy and Economics

Joseph Passmore Elkinton
Honors in Biology.....William Haviland Morriss,

Tr.

Honors in Biology......George King Strode

Honors in Engineering.....Carl Forse Scott

Corporation Scholarships.

These \$300 scholarships are awarded annually to the four students in each class having the highest average scholarship for the year. In some cases the money is applied, at the option of the holder, to students of greater financial need, the original recipient retaining the honor. Holders of Corporation Scholarships for the collegiate year 1908-1909.

Class of 1909

R. Lindley Murray Underhill Clarence Creadick Killen Percival Bradshaw Fay Charles Baker Thompson

Class of 1910

Christopher Darlington Morley Willard Pyle Tomlinson Charles Fygis Clark

Edward Wandell David

Class of 1911

Levi Arnold Post Lucius Rogers Shero Frederick Oscar Tostenson Christopher Fallon, Jr.

Class of 1912

Lance Brenton Lathem Paul Clisby Brewer, Jr. David Colden Murray Irvin Corson Poley

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Surveying



HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

Vol. VII

FOURTH MONTH, 1909

No. 3

Proceedings of the Seventy-titth Anniversary of the Founding of Haverford College



Issued Quarterly by Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Entered December 10th, 1902, at Haverford, Pa., as Second Class Matter under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894

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HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

Proceedings of the Seventy=fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Haverford College

HAVERFORD, PA.



The Seventy-fifth Anniversary

OF THE

Founding of Haverford College

The following is the program of the exercises:

Tenth Month 16th, 1908.

- 2.30 P. M. RECEPTION to Delegates of Universities and Colleges, in the Gymnasium.
- 3.30 P. M. EDUCATIONAL MEETING in Roberts Hall. President Isaac Sharpless, Chairman.
 - Announcement of Universities and Colleges represented.
 - 2. Addresses:
 - (a) Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University. "The Life of Colleges."
 - (b) Theodore William Richards, '85, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University:— "The Relation of Modern Chemistry to Medicine."
 - (c) George Wharton Pepper, Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania:—"A Plea for the Highest Education."
 - 3. Conferring of Honorary Degrees.
- 7.00 P. M. Subscription Dinner, open to all Haverfordians, James Wood, '58, President of Alumni Association, presiding. Representatives of other institutions were present as guests.

Tenth Month 17th, 1908.

10.00 A.M. CRICKET on Cope Field.

Association Foot Ball on Walton Field.

Base Ball on Merion Hall Field.

- 11.00 A. M. A MEETING in Roberts Hall under the charge of the Y. M. C. A., with addresses on the work of the Association. J. Jarden Guenther, '10, Chairman.
- 12.00 M. LUNCHEON in the College Dining Hall.
- 1.00 P.M. Photograph of the company; east of Barclay Hall.
- 1.30 P. M. Procession by classes, formed to march around the grounds and to Walton Field.
- 2.30 P. M. FOOT BALL GAME on Walton Field. Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford. Admission to the field free. Charge for grandstand, 50c.
- 4.00 P. M. TEA on the Lawn.
- 4.30 P. M. HISTORICAL MEETING in Roberts Hall. T. Wistar Brown, Chairman.

Addresses:

 Conditions and Foundation Ideas leading to the Establishment of Haverford.

Edward Bettle, Jr., '61.

- (2) Present Demands which Justify its Existence. Rufus M. Jones, '85.
- (3) Its Ability to Satisfy the Demands of the Past and Present. Isaac Sharpless.
- 6.00 P. M. COLLATION. Free to all Haverfordians and members of their families upon previous notification.
- 7.30 P. M. INFORMAL MEETING in Roberts Hall, with short addresses by old Haverfordians, College Songs, etc. William W. Comfort, '94, Chairman. The main floor reserved for Old Haverfordians.

Frederic H. Strawbridge, '87, Chairman. Chas. J. Rhoads, '93, Secretary.

Pres. Isaac Sharpless Edward Bettle, Jr., '61 Henry Cope, '69 John M. Whitall, '80 John C. Winston, '81 William L. Baily, '83 Alfred P. Smith, '84 JOSEPH W. SHARP, JR., '88
J. STOGDELL STOKES, '89
WILLIAM W. COMFORT, '94
J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD, '96
ALFRED M. COLLINS, '97
WALTER C. JANNEY, '98
ALFRED C. MAULE, '99

Committee.

At 2.30 p. m. on the 16th the procession was formed in the Gymnasium, and marched in Academic costume to Roberts Hall. The Colleges and Universities represented, with their delegates, were as follows:

Allegheny College	President Crawford
Bates College	
Brown University	The state of the s
Bryn Mawr College	
Bucknell University	
California, University of	
Clark University	
Colgate University	
Columbia University	
Cornell University	
Dartmouth College	
Delaware College	
Dickinson College	
Earlham College	President Kelly.
Franklin and Marshall College.	.Prof. Schiedt.
Friends University	Herman Newman.
Guilford College	.President L. L. Hobbs.
Hamilton College	
Harvard University	
Hobart College	
Indiana University	
Johns Hopkins University	
Juniata College	
Kenyon College	
Lafayette College	
	.President Henry S. Drinker.
Leland Stanford Junior Univ	
Lincoln University	
Maryland, University of	9
maryland, Chiversity Ol	Prof. John C. Hemmeter.
Middlebury College	
Muhlenberg College	
Ohio State University	. rroi. 1. harvey haines.

Penn College	.President A. Rosenberger.
Pennsylvania College	
Pennsylvania State College	.Ex-Gov'nor James A. Beaver.
Pennsylvania, University of	.Dr. George Wharton Pepper.
Pittsburg University	.Mr. Linhart.
Princeton, University of	.President Wilson and
	Prof. J. D. Spaeth.
Rochester, University of	.Rev. Philip L. Jones.
Rutgers College	.President Demarest.
St. John's College	.President Fell.
Swarthmore College	. President Swain.
Trinity College	.Prof. W. M. Urban.
Tuft's College	.Taber Ashton.
Ursinus College	. Prof. G. L. Omwake.
Villa Nova College	.Rev. Dr. Delurey.
Virginia, University of	.Rev. J. Thompson Cole.
Washington and Jeff'n College.	.Dr. Henry C. McCook.
Washington and Lee University.	.President Denny.
Wesleyan University	.Prof. W. H. Heidel.
Western Reserve University	
Williams College	
Wilmington College	
Woman's College	.Dr. Hans Froelicher.
Yale University	.Dr. E. W. Brown.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING IN ROBERTS HALL.

ISAAC SHARPLESS, President, Chairman.

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS: In accordance with a custom which is seventy-five years old, I will ask you to join with me in a few moments of silent devotion, asking the blessing of our Father upon the exercises of this occasion.

(Silent devotion, with delegates standing.)

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS: Haverford College feels it to be an honor which I cannot adequately express that

so many distinguished universities and colleges have honored us with their presence by delegates on this occasion, in the celebration of our seventy-fifth birthday. Many others have sent congratulatory notes, more or less formal, conveying to us their best wishes for our prosperity. For all of this we are extremely grateful. We feel it to be a very great honor, indeed, that a little institution of our sort should have been the recipient of so many congratulations from such distinguished sources.

Seventy-five years ago, on the 28th of this month, there were three teachers and twenty-one boys here: there were about two hundred acres of land, one unfinished building, and no endowment. Since that time we have grown in number of teachers and students and houses and lands and endowment; but, still, our dimensions in all these respects are comparatively modest. We think, however, that it is a history worth commemorating, and to-morrow we shall go into the details of it with some fulness and carefulness; but to-day we have asked you to come together to listen to the addresses of distinguished educators on some of the important subjects relating to collegiate life. We are very much pleased that about sixty colleges have accepted our invitation and are represented here; and this will be an audience which I am sure it is worth while to address.

We are becoming accustomed, in late years, to look to Princeton for the newest and best things in thought and collegiate management. I have heard it said that President Wilson makes study over there necessary, and perhaps popular (Laughter); it is very possible that he does both; but, certainly, the changes which have been made there within the few years past, and which are

due to his initiation and his management, are extremely interesting, and perhaps revolutionary in their effects upon collegiate life in America. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to me to introduce to you President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University. (Prolonged applause.)

Woodrow Wilson: President Sharpless, Ladies and Gentlemen:

A revolutionist should bring you a better voice in which to proclaim his revolution than I have brought you this afternoon; but in this hall of convenient size, perhaps I can make myself audible on some of the subjects which have interested me most in recent years.

It is really a great privilege to be allowed to speak of matters which seem essential to the life of colleges, to an audience composed of men who can judge whether I speak the truth or not. And it seemed to me a particularly appropriate occasion upon which to speak of some matters of reform which do not directly concern Haverford, because she has in many respects been an honorable example to the contrary (Voices: "Hear! hear!") I believe that Haverford should receive our homage because of the conservative manner in which she has preserved the simplicity and homogeneity of her life. The wholeness of her life, the direct contact between those who teach and those who are taught, the democratic unity of the community, and many other things for which we know she stands, are among her honorable distinctions.

For it seems to me that in recent years the life of our colleges has become so heterogeneous that it is impossible to get the best results out of it. You know that one of the things that is confusing us in our statesmanship

with regard to the affairs of the nation is the heterogeneity and complexity of our modern national life. We are not so much in doubt as to our moral standards as we are with respect to the application of those standards in very difficult and complicated cases; for the country is no longer a congeries of families, no longer a body of men; it is a body of complex corporate organizations in which the individual is largely lost, and in which, therefore, the old commands of the law, addressed to individuals, are hardly susceptible of application. The individual has run to cover; and in the complexities of modern life it is very difficult to discover so much as his trail. (Laughter.)

We are not in doubt what we wish to have done; but we are sadly in doubt how, having made only an imperfect analysis of our modern life, we are to accomplish what we desire. We are attempting to reform a society which we have only partially analyzed and imperfectly understood; so that there is a contest among the best minds in this country as to whether certain things are good or evil. There is a contest amongst honest, thinking men as to whether the trust, for example, is, or is not, an evil. We know that trusts harbor men who do the nation deep wrong, but that is another question; and the real perplexity of our thought is to discover these individuals and bring them out of the cover of their association with other men at directors' tables and elsewhere, and set them before the tribunal of the nation's judgment.

And this same complexity—which is due to a thousand material circumstances, which have led to a thousand corresponding social circumstances—has spread to

our schools and our colleges, spreading by natural process out of the life and experience of the nation itself. If you go into a modern school, or a modern college, and ask them to lay a program before you of what they are doing, it is like a catalogue of everything that concerns modern life. They are not doing anything in particular; they are doing everything in general. And it is very much in general; for, doing everything in general. they have not time to do anything in particular. So that they are touching the life of the nation here, there, elsewhere, everywhere, in the attempt to make a program as various as the life of the nation itself. A program this, highly proper to a university; because a university is the place where men must get their expert knowledge and that final touch of particular preparation and special skill which will fit them for the immediate tasks of a practical world. A university is a school for those who have their eyes turned directly either to research, or to teaching, or to the higher sorts of the applications of science to modern industry and to all the material undertakings of the age. The university must have the variety of the nation.

But reaching down from the university, and particularly from the German university, through the college into the schools, we have made this same diversity to prevail among the colleges and the schools. And in these places, hitherto means for discipline, hitherto meant for discovering whether men have minds or not, hitherto meant for a common discipline which would produce types of thinking and types of moral attitude, we are seeking the diversity, the multiplicity, the scattered purposes, of the university itself. In the university we don't

allow the individual student to scatter his attention—the individual studies two or three things; but in the school and in the college the individual scatters, and attempts to study everything; we make it impossible to produce uniform results, not only, but impossible to find a method of discipline.

We have come to an age of absolutely dispersed standards, of an absolutely anatomized and analyzed system of instruction; and it is necessary that we should begin for the school and for the college, as we should begin for the nation, a very determined and studious attempt at synthesis. We must know what we would be at; and then we must discover the organization best adapted to accomplish that thing.

We do not yet know what we would be at; if we did, we would not ask an entering freshman what he wants; we would tell him what he ought to have. (Applause. and a voice: "Good!"). The wisdom, the ordering, the success, of the modern college course largely depends upon the intelligence of the entering class. Now I don't think, for my part (belonging to the teaching part of the university), that the university should have as its standard of intelligence the intelligence of the men who are just beginning to come under its discipline and influence. I don't care to put myself at the disposal even of my dear friends of the freshman class at Princeton. I think that unless, as I approach the age of fifty-two, I know better what these young gentlemen should have than they know, one of them-the best of them, I hopeshould take my place. (Laughter.) The parts are singularly and ridiculously reversed; because we have

not attempted any synthesis, and don't know what we would be at.

Now, why is synthesis difficult? It is not difficult to get a body of thoughtful men together in a room and make a program of study which will be better than the programs of study in most of our colleges; it would be very difficult to make a worse in some of them. I mean, by a worse, not in respect of its contents, but in respect of the relations of the subjects to each other and the portions considered essential, and the portions considered non-essential, or the portions considered more essential than others. That is what I mean by a program: a program for a course of study made up of the most excellent parts of the body of knowledge placed in their right order, and assigned to the most capable scholars to be taught. Until you have such a scheme you have not got a course or a program of study. I say it is not difficult to get thoughtful men together and make out a reasonably consistent and intelligent course of study; but when you have made the course of study, then you have to go out and capture your students.

For what are your students doing? Your students are doing everything except paying serious attention to their studies. And they are not doing it because they are averse from study; they are not doing it, I believe, because they are unconscious of the beauty and desirability of study. They are doing it because there are so many other interesting things to be done in the college to which they go that, really, they haven't the time to be interested in study. And the things that they do are, in themselves, innocent and worth doing. The point is not that they are doing vicious things, not that they are doing

things that lead to mere idleness; not that they are doing things that are unworthy of cultured and even of ambitious young men; but that, because the things they are doing are excellent, because they are interesting, because they are very well suited to engage the attention of honorable men, they engage their attention entirely and their instructors get the residuum. (Laughter.) College life has swallowed up the college curriculum, and has swallowed it whole, without digestion. (Laughter.)

In order to insert knowledge, you must really get the attention of those whom you are addressing; and unless you get that attention you can do nothing. You cannot get it unless you see to it that their minds are sufficiently disengaged from other things to be free to turn to you.

Now look at the modern college! You cannot count the number of organizations that exist in the larger college. There are not only athletic organizations. We have been getting excited about the wrong thing. It is not athletics that absorbs the attention of the average undergraduate. Athletics absorb the attention the members of the athletic teams, to an necessary and to a demoralizing extent; but they do not absorb the attention of the average undergraduate very seriously. He goes out to see the practice, and he cheers the team; but he ought to be out of doors that long; and if he has not the ambition to exercise himself, it is just as well to cheer others on in their exercise. I see no harm in that. It improves the lung power and it draws undergraduates together in a certain disposition of spirited co-operation. (A voice: "That's good!") I am not in the least jealous of that. It is not the athletic organizations that are engrossing

their attention, though they do engross the attention of very many capable young gentlemen who are some-time to be the heads of corporations; but there are scores of other organizations which do engross it; particularly social organizations, musical organizations, dramatic organizations, organizations to play chess, organizations to play whist, organizations to swim, organizations to do everything you can imagine; and the more capable, the more energetic, the more popular sort of man, has so many of his energies drawn upon by the necessity to organize his fellow-students in these ways that he has not time for his studies.

I had one of our most capable undergraduates say to me once that he didn't have time to take the mental science fellowship that season because he had to run the college (laughter); the point was, that though the lad was talking in jest, the thing was very nearly literally true. He was a fellow of extraordinary administrative capacity, and the whole undergraduate body did look to him for the suggestions which were to organize them for this, that, and the other thing that they wanted to do; and many a boy in school nowadays chooses his college by the tests of the number of interesting things there are to do there which have nothing to do with study. I don't blame him. I have no doubt that if I were at his age and in his place I would do just the same thing. But I want to ask college presidents if it is their ambition to be presidents of country clubs? (Laughter and applause.) Country clubs are very admirable things; but their presidencies do not afford careers; an ambitious gentleman must have something else to do beside that.

Now our colleges are not yet country clubs; and I do

not think that the one college that I know most of, is at present in any danger of becoming one. But I am aware that in many a college the faculty happens to be in this ungracious position; it says to these young gentlemen placed under its care, "You must study;" and presently does drop them wholesole because they will not. Then they study; and if they are asked and pressed for a reason why they study, it is not because of the loveliness and desirability of knowledge, but because they want to stay in the place to enjoy its life. The price of the life is the successful passing of examinations.

Now, gentlemen, what is knowledge that is not itself an expression of life? How shall we ever produce men who will add to the intellectual force of this nation until we have turned away from this idea that college is merely, or chiefly, a delightful and desirable place in which to live, to that other ideal—older, more sacred, more beautiful, more vital—that it is a place in which to awaken the energies of the mind—to all those conceptions which lift men and nations to higher planes of living?

Then, when that spirit begins to obtain, the colleges of this country will so throb with life that men won't ask themselves whether they ought to send their sons to these places, any more than they will ask themselves whether, if they want electric power, they had better make connections with dynamos. They will then know that power is stored in such places, and that their sons may be treated like storage batteries and filled with that power.

But that power is not now there, except for individuals. There do come individuals one by one, sometimes,

fortunately, by hund. Is, to those places: boys with serious eves in their heads, boys dreaming of things that lie beyond graduation, boys who have been thoughtful of life, who have pored upon great biographies and conceived great purposes and seen visions: and they segregate themselves and go through such schools as men set apart for a great undertaking; but they do not leaven the mass. For my part I don't want to be a taskmaster: I don't want to compel likable, lovable, voungsters to study because I say they must. I crave the privilege of showing them how beautiful a thing it is; the privilege of living with them and asking them if there is any flavor in my mind and in the minds of my colleagues, in the minds of those who represent life's study, that is to their taste, whether this is the flavor and the impulse they desire. I want a part in their life; and the only way in which the colleges in this country can be lifted out of their present heterogeneity into some fateful unity is by an organization which will make a common life, from top to bottom, for students and professors.

Now I am not going to lay out a program, or any special favorite plan of my own, by which that can be done; but I tell you, with the utmost confidence, that that is the only way in which the colleges of this country will be made real powers in the nation—a common organization, of which the faculty shall be just as intimate and vital a part as the undergraduates themselves; in which sport will be sport and not an occupation; in which diversions will be diversions and not the object of life; in which all the things that relieve the strain of work will be reliefs from work and not from other, similar

occupations; and all of life shall be permeated with the consciousness that these men are members of a great community devoted to things which touch the highest ideals of the life, of the individual, and of the country.

You cannot get the spirit of learning transmitted through a non-conducting medium; and the modern organization of college life is a non-conducting medium for a score of reasons which you know just as well as I do; I do not have to expound them. It is a non-conducting medium; and you are wasting your power in trying to make a non-conducting medium conduct. If you believe in the real laws of spiritual transmission, first connect the veins and the vertebrae of your college life: you would then see the blood transmitted. Until you have done that, it will be impossible. We are now awakening to the fact that our college success does not depend chiefly either upon the excellence of our course of study, or the excellence of our body of instructors; it depends upon the character of the college life. If these excellent things are to be received the organization must be of one kind; if they are not to be received it must be of the present kind. Our task is a task of reconceiving and reorganizing the life of the American college. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS: Ever since Thomas Chase came to Haverford College in 1856, there has been a steady stream of teachers coming from that great institution in Cambridge, to Haverford. At the present time, I think ten members of the teaching force in this college have their degrees from Harvard. At the same time there has been a counter-current going the other

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way-of graduates of Haverford College who have sought further opportunities to study there; and the spirit in which they have been received has been so sympathetic and co-operative, the conditions there have been so elastic, that our students have found that they could get what they wanted. It was, therefore, inevitable that we should desire a representative of Harvard University on such an occasion as this; and when I asked one of the chief officials of Harvard whom I should ask to represent them on this occasion, his reply was, to "get Richards, the glory of Haverford and Harvard." (Applause and cheers for Richards.) I believe that Richards. of '85, has the unique distinction of being the only American that was ever asked to accept a full professorship in a German university. We shall be glad to hear from Dr. Richards. (Applause.)

THE RELATION OF MODERN CHEMISTRY TO MEDICINE. Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank the President most heartily for his quite too kind words of introduction.

Harvard University sends her warm greetings on this happy occasion, and her hearty good wishes for the future welfare of Haverford College. Many strong ties bind the old University on the Charles River to this younger institution in the land of William Penn. As President Sharpless has said, President Thomas Chase was a Harvard man, and so was Professor Pliny Earle Chase; the present honored leader, President Sharpless himself, is a Harvard man, and many other members of the Faculty have brought hither Harvard influence. Moreover, a number of Haverford men, turning eastward, have

done their part in winning estimation and regard for our oldest institution of learning and in helping her to form her present standards. One of the pioneers among these, Professor Clement Lawrence Smith, was long Dean of Harvard College. "Veritas"—the sacred word blazoned on the three books of the Harvard seal—is the daily inspiration of Haverford no less than of Harvard.

To me personally this celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Haverford College brings keen pleasure. A hundred delightful memories of profitably spent years are revived. It is no small joy to return after nearly a quarter of a century, and to find Haverford expanded as befits her work, but still as beautiful as ever. In addition, the privilege of offering here my testimony to the significance of the search after truth is an especial satisfaction.

In these days science no longer needs justification as a subject worthy of man's earnest devotion. The gain in exact knowledge of the forces and materials of the universe is recognized on all sides as bringing with it promise of incalculable benefit to humanity. The full importance of this new light in its bearing upon the amelioration of the human lot is only just beginning to be realized.

In keeping with the increasing appreciation of the value of scientific research to humanity, there exists to-day among scientific men the effort to relate each particular science to every other, and to associate all together in a coherent whole, without losing sight of the need of accuracy in each part. The existence of such composite branches of study as physical chemistry, biochemistry, physiological botany, and so forth, is one indication of

this broader outlook; and some of the greatest modern scientific advances are being made along the border lines between the different sciences. Nature is, after all, a unit, and our classifications of her closely related phenomena into special topics are partly arbitrary.

This effort to relate the various sciences to each other is helpful not only to science as a whole; it is beneficial likewise to the individual worker. A man's mental outlook must be broadened by an attempt to trace the relation of his special task to the manifold other activities and needs of humanity.

The particular branch of science called chemistry has many relations to human life as well as to other sciences. It forms an essential part of any philosophy of nature; it serves as an admirable means of intellectual discipline; it guides the manufacturer and the merchant toward efficiency in production and purity of product; but, perhaps, most important of all, it holds the key which alone can unlock the gate to really fundamental knowledge of the hidden causes of *health* and *disease*. This is one of the most precious and vital ways in which any branch of science can serve humanity in the years to come.

Ten centuries ago, in the time of the alchemists, chemistry was called "the handmaid of medicine;" to-day this relationship is not weaker, but rather, much stronger. The object of the present address is to call attention very briefly to some of the ways in which modern chemistry may be able to help the theory and practice of medicine.

That a close relationship between chemistry and medicine exists is clear to every one. Our bodies are wholly built up of chemical substances, and all the manifold

functions of the living organism depend, at least in part, upon chemical reactions. Chemical processes enable us to digest our food, keep us warm, supply us with muscular energy. It is highly probable that even the impressions of our senses, and the thoughts of our brains, as well as the mode of conveying these through the nerves, are all concerned more or less intimately with chemical reactions. In short, the human body is a wonderfully intricate chemical machine; and its health and illness, its life and death, are essentially connected with the coordination of a variety of complex chemical changes.

This intricacy of the living body demands clear sight and profound knowledge for its full understanding; and the chemistry of former days was much too simple and superficial to be a very useful guide in the puzzling labyrinth of many converging and crossing paths. Now, circumstances have wholly changed. Chemistry is fast approaching physics in accuracy, and is expanding beyond physics in scope. As chemical understanding has increased, the gap between the simpler phenomena of the chemical laboratory and the more complicated changes underlying organic life, has become smaller and smaller. The intelligent physician is perceiving this, and welcomes the help which the rapidly advancing science of chemistry can give him. An eminent pathologist recently said that in the study of the cell and its growth, normal as well as abnormal, the investigating medical scientist has come to the place where he must fall back upon chemical knowledge, because he perceives that the action of the cell depends upon the nature and quantity of the various chemical substances of which it is made. As the cell is the basis of all life, and as our bodies con-

sist simply of aggregations of a great variety of cells, each of which is governed by chemical laws, it is clear that chemistry must underlie all the vital functions.

Chemistry may be of use to medicine in at least three quite different ways. One of these is concerned with finding out what things are made of. This kind of chemistry is, as you know, called analytical chemistry. Another way in which chemistry can help medicine depends upon the ability of the modern chemist not only to find out what the things are made of, but also to discover how the parts are put together. This branch of chemistry is called structural chemistry, because it has to do not only with the materials, but also with the way in which these materials are arranged. Yet another method of helpfulness comes from a still more recent development of chemistry, commonly called physical chemistry, which deals with the phenomena lying on the border line between physics and chemistry—especially that part of the border line concerning the relation of energy to material. The physical chemist must know not only what things are made of and how these elements are put together, but also what energy is concerned in putting them together, and what energy is set free when they are decomposed.

Each of these three kinds of chemistry can greatly aid the science and art of medicine—and no philosopher is needed to proclaim how much more effective their assistance may be than the old method of observing merely the outward appearance of fluid and tissue.

Let us now briefly glance in detail at the various aspects of these three modes of helpfulness, taking them in the order in which they have just been mentioned.

First comes the field of the analytical chemist. As has been said, the human body is a chemical machine. It is composed entirely of chemicals, and is actuated exclusively by chemical energy. The analytical chemist is able to tell us the composition of each one of the manifold substances that compose this intricate machine. able not only to discover the various elements which are present, but also to estimate with considerable precision their exact amounts. He can analyze food, as well as the various parts and secretions of the body, and can determine the relation between the composition of the food which is eaten and the resulting bodily substance. This is all obviously of great value, for it shows us at once in a general way what elements ought to enter into the food; and moreover, in cases of disease it gives us excellent clues to the manner in which various functions of the body depart from the normal, and thus confers important aid in diagnosis and the suggestion of suitable treatment. But this is an old and obvious story, hence I will not dwell further upon the analytical side of the application of chemistry to medicine, important as it is.

Let us now turn to the second aspect of the subject, namely, the relation of *structural* chemistry to medicine. So recent is the development of the subject that the very idea of structural chemistry is not yet a part of the average liberally educated man's equipment.

Structural chemistry had its origin in the discovery that two substances might be made up of exactly the same percentage amount, of exactly the same elements, and yet be entirely different from one another. This fact, that two things may be exactly alike as to the constituents, but very different in their properties implies that

there must be difference of arrangement of some kind or other. We can obtain the clearest conception of this idea with the help of the atomic hypothesis. If the smallest particles of any given compound substance are built up of still smaller atoms of the various elements concerned, it is clear that we can conceive of different arrangements of these atoms, and it is reasonable to suppose that the particular arrangements might make considerable difference in the nature of the resulting compounds. Everywhere in life arrangement is significant. In spelling even simple words the different arrangement causes wholly different effects, as for example in art and rat. In the case of numbers the combination 101 is very different from 911 (especially where dollars are concerned), although each contains the same individual signs. Why may not arrangement be significant in the case of atoms?

It is not possible in this brief address to explain exactly how chemists obtain a notion of the arrangement of atoms which build up the particles (or molecules) of each substance. We depend upon two methods of working; one the splitting up of the compound and finding into what groups it decomposes; the other, the attempt to build up from these or similar groups the original compound. Just as among the fragments of a collapsed building you will find bits enough to show whether it was a dwelling, a stable, or a machine shop, so among the fragments of a broken-down substance you will find bits of its structure still remaining together, enough to indicate something of the original grouping. Each different chemical structure will leave a different kind of chemical debris. If from similar fragments the original

substance can be constructed by suitable means, the evidence is strong that some knowledge of the structure has been gained.

As regards the usefulness of structural chemistry to medicine, we cannot but see at once its vast importance. If the binding together of infinitesimal atoms in different ways modifies the properties of the resulting substances differently, it is obvious that the particular mode of binding together every one of the complicated compounds constituting our bodies is of vital importance to us. Moreover, in the case of our food, the *arrangement* alone of the atoms may make all the difference between nourishment and poison.

It is easy to see why these different structures should have different effects in the body. Living, in the case of animals, is a continued process of breaking down more complicated structures into simpler ones, and it is clear that this breaking down will happen in different ways with different groupings, and thus produce different results.

The knowledge of the atomic arrangement of the various substances composing the body is bound to furnish not only an invaluable guide in the study of physiology, pathology and hygiene, but has already led to the logical discovery of entirely new medicines, built up artificially in the laboratory to fit the especial needs of particular ailments, and to the rational use of foods. In the years to come, these gains are bound to multiply.

Thus in the future the physician may do his work, not with a serum or virus of doubtful composition and value, but rather with pure substances built up in the

chemical laboratory,—substances, with their groups of atoms so arranged by subtle science as to accomplish the reconstruction of worn-out organs or the destruction of malignant germs without working harm of any kind. We may thus dream of the attainment of an artificial immunity from smallpox, for example, as much superior to vaccination as this is superior to the old inoculation.

Beneficent substances of this kind will not often be discovered by accident; the number of possible arrangements is far too great. In order to know all there is to be known about the matter, the structure of each intricate substance existing in the body must be found, and the arrangement of the atoms in each particle of our complex organism. Until this shall be done, we cannot be in a position to predict with any reasonable certainty what is going to happen to these substances in the round of their daily functions, or how they are likely to be influenced by disease. This is a problem so vitally important that it would be hard to exaggerate its significance to posterity.

As I have said, modern knowledge now demands of the chemist that he should know not only the elements composing all things and how these elements are put together, but also how great an output of energy is involved in every change to which they may be subjected.

Now there is no doubt that energy is the immediate cause of every action in the known universe. Without any kind of energy, the whole universe would be quiescent, dark, piercingly cold, asleep. A world imbued with physical energies, but without chemical energy, might revolve and have light and warmth; but it could possess no organic life, for life is based upon the action

of chemical energy. Thus the study of chemical energy is another very important human problem.

Physical chemistry has to do with the relation of each of the various kinds of energy to chemical change. It deals with the acting, driving forces which make life possible, and in each of its many aspects it brings new intelligence to bear upon the working of the living mechanism.

Physical chemistry treats among other topics the chemical relations of the changes from solid to liquid, and from liquid to gas, and discusses the nature of solutions and mixtures of all kinds. As the living body is composed of solids and liquids, and depends upon the gases of the atmosphere for promotion of the chemical changes animating it; and as solutions and mixtures are present in every cell, the laws and theories of physical chemistry are intertwined with every fact of physiology.

Again, physical chemistry deals with the relation of heat to chemical change. The output of energy in the form of heat in every chemical reaction is worthy of study, but especially ought man to investigate the steps by which is evolved all animal heat—and this is exclusively due to chemical reaction. Moreover, physical chemistry studies the effect of changing temperature upon the speed and tendency of chemical action,—a matter of importance in the study of fevers and other abnormal conditions, as well as in the tracing of the marvellous hidden mechanism by which the body is kept at almost constant temperature.

This dynamic chemistry of the future does not stop here, however. Within its province lies also the recently

found relations of chemistry and electricity, bearing perhaps upon some of the mysteries of nervous action, and furnishing much intelligence concerning the nature of solutions in general. More important perhaps than all this, is the branch of the subject called photochemistry—the chemistry of light—which promises to give great assistance in the interpretation of the changes occurring in the leaves of plants under the influence of sunlight. Through the agency of light alone nature is able to build up the intricate compounds needed to provide all animals with food; and until we understand the growth of the vegetable we cannot hope to understand that of the animal.

A moment's thought will show that this chemistry of substances in action; that is, the chemistry of energy—brings with it a promise of helpfulness to future generations, which perhaps exceeds that of any other science. For the study of the inert substances from which life has departed, no matter how accurate this study may be, cannot give us a true knowledge of its real office any more than we can predict from the appearance of a stuffed bird in a museum its complete habit of life. In order to understand the process of living, one must see the substances in action and study their behavior under the influence of the manifold forces which play around them; and this is the aim of physical chemistry.

I have outlined very briefly a few of the ways in which science holds out great promise of help to suffering humanity in the future. To some the point of view may have seemed materialistic; we must remember, however, that science does not attempt to fathom the ultimate mystery, but deals with the *facts* of *nature* only. The great-

est mysteries of life seem almost as far from solution as ever. Just what relations exist, for example, between chemical change and thought, what permanent alterations of chemical structure cause memory, we know not. Life we have never been able to produce from dead material alone. Personality and heredity defy the chemist as they do the physiologist and the psychologist. But let us not be impatient. Though it is impossible to predict how far we shall be enabled by means of our limited minds to penetrate into the mysteries of a universe immeasurably vast and wonderful, we may yet comfort ourselves with the thought that each step gained brings new blessings to humanity and new inspiration to greater endeavor.

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS: It is said that one of the faults of Pennsylvanians is a lack of appreciation of their own men and of their own institutions. Certainly, he who has not found out that we have, down here in West Philadelphia, one of the great universities of the country, does not appreciate as he should a great Philadelphia institution, which has been growing remarkably in numbers and usefulness and equipment of recent years. In the great historic schools of law and medicine our graduates have been proud to recognize themselves as graduates; and it is eminently proper that we should have on this occasion a representative of one of those great schools in the presence of a professor of law and a legal practitioner in Philadelphia—a man, too, whose personal career and character are appreciated by all Haverfordians who know him. I am very pleased to introduce to you Dr. George Wharton Pepper. (Applause.)

A PLEA FOR THE HIGHEST EDUCATION.

It is no conventional greeting that I bring from the University of Pennsylvania. We are Haverford's near neighbors—too near to be deceived by false appearances; near enough to see defects invisible at a distance. When, therefore, we bear witness that her record is spotless, and that she has ever steered her course by the twin stars of sound learning and simple living, our testimony is entitled to double weight. Haverford has won high place in our affection and esteem. We have been eager to learn from her wise men. We have pressed her sons into our service whenever they could be obtained. We have not infrequently gone down to defeat at the hands of her cricketers. Accept, brethren, our hearty congratulations upon all that your alma mater has accomplished, and an expression of our abiding faith that she will do still greater things than these in the days to come.

A steady ascent of seventy-five years has brought you to a point of vantage from which you may command a wide view of the whole field of education in the United States. Permit me to direct your attention to our colleges and universities and to the armies of students that move to and fro over the face of the landscape. These young men are destined soon to become persons of influence in their respective communities. They will have a large part in moulding public opinion. What is your estimate of them? What think you of the institutions which claim their allegiance? I who ask the question have passed much of my life among students of various colleges. I have breathed the atmosphere of many of our colleges and universities. I rejoice in the wholesome

strength of the American college student. I am proud of our institutions of higher learning, and I confess that it hurts my feelings when I am told that they number in their faculties few scholars worthy of the name. But shall we shut our eyes to the things that are amiss? Shall we indulge in indiscriminate praise instead of doing all that we can to transform what is good into the better? I venture to ask you to look for a few minutes critically but not unkindly at the young men in our colleges, and to consider whether our institutions of higher learning are discharging their whole duty to the students within their gates.

When I draw a college student into serious conversation I find his development lacking in symmetry. His intellectual side is apt to show signs of no little care and attention. He is usually characterized by great vigor of body. He is full of unanalyzed impulses, most of them good. He has in many cases aspirations for useful service; but the aspirations are vague and seem to lack the definiteness which transforms aspiration into achievement. It is not often that I find a young man who has fixed for himself a purpose in life. He lacks the power that comes from the mastery of a single motive. He has an embryonic sense of responsibility for his talents and time, but he is without a definite standard by which to judge himself and to determine the extent to which his responsibility is being discharged. Watch him at play, for example. Intercollegiate sports are contests sufficiently earnest to stand as types of the struggle of life. The American college student in his athletic relations appears to me to exhibit marked defects in manners and morals. I yield to no man in my enthusiasm for

athletic sport, but I cannot close my eyes to the fact that an intercollegiate contest—such as a college baseball game—almost invariably involves an exhibition of bad manners on the part of players and spectators, which is explicable only on one hypothesis; and that is, the absence of a proper standard of consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

And what of the *morals* of intercollegiate sport? In the breast of every contestant an inward struggle is in progress. On one side is the animal's fighting instinct reinforced by a will trained to press for victory with the man's whole might. On the other side, there is the half-hearted (and less than halfheeded) declaration by some college official or some decrepit alumnus that it is better to play fair and lose than to play foul and win. What a onesided conflict! And then there is the question of professionalism. You will observe that I am considering only the moral aspect of the matter. Wisely, or unwisely, the principle of amateur sport is accepted and embodied in stringent rules; but by all sorts of unworthy and even puerile expedients and devices the principle is violated, and the violation is accepted as inevitable. Here again I perceive the absence of a definite standard of conduct and the lack of motive sufficiently strong to compel obedience to it. Perhaps you will say that the number of men engaged in college athletics is very small in comparison with the whole number of students, and that, for this reason, my criticism is not well founded. I reply that I am not speaking merely of the participants in the games, but of all the individuals whose views, taken together, constitute college

opinion. Moreover, I claim to have discovered the want of purpose and motive by a study of college men of many kinds-not only athletes, by any means. I mention competitive athletics only as exhibiting in a single field the fruits of a purposeless life. Do not suppose that I am suggesting or advocating the abolition of intercollegiate sport. Such a course impresses me as demonstrably unsound. An educator might as well advocate the withdrawal of students to the cloister in order to escape all of the stress of life's struggle. What I am interested in is the development of men fit to be trusted at play as well as at work; men with an abiding sense of responsibility; men with consideration for the feelings of others; men with a fixed purpose in life and a compelling motive behind it-men out of whom a nation, and a church, and a home can be built.

What is the cause of the conditions which I have outlined? I contend that the cause is not far to seek. Religion has had, for at least a generation, too little a place in our institutions of learning. Higher education long ago came to be a synonym for mere intellectualism. Then we realized that the student had a body as well as a mind, and we began in a systematic way to lay proper stress on physical development. So far so good: but we have hitherto neglected the *soul*. We have starved our students spiritually. We have no right to expect anything but the disproportionate and unsymmetrical product that has been developed.

Some one will, of course, ask what I mean by religion. I should not pause to answer the babbler who confuses religion with hypocrisy on the one hand and with fanaticism on the other. To the sincere inquirer, however, I

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reply that I do not mean the shadowy thing pursued by many of the distinguished delegates to the "International Moral Education Congress" which recently met in London-although I hasten to add that the convening of such a meeting seems to me to be a most significant thing. By religion I mean Christianity—which, to me, is the religion—and by Christianity I mean the recognition of Jesus Christ as the Master of the race, the acceptance of His leadership as the solution of life's problem and loyalty to Him as supplying a universal standard of conduct and an all-compelling motive for right living. I do not forget that there are many men about us who are walking caricatures of Christianity. It is not a lack of their spirit which has made young men less splendid than they ought to be. I am insisting that true Christ-likeness is the goal of education, and I am deploring a system which emphasizes the mind and body to the neglect of the soul. Would that we had not forgotten that "holiness" means "wholeness." Were it not so, I could say without any danger of being misunderstood that the highest education aims to make holy men.

I do not think it can be disputed that our colleges and universities have done less than they ought in this matter. One may say "my alma mater is not at fault. We have done all that should be expected of us." If this can be said with truth of any institution, it can be said of Haverford. You have done well, and you are reaping the fruits of your well doing in the recognized character of your sons. But (if I may suggest it without offense) compare what is with what might have been. If you make this comparison, you will surely renew your resolutions and redouble your efforts. But let us make the

discussion impersonal. It is not of Haverford, but of colleges and universities generally that I am speaking. See how little they have done! There are, it is true, the chapel services, attendance upon which is compulsory or optional as the case may be. But of what value is service if they know not Him whom they serve? Bring a man by teaching and example within the influence of Christ, and you will find him eager for the service which then becomes an expression of his loyalty. But a chapel service or a meeting without the preparation of fundamental teaching is worse than a sham. it is compulsory, mere attendance signifies nothing. it is optional, most of the benches will be empty, and among those who attend, many will be present merely from a sense of decency or in obedience to a promise made at home.

I do not wish to be censorious, but I am impelled to say that the sins of the colleges have not been merely sins of omission. Not only have they often failed to proclaim the true standard of living, but they have often been hospitable to false standards. In days gone by the student sought a college education. To-day it may be said that the college education seeks the student. Educators of standing, college officers of high position, seek to induce students to enter their respective institutions by methods scarcely distinguishable from those that make life insurance men our constant visitors. The question whether there is in the institution a wholesome, manly spirit and about it a religious atmosphere, is not much considered. The test of success is growth in numbers. There is not a little unfriendly rivalry as between different institutions. The competition for students is keen,

and the students themselves fully realize it. None of our colleges are old, but those less new than the others feel themselves to be in a more assured position, and they occasionally betray a snug self-satisfaction and an ill-concealed contempt for the institutions that are climbing up hill, such as that which we often observe in the vulgar rich who have lately achieved social position. Instead of standing as a bulwark against hurtful tendencies in the commercial and social world, the university itself is brought into captivity to the very influences which it should counteract.

Then, too, the colleges and universities often have upon their teaching forces those whose doctrine and influence is distinctly unchristian and irreligious. Now I do not for a moment contend that freedom of speech and liberty of thought are to be curtailed in our institutions of higher learning. I do contend, however, that it is a sin deserving of the millstone to allow a student to stumble for want of a light sufficiently strong to enable him to see clearly the obstacle which such a teacher is putting in his way. A college ought not to afford the luxury of an aggressive antichristian teacher unless it can also afford to have the same subject ably handled for the same students by a man competent to present the other side. I believe that Pragmatism is just now the popular philosophy in the class room. I understand that, according to the pragmatist, "The True is the name of whatever proves itself to be good in the way of belief, and good, too, for definite, assignable reasons." I hold that belief in Our Lord as Our Master and Friend is a belief that has abundantly proved itself to be good, and that for its goodness there are definite, assignable reasons. This

belief satisfies likewise the corollary to the pragmatist's proposition—namely, that the belief shall not incidentally clash with some other vital benefits. I assert that the facts of history have created such a presumption in favor of the validity of the Christian position that no college authorities ought to permit an attack upon it without provision for a calm and clear counter-statement. As it is, the destructive critic has an advantage grossly unfair. His teaching accords with the inclinations of his students. He easily wins bloodless victories. The colleges and universities are full of students untrained in Christian philosophy who have been made to stumble by such clever and popular instructors.

But some one will say that I am not taking into account the religious awakening discernible among students throughout the land. I have not ignored this. It seems to me in fact to be one of the countless witnesses to the vitality of the religion of Christ. I beg you to observe, however, that this revival has in almost every instance originated among the students themselves. It is a protest against official apathy. It is the struggle for daily bread on the part of sons whose fathers have offered them a stone. It is true that such an origin is a guarantee of the wholesomeness and healthfulness of the movement. This consideration, however, is no justification for a neglect of duty by college officers. It is not enough that college students should be left free to develop their own religious life. Those who dominate and control the policy of the colleges and universities, both trustees and faculties, should be known in the community as men who believe that religion is essential to perfect development.

Your next question is a fair one. It is this: Assuming some official duty in this matter, how is it to be discharged? Let me reply, in the first place, that the recognition of the duty is a large part of what I am contending for. If we could convert the trustees and overseers and make them realize that a responsibility rests upon them quite as weighty as the responsibility for the religious training of their own children, we should be accomplishing much. The fact is that, without the active co-operation of trustees, it is hard for members of the faculty to do much. They are overburdened with classroom work. The competition between men in their respective departments is keen. To allow Bible class work, mission study and other forms of definite Christian activity to count as part of a teacher's weekly labors would accomplish wonders in a short time. There are two books, which if read and assimilated by every college officer, would almost transform the college world. One is, "The Reproach of the Gospel"—the Bampton Lectures at Oxford for 1907. The other is, "Leadership" —the Noble Lectures at Harvard for the same year.

Of course, I do not ignore the difficulties that must be met in so-called non-sectarian institutions. In this respect, colleges like Haverford enjoy a great and wonderful opportunity, for you are not seriously hampered in the proclamation of the faith that is in you. But everywhere it is possible for the authorities to stimulate and even insist upon the formation of student groups among men of the same communion, students and faculty mingling in the groups on equal terms. The Christian Association can aid in forming such groups, can work with all of them and can shelter, for the time being,

those who as yet have no church connection. Each group will become a center of Christian activity. In the groups will be engendered a spirit that will manifest itself in great college meetings, and that will convert formal religious services into expressions of real devotion. In such an atmosphere true nobility of character quickly develops. There is nothing unmanly, no sickly sentiment, no cant, no hypocrisy. Religion is seen to consist in the loyalty of strong men to a Leader stronger than the strongest, and in intimate association with a Friend nearer than the nearest. A single purpose gives unity to each man's life. In the power of an all-compelling motive he goes from strength to strength.

My dear friends, it is no fantastic plea that I am making. I speak forth, however imperfectly, the words of truth and soberness. I stand here a churchman, with definite convictions respecting the conditions under which Christianity is at its best. But I am praying for and seeking to manifest, "largeness of soul—magnanimity, as we call it. It is the grace that does not carp at what it cannot understand, or it fails to agree with; that avoids controversy, except as a last resort, and when it is forced to it conducts it on the highest plane; that deprecates proselytism and scorns to build up its walls with materials torn out of a neighbor's edifice; that looks for and welcomes evidences of God's spirit wherever the Gospel is sincerely preached."

In so speaking, I use the language of one of the lecturers to whom I have already referred. Let me quote also from the other:

"It is a hard saying, but a wholesome one, that the great majority of mankind have for centuries done every-

thing with the Moral Rule of the Gospel except obey it. They have read it aloud in their churches and their homes; they have enshrined it in a magnificent system of worship; they have glossed and commented it, till it bears a suspicious resemblance to the code which they find most profitable and convenient; they have shaped and trimmed it to fit into a corner of an otherwise pagan existence. But we must try once more to receive it in its entirety and simplicity; we must clear our minds of the conventions which dispense us from its obligations, and the exegesis which dilutes its meaning. We must go behind the mediæval Church, behind the First Six Centuries, the Saints, the Fathers, even behind Saint Paul, and seek our inspiration once more where he sought it, in the Master Himself. I believe the secret lies in absolute unqualified obedience to Christ's plain teaching as He spoke it. That teaching, as we find it in the Gospels, is a small body of positive precept; it seems to me perfectly clear in meaning, and almost wholly ethical, laying stress on character and on conduct as the necessary test of character. 'Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ve shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. By their fruits ye shall know them: do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?""

It is for training in such Christianity that I plead. It ought not to be hard to persuade you Haverfordians to follow the leading of the Inward Light, and to find your perfect satisfaction in communion with Our Lord. Hold fast to the essential truth which underlies that for which Friends have stood through storm and sunshine. Let it be your peculiar mission to educate coming generations of students in this aspect of Christian truth. Let

Haverford regard every man as dead into whom the New Life has not been infused. Upon every student that comes within her portals let her lay a gentle hand and say to him in the Master's own words, "Young man, I say unto thee, arise."

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS: If any one were to assert that it is no part of the business of a college like Haverford to grant honorary degrees, the statement would not be seriously negatived by any one of us at Haverford; although our claim is, that if it is a sin for us to do this sort of thing, we are not as great sinners as some other people. (Laughter.)

We have given but five honorary degrees within the last twenty years; and we have never given a degree, I suppose, under conditions where it seemed probable that any return could possibly be made to us. (Laughter.) Our board has decided to vary the wholesome practice of the past by granting on this special occasion the degree of Doctor of Laws to six of our own graduates; and if it seems selfish, and to lack college fraternity, that we should have confined these good things to ourselves, the excuse must be for us, in the first place, that it might be bad form for a little college like Haverford to offer distinguished men our degrees-a fear which we had no especial expectation of meeting in the case of our own graduates (laughter); but primarily because this seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Haverford College is a homecoming of Haverford students, and we wish to recognize the fact that a great number of our Haverfordians have brought honor and renown to their college by their scholarly work.

As representatives of this considerable number, I now propose to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon six of our graduates:

James Tyson, of the class of 1860. (Applause.) To James Tyson, distinguished practitioner in medicine, dean and professor in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, author of standard treatises in medicine, I grant the degree of Doctor of Laws on behalf of the corporation of Haverford College, and give to him all the rights and privileges belonging to that degree. (Hood donned, and applause.)

AARON MARSHALL ELLIOTT (1866). To Aaron Marshall Elliott, professor of Romance Languages in the Johns Hopkins University, editor of Modern Language Notes, author of valuable linguistic papers, a teacher of influence and deserved reputation, on behalf of the corporation of Haverford College I grant the degree of Doctor of Laws, and with it all the rights and privileges belonging to that degree. (Hood donned, and applause.)

Louis Starr (1868). To Louis Starr, distinguished practitioner in medicine, professor in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, author of standard treatises on diseases of children, and other subjects, I grant the degree of Doctor of Laws on behalf of the corporation of Haverford College, and give to him all the rights and privileges belonging to that degree. (Hood donned, and applause.)

Francis Barton Gummere (1872). (Prolonged applause.) To Francis Barton Gummere, a teacher of brilliant ability and attractiveness, an author of eminent merit and wide reputation, a faithful friend of Haver-

ford, I grant the degree of Doctor of Laws by virtue of the authority committed to me by the corporation of Haverford College, with all the rights and privileges belonging to the degree. (Hood donned, and applause.)

Lewis Lyndon Hobbs (1876). To Lewis Lyndon Hobbs, an educator of note, who has been president of Guilford College through its whole history and who has had a marked influence in upbuilding the intellectual life of the community which sustains it, I grant the degree of Doctor of Laws on behalf of the corporation of Haverford College, and with it all the rights and privileges belonging to the degree. (Hood donned, and applause.)

THEODORE WILLIAM RICHARDS (1885). To Theodore William Richards, a professor in Harvard University of marked efficiency, a chemist of world-wide reputation, on behalf of the corporation of Haverford College I grant the degree of Doctor of Laws, and with it all the rights and privileges belonging to that degree. (Hood donned, and applause.)

The meeting then adjourned.

SUBSCRIPTION DINNER.

Haverford College Dining Hall, October 16, 1908, 7 P. M.

JAMES WOOD, Toastmaster: Let us bow our heads in thanksgiving to our Father for his mercies and his benefits.

(Silent grace was then observed.)
(Banquet thereupon followed.)
The Toastmaster:

Haverford is very glad to welcome so many of her boys to the commons. Some of you of the olden time may not have had just the service of commons which we see here to-night; and Haverford wanted you to know what we are doing as the regular thing in this line. (Laughter.) We of the alumni have a great responsibility in connection with this birthday celebration, for we are Haverford's exhibit. President Wilson, of Princeton, in the admirable address that he gave us this afternoon, said that in some colleges the intellectual status and character was given by the freshman class just coming in. With Haverford, her character is illustrated in her alumni. Indeed, the alumni of any college must vindicate its existence and its work; and whatever others may say, we believe that the existence of Haverford is justified and her work vindicated. (Laughter.)

The question to-day is: Is Haverford old, or is she young? From the standpoint of those universities and colleges which are now in the third century of their existence, the three-quarters of a century of Haverford's life they regard as but the period of boyhood; while

scores of other colleges doing admirable work throughout our country regard Haverford as venerable with age.

The fact is, that we view age altogether by our point of view. A friend of mine goes every year into the northern districts of Pennsylvania to get some shooting. There is an old gentleman in the neighborhood where he goes who is 94 years of age. Last spring his son, who was 72 years old, died; and when my friend went up a week or two ago and condoled with the old gentleman that Thomas had passed away, he had this reply: "I always felt I could never raise that boy." (Laughter.) And now it is said that a man is just as old as he feels and a woman is just as old as she looks. Our sister up here at Bryn Mawr looks young and very attractive, and we feel very jolly; so that we are quite sure that we are still young, and we celebrate this birthday of our college in the confident assurance that she has a magnificent future before her. (Applause.)

Haverford's future was never so assured as it is to-day (applause), for never before had she such officers and faculty, and such an equipment for her work. First of all she has President Sharpless. (Applause, and Haverford yell.) I believe that President Sharpless could make a successful college out of anything. (Applause.) The distinguished president of Yale University once said: "It is well known that all college presidents are liars." (Laughter.) Mind you! I didn't say that: I am surrounded by college presidents here, and my life wouldn't be worth living if I said it; but I suppose he meant that from the standpoint of those members of the faculty who had been just a little disappointed in their promotion and from the standpoint of those stu-

dents who had been caught in the act, the president was so regarded. No disappointed member of the faculty of Haverford; no student of Haverford ever faced its president with any thought but that he confronted absolute truthfulness and manly honor. (Applause, and "Hear! hear!")

I am sorry to have to say these disagreeable things when President Sharpless is present; but if he will attend alumni dinners, he has to take the consequences. As for the faculty of Haverford, they are peculiarly honorable and devoted men. They are all in the service for the love of the thing. I might say incidentally that the average salary at Haverford from top to bottom is higher than any other college or university in America. (Laughter.) That is, the average salary. Now I don't for one moment intimate that any member of the faculty is here on that account, or because of that fact. Haverford has used its endowment—the income from its endowment—where it would do the most good; and it has believed it would do the most good in salaries, rather than in buildings or in any other fancy fixtures.

We who belong to the first twenty-five years of Haverford's existence never attend alumni meetings without a deep sense of the fact that our number is becoming very small. It never was very large; but year by year the number lessens. I once walked from Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, England, to the quaint little village of Bakewell; and as you climb up through the churchyard to that beautiful Norman doorway of the church, you find, on the left side of the path, a tombstone of a former clerk of the parish; and it records how magnificent was his voice, as, in the singing of the hymns and

psalms, he stimulated the devotion of his hearers and excited their admiration. And the epitaph goes on to say that "While the saints on earth have sustained a great loss in his departure, the angels in heaven perpetually rejoice as they hear his voice resounding in the arches of heaven." With greater truth I can say that earth has lost, and heaven has gained many noble souls of Haverfordians who have gone on before.

On this occasion the universities of our country had their innings this afternoon—pretty good innings, we thought. We had an admirable address from the president of Princeton; and while he was describing Haverford so perfectly—indeed, if we had employed him for the especial purpose of glorifying Haverford we could not possibly have had a more splendid statement than he made; but while he was doing this I thought of how much Princeton owes to the Quakers.

To me it is an exceedingly interesting fact that when Charles II. gave *Nova Cæsarea* to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, they didn't want to come over here to govern this *Nova Cæsarea*, and their first selection of governor was Robert Barclay, of Ury, in Scotland, the author of the standard work of Quaker theology, "Barclay's Apology;" and the Scotch people said: "If there be any chance that Robert Barclay or men like him shall govern that province, that is the place for us"—and thereby started that emigration of Presbyterians from Scotland into New Jersey, which caused the founding of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. (Applause.) And, therefore, it is that when we Quakers want a good thing done, we call on Princeton; we have a right to; and I thank President Wilson for so splen-

didly paying the debt (if indeed it be one), as he has done to-day. And then we had that remarkable address from a professor—an eminent member of the faculty—of the great and venerable University of Pennsylvania, an institution founded during the Revolutionary War, springing from a school established by Dr. Franklin, now one of the great institutions of learning of the land; with which institution Haverford is most happy to be on the most cordial terms of friendly relationship; and I was not alone this afternoon in thinking as we listened to that address that we could point to the future Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. ("Hear! hear!" and applause.)

And then old Harvard came; and Harvard, with magnificent diplomatic selection, sent one of our own boys to bring her greeting. (Applause.)

But the universities had their innings; and now, tonight, the colleges of our own-shall I say of our own class?—are going to have their say. But before we call upon any of the representatives of these colleges, so many of which have honored us by their delegates upon this occasion, we want to recognize the fact that we are in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, where William Penn made his Holy Experiment in government. We have with us to-night a person eminently qualified to speak for this great commonwealth—a citizen of the State who has had exceptional experience in public affairs, commanding, at one time, a division of the army of the nation; at another time a distinguished governor of the State, and now sitting on one of the appellate judicial benches of this Commonwealth, combining in himself the executive and judicial functions of the Government,

and I have no doubt he has run the legislative part of it many a time, so that he has in himself combined the legislative, the judicial and the executive functions of the State—General Beaver. (Applause.)

GENERAL BEAVER. Mr. Toastmaster, Fellow-Collegians in general, and Haverfordians in particular:

We are very much the creatures of environment, and to me just at this moment, and indeed for the most part of this day, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for which you have asked me to speak, is embodied in Haverford. (Applause.)

I cannot express to you in words precisely what I expected to find when I came here. I am the representative of the Pennsylvania State College, and, as such, have, of course, known something of Haverford. Indeed I have known Haverford, more or less intimately, for many years, have come into relations with it in many ways, all of them pleasant. I came to realize my ideal of Haverford, expecting to find it at its best to-day. That best is somewhat above the average of other colleges, with many of which I have had more or less to do in the more than fifty years since I left my alma mater. I tell you, fellows, honestly, when I heard you sing, in the rakish way in which it was done, "Drink her down!" (laughter) I thought you were, after all, just about like the "world's people." (Laughter.)

I congratulate Haverford, of course, as we all do, on the day and upon the occasion. It is ideal in every respect. Your arrangements, your surroundings, the day, the number and character of your visitors, the character of the addresses which we heard this afternoon, the loyalty of your alumni, and the spirit of your student

body, are all ideal, and this banquet has demonstrated that we can *sing* "Drink her down!" without doing it. (Laughter and applause.)

The time was, when a man who was called upon to respond for "Pennsylvania," particularly as an official, was expected to speak of the product of her fields and factories, her mines and mills, and he always had in them a subject that enabled him to say something worth the while for Pennsylvania, but of late years, as I have studied her history more fully and become familiar with the things for which Pennsylvania stands, and those which are her real pride and honor, I am inclined to pay less attention to the material things and more to the thought that underlies her magnificent foundation and development—the thought of her founder, and that which is repeated and has been predominant to-day.

The men who mold the future are the men who are molded here and in institutions like this. They are Pennsylvania's real glory and make her, and will continue to make her, the magnificent commonwealth she is. The more I see of college and university life, the more I am convinced that the men who count for the most in the molding of the future are the men who are molded under the direct influence of the teacher who has high ideals and who himself stands for the highest and best in educational life, and I believe that such contact between the teacher and the taught, and the resulting influences therefrom, are reached to the largest extent, and with the best results, in our small colleges—so called—our great colleges in fact.

You had the illustration of that on the platform today. You have it multiplied over and over again all

through this country through the alumni of Haverford College. In the procession to-day I walked by the side of a man who is doing just such work in North Carolina as President Sharpless is doing in Pennsylvania. He was the product of Haverford. When you multiply men in that way, the ratio of increase is simply incredible, and Haverford knows not where her influence extends and to what it will eventually lead. It is a glad day for Haverford, it would be a glad day for any college, when she can confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon six of her own graduates as representative as those upon whose shoulders we saw the Doctor's hood placed to-day—one of them a representative professor of Harvard, another a president of a college like her own in North Carolina, and not less, as was plainly manifested, one of her own professors, known in educational circles the world over.

We talk about William Penn, whose principles you delight to follow, and whose precepts you inculcate here, as a man who was given to peace, and so he was. It was his ideal, it is becoming the ideal of the world of to-day, and within a day or two, in one of our prominent daily newspapers, we are confronted, not with a peace tribunal which shall by arbitration settle all the disputes of the world, which is already more or less of an accomplished fact; but a peace executive who is proposed as the chief executive of the world powers, and who presumably is to execute the judgments of our final court of arbitration which is to be, in fact has been, established at the Hague. Penn was a man of peace. Of that there can be little doubt. And yet, as I have lately re-read the letter which he addressed to the Emperor of Canada in

regard to the trade which he expected to establish between his province (which presumably in his thought extended to the border of Canada) and that country. written in the same year but prior to his first visit to his province, there has seemed to me to be a vein of determination running through it which would seem to indicate that he was bound to have peace if he had to fight for it. He begins his letter by saving: "The Great God that made thee and me and all the world incline our hearts to love peace and justice, that we may live friendly together, as becomes the workmanship of the Great God." And then, after reciting the large country which "the King of England, who is a great prince, hath granted to me" (him) "which, however, I am willing to enjoy upon friendly terms with thee," said further: "This I will say that the people who come with me are a just, plain and honest people, who neither make war upon others nor fear war from others, because they will be just." For an old Quaker-not very old either at that time-that sounds to me just a little like "I dare you." (Laughter.) That, however, may be because I misinterpret William Penn.

But it comes to me just at this moment that I left Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last and went to my beautiful home town in central Pennsylvania, to be present at the funeral of the lieutenant-colonel of my regiment—a Quaker who had turned his back upon his scruples to fight the battles of his country; who chose the lesser evil in order that you, and he, and all of us might secure the greater good. And, as I stood at the foot of his grave and told my comrades what an unusual fellow Fairlamb was (some of you who are here knew

him)—how brave and single-hearted, how devoted to the flag of his country—I looked around upon that little Quaker graveyard, and it was dotted here and there with the flags placed there by the Grand Army of the Republic at the graves of those who had served in the defense of their country, who were willing to sacrifice their scruples, in order that the greater good, the liberty of an alien and degraded race, might be achieved, and constitutional free government established forever. (Applause.)

Fellow collegians, so long as our college men stand for that which is just, true and pure in government, so far as we stand for that which brings the highest good to the greatest number, we can be a controlling element in saving this country, but whenever we, as educated men, as the men to whom God in His providence has given the largest influence and the greatest responsibility, whenever we depart from the principles upon which William Penn founded his government, we not only degrade ourselves, but bring to our own level the institutions which have so beneficently sheltered us in the past So long as we are true to the principles of our forefathers and what they gave us when they fought for, and won for us, our independence, so long we may keep our country in line with the great future which God in His providence has designed for us, and which we, in cooperation with Him (for He works through human means) may keep pure and unspotted for the generations to come.

College men, realize your responsibility! College men, rise to the height of your great opportunities and the largest expectations of your own and the generations to come! Haverford, be true to your past, and you will

have a large share in preserving for the future what the great founder of the principles for which this college stands, established as the fundamentals of human government here in Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster: Before I call upon the representatives of those colleges to which I have referred, it is fit that we should first hear from one of the institutions of learning that occupies a unique position among the colleges of our land—an institution that was founded for the express purpose of making original research, Clark University, of Massachusetts. We are fortunate in having with us the president of that institution, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, who, I hope, will speak to us upon the psychological moment. (Applause and cheers.)

G. Stanley Hall: Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I trust you will not view me with a critic's eye if I show some signs of the embarrassment that I feel in being called upon. For I thought I was at least twice exempt: once, from being perhaps an anomaly among college presidents in that I am no talker, least of all an after dinner talker; again, that I am a direct descendant of the Puritans, whose ancestors I suppose persecuted you in the old days. (Laughter.)

This certainly has been a most memorable day for me. I don't know when I have learned so much, and had so many old conceptions set right. It has not only been a most joyful day; for I have participated most heartily with your festivities and sympathized with you, because I am a Williams man, and Williams has ideals not very unlike your own; but I have had a great many of my ideas upset.

For instance, we always used to read—in fact, it is

almost proverbial, as you know—that old college customs never can be reversed. Those who know the history of education, know that sometimes very trivial student customs are three, four or five centuries old in Germany, especially in England, and even in France; but to-day we had an account from President Wilson of a policy, which, if I understand it aright (and it is something the whole country is interested in) has directly reversed, in some important respects, the inveterate traditions of student life that have gone on for many generations of students.

Another idea that has been rubbed into us a great many ways and a good many times, is this: that it was a very good thing for American graduates, if they want to perfect themselves and advance research, to go to Germany; and we have often had it impressed upon us that the apex of our educational system was in another country; but we listened to-day to one of your own graduates who has reversed that maxim, and Germany has wanted to sit at the feet of one of your graduates and an American scholar. (Applause.)

And then I have seen a good deal of that atmosphere which prevails, alas! more than I wish it did, in New England—that atmosphere that regards religion as something rather remote from the interests of science. I think that there is a growing conception in many parts of our academic America to-day that God is not unlike some men: He does one thing in His works—Nature—which science studies; and He says another thing in His word—the Bible. Now it is high time that that conception of any discrepancy between the heart of nature out of which rolled the burdens of the Bible old, and revelation—

was done away with; and I could not but think of what has been done in Paris, where 5,000 students-where, again, an academic tradition has been reversed-students who are perhaps rather more averse to religion than those of many other countries; 5,000 of them came together to celebrate what is called the Neo-Christianity: a Christianity, namely, that recognizes most of the best results of the higher criticism, but says that thereby Scripture is re-revealed as the world's great text-book in psychology, revealing the most intimate soul history of the most remarkable race in the world and epitomizing the whole philosophy of history. The fact is, if there is anything that we need regeneration about, it is about our views of the Bible. It is only a year ago that I undertook, with the aid of an assistant, to make a simple bit of study by asking professors in English in a good many different colleges, to answer for me, kindly, a set of questions about the knowledge of the Bible in their class-rooms; and with hardly an exception, the verdict of these professors was, that the average student to-day knows, I might say, "disgracefully little about the Bible" -not enough, as was said over and over again in different phrases, to even understand a great many of the common literary allusions to it.

For one cannot understand English literature, happily, very well without knowing something, at least, of the Bible. So it is high time that some sort of chair was established recognizing the new light that is being revealed—some of it, to be sure, by the spade—some of it by the studies of ancient manuscripts, others by the applications of psychology—making the Bible stand forth in a new light as a product, if nothing else, of an inspired

race; and I believe that we are coming to realize that it is essential, not only for general culture and for religion, but even for the English language, though I am happy to say that one of my correspondents from one of the great universities on the Pacific Coast told me that any man could get into that college now if he did not know a single word of anything else except the English Bible: they will examine and admit now on that alone.

There is one more thing I think we ought to mention perhaps, on an occasion like this: there are to-day, as you know, thousands of the ablest, brightest men who are leading lives of hermits and monks, lives of seclusion; they have deliberately chosen to know one thing, even at the expense of knowing almost nothing about other things; and they are content to spend laborious days and lives if, at the end, they may contribute one tiny brick to the great structure of science, the grandest creation of man.

Science is coming not only to re-reveal God in the world, but it is coming to be the key not only of health, hygiene, longevity, as we heard this afternoon from Professor Richards; but it is coming to be the basis of modern civilization and of all the various industries which underlie it. We are coming to understand that the world is one harmonious, lawful whole; and although we have got but a little ways, apparently, the comparative psychologist is on hand to-day with his proof, as he believes—partly from the past history of civilization, partly from the very study of the brain itself—that man to-day is in his infancy. He is not senile and decrepit, but the best history is not yet written. Why? Because the best things have not happened yet. All

that has been is only the prelude to a greater period that is yet to come; that even the brain has more germinal cells in it than it has developed neurons; and that even though we may not realize the hygienic ideal of the average man living to be over a hundred, perhaps one hundred and twenty, we are upon the threshold of a great new departure that is lifting the race of the man up toward the plane of the superman.

Everything to me seems to indicate that the best things are yet to come; and that therefore the enthusiasm and the euphoria which has its best home in the hearts of our academic youth, and which keep even us older men young, so long as its founts are fresh and flowing in our souls. The best thing in us says: "Live, live, for the future!" (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: You know the great Gladstone once said that the greatest work ever thrown off from human intellect at any one time was the Constitution of the United States of America. Among those who exerted, we may say, a chief influence in that immortal constitutional convention, was John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania. The good that he did was not interred with his bones; but he left two great monuments in the State of Pennsylvania that have done their beneficent work for the past century or more: one, Westtown Boarding School in Chester County; the other, Dickinson College, at Carlisle. We cannot regret that that good Quaker, John Dickinson, divided his fortune as he did; because his name has been perpetuated in the college at Carlisle, while it is rarely mentioned in connection with the Ouaker boarding school of Westtown. We have the good fortune to have with us to-night President Reed, of

Dickinson College, and we hope to hear from him now. (Applause, and Haverford yell.)

President Reed: Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of Haverford:

It is certainly very gratifying to me to be able to be present on this festal occasion, and to bring to Haverford College, to her honored president, and to her distinguished faculty and alumni the cordial greetings and congratulations of the venerable college I have the honor to serve—a college which has but recently celebrated the 125th anniversary of her foundation—which ranks as the eleventh in the country in point of ageand which, as your toastmaster has observed, bears the name of one of the greatest of the men of the revolutionary period-himself a prominent member of the religious body under whose auspices this college exists, who bequeathed to the institution which he was largely instrumental in bringing into existence as her first benefaction a sum of money-\$5,000, which while but a bagatelle in our day, was at that day a munificent and princely gift. Harvard, with her millions in plant and endowment funds, had as her financial basis the gift from John Harvard of a similar sum, while Yale had as her foundation but a library of one hundred volumes, the contribution of a handful of clergymen who, not having money to give, gave what they could illy spare, a collection of books.

In June last, Dickinson celebrated the 125th anniversary of her foundation, even as to-day Haverford celebrates her seventy-fifth. On that occasion we had hoped for the presence of our good friend, President Sharpless, but as he could not be present, because of

his own commencement duties, he sent as his representative the handsomest member of his faculty in the person of Dr. ——. (Laughter and applause.) I make that statement with fear and trembling, knowing that some at least of his associates in the faculty will at once say that the observation just made by General Beaver to the effect "that all college presidents are liars," has a fresh illustration in the person of the college president now addressing you. (Laughter.)

GENERAL BEAVER: He can put it on to me, fellows; it doesn't hurt. I didn't say it all the same.

President Reed: It sounded a good deal like you, General.

GENERAL BEAVER: That is more like it.

PRESIDENT REED: I have been in the State of Pennsylvania for but a comparatively brief period; long enough, however, to have discovered two things, namely: first, that the average Pennsylvanian thinks that Pennsylvania is the biggest State of the Federal Union; and second, that a graduate of Haverford invariably regards Haverford as the biggest institution in the State of Pennsylvania. Indeed, after the extremely modest observations that have been made here to-night by the toastmaster and other Haverfordians, I am prepared to believe that the average Haverfordian believes that Haverford is a little ahead of anything in the United States; an opinion to which even the distinguished president of Princeton this afternoon gave notable endorsement. (Laughter.) I feel quite sure that he was a Pennsylvanian and Haverfordian of whom I read the other day who, making a tour of Europe, was so convinced of the superiority of Pennsylvania, and of almost everything in

Pennsylvania, that his constant observation, whenever he chanced to see anything that was pretty good, was that "Pennsylvania was a little ahead." Finally, they took him down to Rome. He stood on the banks of the historic Tiber. "Well," he said, "the Tiber is pretty good, but it doesn't begin to compare with the Schuylkill for purity, and Pennsylvania is ahead." They saw some of the buildings of the Eternal City; they were "pretty fair: but the old dining hall of Haverford was a little ahead in point of architecture, after all." Finally they took him down into the catacombs. He was not impressed even by the catacombs. Some of the gravevards around Haverford were "a little ahead, even, of the catacombs." Finally he went to sleep, and they heaped all the bones they could find around him, and lighting a candle, left, and sat down to watch him. After an hour he woke up, a little embarrassed by the unusual surroundings; but finally he said, "Well, this must be the morning of the resurrection, and I am the first man out. Haverford is still ahead." (Laughter). After all I have heard here to-day from various gentlemen. I am sure that that is the feeling of every stalwart Haverfordian, and I am equally sure that we who are here as visitors are quite prepared to share in the enthusiasm manifested by every son of this historic and most useful college, as he contemplates her long and splendid history.

I was especially delighted with the addresses (and when I say this I speak the sentiment of all, I am sure, who are here) delivered in Roberts Hall this afternoon. I was pleased to see the emphasis laid upon an idea which ought to become more and more pronounced in the life of this Republic—particularly in the college

life—the idea that the college is not simply the place for the development of technical scholarship, but rather for the development of an all-round manhood, to the end that the college man may gain the discipline and the training in the days of his college life which will qualify him to become an efficient and effective member of the body politic, concerned in whatever pertains to the welfare of the human race; an idea, I trust, that will be emphasized at all the colleges and universities of this country. I remember in reading the history of the college I have the honor to represent, the insistence, placed again and again by the men who founded the college. upon the great idea that the college was established for the training of men for the service of the State and the service of the Church. In their anticipation, the great point or object of education would be the training of men for the high service of the State and of the Church.

Of course technical scholars will be developed in all these institutions of learning who will take advanced positions as scholars; but the great mass of college men ought to have the training which will enable them to interest themselves in affairs of public moment, refusing to stand aloof when duty calls them either to the service of the Church or the service of the State. I have been delighted since I have been in Pennsylvania to find in the distinguished president of Haverford a man of this high type—a live man, a good scholar and student, but also a man who never seems to have hesitated to do his part as a citizen of the great Commonwealth. (Applause.) Indeed, there has been no cause of reform in Pennsylvania which I can recall, in the last twenty years, which has not had the strong and efficient support of

President Sharpless, of Haverford College. (Applause.) Conspicuous for the splendid service he has rendered to the college, he has served the State with equal fidelity. I should think it would be a very delightful thing to be the president of Haverford College. I understand that the president of Haverford is forever free of any of the harassing cares that rest upon Dr. Swain, upon myself, and other college presidents, with regard to financial matters. (Laughter.) Here is no anxiety, here no sleepless nights, here no deficits-more money than they can spend; so much more, indeed, that, as I understand, a proposition is now being mooted to increase the salaries of the professors of Haverford in order to prevent an embarrassing surplus in the treasury of the college! What a delightful thing, Dr. Swain, it must be, to be president of Haverford College! I wish there were a vacancy in the faculty at the present time. (Laughter.) I hope that the great ideals for which Haverford has stood will be perpetuated. She has always stood for the clean things of college life, even for clean athletics. I have never heard of anything in any sense disreputable in connection with the affairs in that department of the college life in which students are so profoundly interested. Rather has she been noted for the absence from college life of many things which are too disgracefully prevalent in the experiences of other colleges. Her aim seems to have been the development of men; and the cry of the age, the expectation of the age, in regard to all these colleges and universities an expectation which must not be disappointed, because the country looks, as one of the speakers has said, to the universities and the schools of the nation for her leaders

and for the exponents of the highest and best things, the cry of the country is, "Give us men." As an expression of this call of the age perhaps I cannot do better than to quote the lines of a little poem quoted by an English bishop in a recent address in Exeter Hall, London, the utterance of which evoked thunders of hearty English cheers:

"Give us men—
Men from every rank,
Fresh and free and frank:
Men of thought and reading,
Men of light and leading,
Freedom's welfare speeding;
Men of faith and not of faction,
Men of lofty aim, and action—
Give us men, I say again,
Give us men.

Give us men—
Strong and stalwart men:
Men whom highest hope inspires,
Men whom purest honor fires,
Men who make their country wreathe them
And her noble sons, worthy of their sires;
Men who do not fail their brothers,
Men who do not shame their mothers—
Give us men, I say again,
Give us men.

Give us men—
Men who, when the tempest gathers,
Grasp the standard of their fathers,
In the thickest fight;
True as truth, though lorn and lonely,
Tender as the brave are only;
Men who tread where saints have trod,
Men for country, home, and God,
Give us men, I say again—again,
Give us men."

From the grand old college which to-day celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of her foundation, every year of her illustrious life, have gone forth scores of men of this high description. God grant that in the coming years the stately procession may be continued. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: From the time that David Brainard did his missionary work among the Indians at "the Forks of the Delaware," there has gone from that locality the best of influence throughout Pennsylvania and the whole land. To-day Lafayette College from the forks of the Delaware continues the good influence that has so long emanated from that locality. I have for the first time learned to-day that Lafayette and Haverford are twins. Now I have heard it said that where there are twins, one is usually born first. I do not know much about this, for I never have had twins myself. Now it seems that of these twin colleges Lafayette was born a few months before Haverford, and she celebrated her seventy-fifth anniversary a few months ago. It is rather suggestive to the Haverford alumni that the Lafayette alumni on that occasion raised a half million dollars for their college. I suppose that notwithstanding the remarks of the last speaker, Haverford would be quite willing to receive a half million on this occasion. But Lafayette, so closely associated with Haverford in point of time of its organization, is represented here to-night by her distinguished president, Dr. Warfield, and we hope to hear from him. (Applause, and Haverford yell.)

PRESIDENT WARFIELD: Mr. Toastmaster. President Sharpless and Gentlemen:

I am happy in being permitted to bring you greetings from the sister college nearest to you in age. Founded 65

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at the same time, they began their courses with widely different ideals. But time and the mellowing influences of noble thought wrought into worthy lives, have brought them into closer fellowship and better understanding. There was a time when the Friend looked askance at the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, but not only does my presence at this board attest that that time is long since past; the head of my own alma mater, President Wilson, and General Beaver share with me your generous hospitality.

"The old order changeth yielding place to new, And God fulfills Himself in many ways Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

Tho' we mark progress in many things and closer agreement in most, there is a serious difficulty in the minds of some of us in being quite sure of what we mean by the words we most often use. You have done us a favor to-day in "demonstrating" for us the SMALL COLLEGE. When I went to Lafayette we used to talk of it as a college of about 200 men, then of 400, now I hear talk of 500 being the right size. But here we have seen the "real thing." To look upon it is to feel its charm. We are well impressed with your evident obedience to the biblical injunction: "Be content with such things as you have."

I used to think that command meant be happy though poor. But you have found a better way in your contentment here where there is plainly neither poverty of purse nor yet of spirit.

Rich in your grounds, and in your buildings; richer yet in the sons who fill your class rooms, and are gathered

now at this birthday feast; you possess an asset in the individuality which so strikingly marks this college.

Our age seems unable to conceive unity except in uniformity. We must all dress alike, eat alike, write alike, think alike. It matters not what we like, we must copy the majority, and follow in the mad whirl of those who seek to imitate in senseless and tasteless mimicry the latest mode in speech and conduct. There has never been a great man, a great institution, a great nation without a distinct and distinguishing individuality. Our youth should be trained to cherish and to cultivate such an individuality. And our colleges cannot so train them unless they themselves possess it. This college possesses I have said, its charm; it possesses also, I believe, its courage. This is a precious possession, and to its sons will be a priceless heritage.

Perhaps the greatest thing about the college, as distinguished, for example, from the university, or from business life, is that it has found the secret of perpetual youth. Year by year the full tide comes flooding in, year by year the refluent tide sweeps the matured elements out. Youth and strength and hopefulness, the beauty of the morning, the hope of the morrow, the joy of the unvexed soul, the trust of the unspoiled faith! These are hers. They are hers to enjoy, to live with and to grow strong on; hers to ripen and inform and inspire with the memories of the past for the achievements of the future.

One thing has always impressed me here—the likeness to the great English public schools. There is nothing more delightful than the antique charm of such a school as Eton,—the splendid background of centuries of tradi-

tion, the sturdy strength of the proved men who teach, the plastic youth of those who shall interpret the glories of the past to the England that is about to be.

President Hall, who knows more about "adolescence" than all of us put together, has referred to the conservatism of youth. How insignificant is this to a college! Seizing upon this trait and giving it a great aim and a sound basis, the college makes of it the instrument of a noble patriotism and a sincere faith. The boy who is inspired with an ambition to see that his country shall "copy fair its past" can hardly fail to play a worthy part as a citizen. The boy who learns the solemn beauty of his people's religious past can scarcely fail to bear its gracious glory to an era yet unborn.

Of one thing we may be assured. There is to-day a trumpet call for men; for men who believe in the highest things, who are not mere utilitarians in science, who recognize the value of research and that research is worth all that it costs in laborious days and wakeful nights; for men who believe in the value of scholarship, who can catch again the glory of the great Attic age when men truly spoke winged words, and were inspired by the great thoughts they bodied forth; for men who believe in the permanence of the great ideals of human liberty and count them as something more than dreams and memories, who are ready to uphold them at whatever cost, mindful of the fact that, however sweet peace may be, the sword and the battle axe have first been used for the purposes for which they were wrought before they could be beaten into ploughshares and pruning hooks.

When I see beside me here my old friend, Mr. Smiley,

who so often has bidden me to come and sit with him at Lake Mohonk in the council of those who believe in international arbitration, I cannot but be reminded of what a single man can accomplish who thoroughly believes that ideals can be made flesh.

And if ever a great ideal was made flesh, it was in Him who must continue to be as He has been in the past, the ideal of our colleges. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." May that Word of Truth continue to be constantly materialized before our eyes, teaching us that dishonesty, whether individual, corporate or official, is not only a thing wicked in itself, but a thing shameful in the face of our great Christian civilization. We sometimes speak as though there were no great problems for us to solve. There is no greater problem than the one that is daily thrust upon us of appreciating the power of Christianity to dissipate the clouds of hatred and bitterness that part men by this white light of Truth. How unworthy are class distinction and race prejudice among men who, calling themselves Americans, are glad to sit at the feet of the great Greek thinkers like Plato and Aristotle, to learn the great lessons of life and of science from men like Dante and Galileo, and to receive great spiritual truths from Jews like David and Isaiah. We talk of the liberal spirit of our culture, and our professors are trained in the universities of every land, but the greatest lessons of life in these things, as in all others, are to be learned at the feet of Him who was the universal man because He was more than man.

May the trumpet call which is arousing the colleges of our country to a deeper sense of the power of scholarship and the value of civic righteousness also awaken us

to the joy of a serener faith. When we hear a man like the layman who spoke to us this afternoon reminding us of our spiritual duties, shall not we who are preachers of the Gospel renew our pledges to develop not only clear minds in sound bodies, but also the finer spiritual life which is the scholar's crowning blessing.

THE TOASTMASTER: We have in our near neighborhood a sister college for which Haverford has a very high regard—the College of Swarthmore, and I would ask President Swain, of Swarthmore, to make some remarks to us. (Applause, and Haverford yell.)

PRESIDENT SWAIN: Mr. President, Dr. Sharpless, Haverfordians:

It gives me pleasure, as the representative of Swarthmore College, to join to-night with the other colleges and universities in giving greeting to Haverford College on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary. (Applause.)

I wish to speak very briefly and very informally on three of the characteristics of Have: ford College which seem to me greatly to her credit. With all due respect to college faculties, I believe that the greatest educational influence in the modern college is the association of the students with each other. This association counts for most it seems to me, when the students are gathered together in a residence college, where they live together in dormitories and take their meals in a common diningroom. It has been my privilege to work in three different institutions. In one of these all the students live in private homes; in another, part of the students live in residence halls and a part in private homes, and in still another, like Haverford, where all excepting those who

live in their own homes, live in the dormitories of the college. After my experience in the three institutions referred to, it seems to me there is a richness of life that comes to the students dwelling together in a small college that cannot be gained in any other way.

In the second place, Haverford is one of the few colleges in America that has had the courage, after it secured a million dollars of endowment, to remain a small college, engaging chiefly in the work of liberal training. In The World Almanac for 1908 I find there are fifty-one institutions of higher learning that have an endowment of a million dollars or more. I believe there are only six colleges in this list with an endowment of a million dollars or more that have remained small colleges, defining a "small college" to be one with about five hundred students. That Haverford is one of these six means much to the life of this institution.

I fear that some of you thought it was merely the enthusiastic remark of an alumnus when it was said that the members of the faculty in this institution are better paid than the faculty of any other institution in this country. You may not all have seen the statistics referred to, published by the Carnegie Foundation, in which Haverford is given the credit of paying its professors the highest salaries of any small institution in this country, and higher than any excepting a few of the larger and wealthier institutions. I believe that the figures published by the Carnegie Board will justify the statement of your chairman that no educational institution in this country is doing better by its teachers as a body than Haverford College. (Applause.) This will mean much to Haverford in the future. Mr. Chairman, I congratu-

late not only the faculty of Haverford, but Haverford itself because this is true. The institution which I represent rejoices with you in this, not only because of the good that shall come to Haverford and its faculty, but because we believe that a step in advance made by one institution will help all other institutions.

It has been said that the history of an institution of higher learning is but the shadow of a man. The college which I represent is the shadow of Dr. Edward H. Magill. Twenty-five years ago when you celebrated your fiftieth anniversary, Dr. Magill was present and gave you greeting, and I am sure that though he has just passed to his reward, he is with us in spirit to-night, and will join with me, Mr. President, in extending to you the most hearty greeting. I believe that all of us can join with you in saying that the brilliancy of Haverford in the past, however great that may have been, is to the future as the brightness of the stars is to the brightness of the sun. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: You all know that there is a goodly number of Quaker colleges scattered throughout the great West of the country—at Wilmington, in Ohio; at Richmond, in Indiana; at Oskaloosa, in Iowa; at Wichita, in Kansas; at Whittier, in California; at Newberg, in Oregon. A number of these colleges are represented here by their presidents. The oldest of them is Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana; and I ask President Kelly, of Earlham, to address the alumni of Haverford. (Applause, and Haverford yell.)

President Kelly: Mr. President, Haverfordians, Fellow Collegians:

I have been led to believe to-day that all Haverford-

ians are thoroughly conversant with the Scriptures; and also I have gotten the idea, from what has been said by one or two speakers here, that you are in sympathy with the higher criticism. I think, therefore, you will appreciate an interpretation which was recently given of Daniel's experience in the lions' den. It is said, in explanation of that event, which ordinarily is called a miracle, that as soon as Daniel got into the lions' den, he went around to each of the lions individually and whispered into his ear: "As soon as dinner is over you will be expected to respond to a toast." (Laughter.)

In my own case I looked forward with some pleasure to the privilege of speaking here from the fact that I recognized this as Haverford's day, and not the day of the other Friends' colleges; and, therefore, not much would be expected of me. I bring you to-night, Haverfordians, greetings from Earlham College, and from the sisterhood of Quaker institutions scattered throughout this country. I wish particularly to mention a former teacher of Haverford who for forty-four or forty-five years has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Earlham College, and who is universally recognized as one of Indiana's most valuable citizens. Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Indiana. (Applause.) He is sorry he cannot be here; and he is one of the many Haverfordians scattered throughout this country who are proud of this institution and who glory in her achievements.

We have ten Friends' colleges. Two of them are in the East, one is in the South, five are in the Mississippi Valley, two are on the Pacific Coast. There are several millions of dollars invested in educational work in these institutions; they have an enrollment now, I believe, of

almost 3,000 students. In a very important sense most of them are offsprings of Haverford College, because the impulse which founded some of them was an impulse which came from Haverford and graduates of Haverford have been connected with all of them,—in the faculties, in the presidential chairs, on the boards of trustees. Two of these colleges are recognized as having no superiors of their types in the United States. All but two, or possibly three, of them are recognized as standard colleges; and each of them is doing a magnificent work in its field of activity.

It is not worth while for me to enlarge upon the ideals of your institution, which have been transplanted into these other Quaker schools throughout our country. I can only say that those ideals are ideals which in some measure or other Earlham and Penn and the rest of us have undertaken to incorporate into our life; and we are somewhat proud of the men that have gone forth from our walls, because they have had something of the same sort of spirit that has been fostered here and has been handed over to us. Without generalizing along this line I might give you a concrete illustration. We have a graduate of our institution who for a number of years has been a postmaster in Oklahoma. A short time ago the postmasters of the United States had a convention at the city of Indianapolis, and the blind senator from Oklahoma, Senator Gore, happened to be in Indianapolis at that time. This friend of mine induced Senator Gore to come to this meeting and make an address. Now it seems that this young man, true to his colors, has been something of a reformer in the State of Oklahoma; and this is the story that Senator Gore told in reference to

him. He said that recently he had declined three invitations to attend frog-leg banquets; and when he was called upon to assign a reason for his attitude towards these functions, he said it was because he had been told some years ago by somebody that beer is made out of hops (applause and laughter); and so you see the Haverford spirit, as it has spread throughout our country, has taught our men even to avoid the suspicion of evil!

I remember Walt Whitman makes the assertion somewhere—"the most important question that can be asked of an institution or a community is: 'Do you turn out men down your way?' and as I have looked at this magnificent body of Haverford men here to-night, I have felt impressed with the fact that you could answer that question in the affirmative. We of the other Quaker colleges will return to our several fields of labor with renewed courage because of the inspiration drawn from these anniversary exercises, and we now pledge ourselves that we will do what we can to bring it to pass that the spirit of the Quaker college shall not perish from the earth.

THE TOASTMASTER: President Sharpless requests me to ask those guests of the college who have not found the hosts to whom they have been assigned for entertainment, to please come to him immediately upon our adjournment.

And now, gentlemen of the alumni, there remains but one thing more for us to do. In the regular order of things, the next grand celebration for Haverford will be its centennial anniversary. It will be quite in order for every Haverfordian now present to pledge himself to attend that centennial anniversary unless prevented by circumstances over which he has no control.

We certainly have had a great treat this evening, not only for our bodies, but we have had a flow of soul and a feast of reason; and we are greatly indebted to the representatives of the various colleges who have so kindly and so instructively addressed us. This meeting of the association stands adjourned.

(Haverford yell given.)

Y. M. C. A. MEETING IN ROBERTS HALL.

October 17, 1908, 11 A. M.

J. JARDEN GUENTHER, President Y. M. C. A., Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let us rise and sing hymn 123, "Faith is the Victory," after which we will join in an opening prayer.

The Chairman: Our Father and our God, we thank Thee that we may come to worship Thee at this time, and thank Thee for the benefits which Thou hast bestowed upon us Thy children. We would ask that our thanks may be from the heart, and not with the lips, and that by our acts we shall show forth our thanksgiving unto Thee the Father of us all. And we pray that as this association has been blessed through the past years, Thou wilt continue to bless it and to help us as Thy children here to advance Thy kingdom in the hearts of those men in this college and all with whom we come in contact.

And, Father, as we render Thee our praise and ask Thy guidance and forgiveness, we ask it for the sake and in the name of Jesus Christ, who, when He was on earth,

taught us to pray: Our Father which art in heaven; hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

(Triple Quartet, from 1909, then sang hymn, "My Jesus, as Thou wilt.")

THE CHAIRMAN: No college meeting at Haverford could ever be complete without a greeting from its president; and President Sharpless will give us his greeting at this time.

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS: The Young Men's Christian Association of Haverford College has been an institution of continually increasing influence and usefulness for a number of years past. Its methods have been so well adapted for earnest Christian work; its theory in the conduct of this work has been so catholic that it has fused together all the religious elements of the college into one organization, and has set them to work. That work has been carried on largely around the neighborhood. It has maintained a missionary in China; but the principal part outside of college has been in the conduct of two mission centers at Preston Coopertown, in the immediate neighborhood of the college. Its individual members have also associated themselves with a certain amount of religious and benevolent work in Philadelphia; so that, in so far as its usefulness has extended outside of college, its functions have been rather extended, and I believe beneficent.

This work outside has to a large extent reacted upon

the workers themselves, and has brought into the college a spirit of active service for humanity, which has been of the highest advantage, in an educative way, to the students themselves. Within the college it has been an agent of considerable potency. Not merely have the religious meetings been held in that spirit which has usually commended themselves to the serious minded students among us; but the individual work performed by members of the association upon those who are not so much interested in Christian work has been fruitful of results, so that the association, if it ever had any opposition from any official source, has long since lived it down, and it now receives the entire encouragement and support of all factors of college life.

It is, of course, true that the members of the faculty do not enter actively into its arrangements. We do not think that it is desirable they should; we think the initiative should always rest upon the students, and that the work of the association should be responsible to the student body, and to that practically alone. But whatever encouragement the association needs from official sources, I am sure it is always possible for it to receive; and in so far as the active exertions of the members of the faculty are concerned and desired in matters of this kind, they are not backward to give it.

We therefore encourage this work by every means in our power. The association has had somewhat of a struggling history. I believe it was founded about the year 1878 or 1879, and that since that time there have been the ups and downs of its work, as there always is in every institution; but of recent years it has embraced within its fold in actual membership a very large major-

ity of the membership of the college, and has practically, as I say, outlived all opposition in the student body as well as among friends of the college outside.

This successful result has been brought about by the efforts of the students themselves through several generations. The first president was Jesse H. Moore, who cannot be with us to-day; he lives in Tennessee, I think. The second president was John C. Winston, who is on the platform, and who will give to you some little account of the origin and early history of the institution.

JOHN C. WINSTON: I am very sorry that the management was not able to get hold of the first president of the Y. M. C. A. of Haverford, because he was not only the first president, but we are indebted to him for the suggestion of starting the Y. M. C. A. He happened to be a member of my class, and I think he first spoke of the matter to me; and then we called a small conference and talked the matter over.

The association seems to have been the outgrowth of the religious life of the students at that time. It seems to have justified its existence by its history since, and I think one reason it was successful is, that it was not one of those organizations that was simply created for the purpose of having an organization or because some-body thought there ought to be one, but it was started because there seemed to be a need felt of having some sort of a central organization around which the general religious life and activity among the students might center, some organized form about which not only that life might center while those of us who were then here might remain, but with some hope that it might continue, and I think those of us who are here to-day who were

active in the organization of that association and have heard the sentiments expressed in the address yesterday afternoon by Dr. Pepper and have learned of the hall that is to be erected near here that will be the home of this association as well as of other kindred interests, feel that it was more than justified.

It may be of interest to know the precise language that was used to indicate the purpose of the association: "To promote growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for students." As President Sharpless has said, the association was organized in 1879. To be exact, it was the 21st day of October in 1879, and there were 20 members (about), who participated in the organization; but by the close of the following year it included more than two-thirds of the entire student body in its membership, and seems to have been firmly established by that time.

The fall of 1877 marked a distinct period in the history of Haverford, not due to the fact that the class of '81 entered that year,—that may have had something to do with it; but that Barclay Hall was opened that year; and that meant, not simply added facilities and a new building on the campus, but a complete revolution in the student life: it meant the end of the "good old days" when we studied under the eye of the professor in the old collecting room. I hadn't that privilege; but it is difficult, I think, to imagine the difference between living in separate rooms such as were provided in Barclay Hall, having to give an account of yourself at the time of recitation only, and a few times at collection, and the old system.

It was a complete revolution in the student life of the college. The students at that time came to us from seventeen different States. There was quite a large number from the Western States, a number from the Southern States, and I suppose that the idea of the Y. M. C. A. was probably more easily propagated among a student body of that class than it would have been if the students had been made up of those immediately around Philadelphia.

There were two classes of students who did not take an interest in the association when it was formed: one was one of the very best bodies of the students who were not accustomed to think of that sort of work as being Friendly, and belonging to a Friends' college. That element among the students at Haverford, I am glad to say, has come to see that there is nothing inconsistent or out of the way in a work of that kind in a Friends' college; and that has been a source of gratification to those of us who felt some hesitation in urging the matter at that time.

Then there is always a class of students at a college like this, or any college, that are more or less indifferent to religious work; but, as I say, at the end of the second year, two-thirds of the students in the college were members of the association. I do not mean to take more of your time, but I found in an old "Haverfordian" a very good summary which tells better than I can just what the condition of the work was at the close of the year 1881. It says, at our closing meeting for the year: "Reports of the various standing committees showed that weekly prayer-meetings had been held throughout the year, on Fourth-day evening, with an average attendance

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of twenty or twenty-five; that each of the four classes had held, on Thursday evening, pretty regularly, Bible classes at which the International Lesson was studied; that 14 new members have been received during the year; that 13 meetings for religious teaching and worship have been held in the neighborhood under the auspices of the association and conducted by members, and that the Bible School, which was organized last year by two new students, has been kept up within the year with the exception of a few weeks during the severe weather, one student acting as superintendent and another as teacher, while six other students have taught regularly in three other schools."

The First-day School here referred to was the Coopertown First-day School. My room-mate, Levi Edwards, afterwards a professor here, has labored in that school as superintendent until recently. He and I used to go over there every First-day afternoon; we started it, I believe, before the Y. M. C. A. started; but after the Y. M. C. A. was organized, that came under the care of one of the committees. I acted as superintendent of the school; and he went over with me, and I think one or two others joined us; and so far as I know that school has been kept up under the care of Haverford students ever since.

That, I think, indicates about what I know about the organization of the Y. M. C. A., and I am very glad to know that it continues and prospers.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we are indebted to Mr. Winston for giving us an idea of the opening of the Y. M. C. A. here about thirty years ago, and I know that we shall be interested to have a word of greeting from

Mr. Alfred Percival Smith, who is the donor of the new student building, which in the course of a few months will be the Y. M. C. A's new home; and I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Smith.

ALFRED PERCIVAL SMITH: If you will let me speak to you very informally in a way which was suggested by one of the addresses that we heard here the other afternoon, I will say a few words. What I would speak to you about was outlined in the address that we listened to from our fellow-graduate and Haverfordian, now a professor at Harvard, Dr. Richards.

I think that probably every one in this room will agree with me that in recent years—quite recently as far as my own recollection goes—there seems to be a different spirit in many things abroad in the land. We all have heard mention jokingly made of the fact that the wives of members of meetings and those of other Christian churches, have been accustomed to get money from their husbands with which to carry on the missionary work, and of themselves doing the greater part, if not all, of it. This we believe to be as true among Friends as many of us know that it has been in other churches. However, we are all part of one church, and while I do not care to speak of "other churches" or "other denominations," these words seem to creep in; we are all members of Christ's church. Mr. Pepper, in his address yesterday, made no distinction whatever.

This has been emphasized and brought home to us by that organization known as The Presbyterian Brotherhood. I attended its first convention with my pastor. It met at Indianapolis. There has been one other con-

vention since, and it is hoped that it will convene annually. This gathering stands for this fact: that the church realizes as a whole that her men have not taken their proper part, perhaps they have not been willing, perhaps not anxious, but, at all events, they have been very ignorant of many things that they ought to have known, and, having knowledge only of a very general sort, have been unwilling to take the initiative. Therefore, this national convention was held with the idea of federating, or uniting, all existing men's organizations, and, further, of creating many more.

In the United States there are too many organizations and too little work. If we concentrated our minds more on the work rather than on method of organization, we should be far better off. This new Presbyterian brotherhood points to an encouraging future. It has already heartened many ministers and preachers throughout the land. Surely, it has encouraged many whose minds were already interested in such projects, and has brought into the field many new workers.

I happen to have been at Haverford almost at the very beginning of the Y. M. C. A., but cannot say that I know nearly as much of its history as President Sharpless has related. It would not be expected, since I have not been out here except on other occasions, and I am frank to say that my own part in the organization when here was not such a part as I would like to take were I here to-day. The slight experience I have had has been in an outside way, and this, or rather, the knowledge of the different kinds of people that are met with, particularly in a large city church composed of those who come from boarding houses, nearby and distant homes, but all a

transitory or floating population—this it was that turned my mind in the direction of the outline of the address we lately heard from our fellow Haverfordian, Dr. Richards. Now, you may not recall it, but Dr. Richards talked to us about chemistry and its relation to medicine—how it can help medicine; and he spoke of three things in connection with it. He said first we want to find out what things are made of; then we want to find out how to put them together again, and, finally, we want to know something concerning energy.

There seems to be a close analogy between this application of chemistry to medicine and the conditions actually affecting our Christian life. In the first place (St. Paul speaks of it in the New Testament), it is true that we are all members one of another. The Apostle speaks of the Christian members of any particular church, or meeting, or congregation, as being related to each other very much as are the fingers of one's hand, or the different parts of the body. Such being the case, it is clearly understood that there can be no conflict between them, because each and every part has a distinct function. It would seem that the thing we ought to try to know is, exactly what is each individual's function: that is, what is the real thing that each and every one of us can do. A knowledge of this would have a great deal to do with the influence we exert. Many of us are inclined to think that we have no influence; but, were a minister speaking to you instead of your fellow alumnus, he would make much of this opportunity to seek to impress you with the fact that every person connected with the college, whether of the faculty or the student body, would find that there is something that he alone

can do in the Y. M. C. A., and the point is that no one else can do it quite as well. We are very apt to neglect this sort of thing, and think that we can do little or nothing. Then, there is another application: we want to ascertain what we can do and to find out what our brother Christian can do. We want to know the good rather than the bad in others—the good qualities, and how to call such into action.

The second thing that our friend, Dr. Richards, said was about putting things together. We first find out what a substance is made of; then we want to know its construction. In respect to the conduct of the Y. M. C. A. and the particular part therein of the faculty, officers and students, the situation reminds me of a Philadelphia pastor of whom I have heard a member of our Junior Bar speak. Although this man apparently takes no part in, nor seeks to direct, the activities of his church, each separate society being allowed to manage its own business, whether it be the Ladies' Aid, the Men's Club, or the Sunday School, nevertheless, this lawyer made this significant remark, that he did not think there was anything that ever happened in that church that was not thoroughly understood by this pastor, and in which he did not have a part, but it was such a quiet one that the people did not seem to know it. If in our Christian work, we, then, can do this sort of thing, there is no reason why the faculty, the association officers and certain influential students should not each do his part; but you do not want the association itself to have the idea that these people are going to do it all, any more that you want to have the church have the idea that the minister can do all the visiting. In the Presbyterian Church the elders should visit

with him, by themselves, or with each other; the theory being that there should be co-operation along this as well as along all other lines.

Suppose, then, we could find out what it is that each one can best and ought to do, and, further, ascertain how we can relate these things together. Then we must have something else before we can put them all to work; and I think that the word "energy" that we heard used so often in Dr. Richards' address, typifies this spirit of Christ that we ought to have in us. I think I never saw that spirit better illustrated than in Professor Pepper's address, who spoke representing the University of Pennsylvania, and it surprised me; for, although I have heard him talk on legal subjects, and have heard him speak very well when there was some delicate matter to be handled at a convention of lawyers, and we know he has marked ability, yet I did not realize that he had quite as much in his heart as we heard here yesterday, and I am sure we were all glad to hear it and to know that he felt so, and would be very happy to know that there were many more of the same sort of men.

The singular statement is sometimes made that when a man has several boys he will put the bright ones in this or that profession or business, and the dull fellow is allowed to study for the ministry. We do not want that kind of people either in the Friend's ministry or that of any other denomination, and we need a very different class to send abroad to the mission field. I think we have sent a good man from Haverford abroad already, and many of you know much more about him than I do; but we want the very best stock that we can get, because foreigners in the several countries where our

missions are located, whom we are accustomed to speak of as heathen, and think of as knowing little or nothing, in reality sometimes have the keenest of minds, and would compare favorably, and perhaps to our disadvantage, were they here in our midst and working side by side with us. Thus, I am reminded here of something I have read quite recently, and I think that it sounds a good note to leave with you in this connection.

A gentleman whose portrait was given in the last number of the Literary Digest as that of the man who was nearest to the young Chinese Emperor, but who has been pushed aside for a time while the Empress Dowager should live and retain the ruling hand, and who, it is thought, will come back into power at her death—this man was asked by a gentleman interviewing him recently, regarding some of the strenuous things that were in Christ's character, and he was asked to which one of them he would give the most prominence? His instant reply was Christ's courageousness and manliness; He was not affected by any amount of discouragement; and we all know with how much of this He had to contend; how discouraging His circumstances were, and how brave He was. This fact had made a wonderful impression on this man's mind, and there were many other things of which he spoke, and he did not seem at all averse to Christianity. It was a delightful thing to think and know that some day, sooner or later, this man may, perhaps, come back into power and wield a tremendous influence among these teeming millions of people, who are not of the class who run our laundries, and I firmly believe, for one, are far superior to the Japanese race, who have so astonished the world of late.

Why cannot we have that sort of spirit in us, that same manliness, that same courageousness that Christ had that is not discouraged by any obstacle, and is willing to work patiently and tactfully? Let us remember that, while Christ did withdraw Himself for prayer and meditation, yet His life was in no sense an isolated one, that He did not seek only on Sunday or in the synagogue to speak on religious matters, but that He used every occasion on every day of the week; that while He spoke tactfully, yet He could also speak very sternly. He could rebuke sin and all things that should be rebuked, and had no hesitancy about it at all; yet we, not having this same knowledge, and often lacking in the tact, have to be very careful how we do things, because we do not wish to offend or hurt, but only to help others.

Can we go forward in this same spirit? I know it is what we need in our church work where we meet many more classes than here in the college; people are different, not homogeneous; but here it is not so hard, perhaps, to find what this or that one is good for. However, this same lack of spirit, or courage, might be found quite as strongly in the college as in the church I believe; and we ought not to tolerate that sort of thing, but show by our admiration and esteem and the way in which we greet our fellows (who are possessed of this Christlike courage) that that is the thing we supremely admire, and so encourage it in the other, and perhaps weaker, brethren.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will ask the men in the gallery to sing for us again at this time.

(Quartet sings "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me.")

THE CHAIRMAN: President Sharpless, in his word of greeting, covered the work which our Y. M. C. A. is trying to do here, and I hardly think it is necessary for me to say more than one or two words here in reference to our work: but for the benefit of those of our friends here who do not know, perhaps, the scope of our endeavors, I want very briefly to tell you of the work which we are trying to do here with the students. In the first place, on Monday evenings we gather the men, and a great many of them, far more than you would suppose, into Bible class study. The work this year especially has been very encouraging in that respect. About the middle of November we shall start on Thursday evenings a class for the study of missions, and this year we shall probably have two or three classes, one following the other, taking up perhaps as our first subject Islam, and then one or two subjects of domestic interest: the immigration, or some problem of the city.

President Sharpless spoke of the work at Coopertown and of the work at Preston. I would say one word with regard to the work at Preston—that last year a gymnasium was built there; four nights of the week we gathered the boys in off the streets, and the men from the college led them in the gymnastic work; and through the kindness of one of our friends here in the neighborhood, one of the girls from Bryn Mawr, we soon expect to start a class for girls in gymnasium work.

We are represented in the foreign field by Robert L. Simkin, '03, whom we partially support. He is in the Friends' Mission in West China. I wrote him some time ago for some photos of his work, but he replied that so far, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions, he had

been unable to take any pictures. I hope we shall have some soon.

Beside our work here and our support of Simkin, the men are going down into the city into various settlement houses, and helping out there. One word sums up the work here at Haverford-Co-operation. We all get into this work; we all do work. There is no feeling that this man or that man is leader, rather we are all members of the association; and as we go forward this year, it is our purpose to enroll practically every man of the college in the association, and not only to enroll him, but give him something to do. Just the other day I posted up a little notice of several branches of work that needed men, and within a few hours several of those requests had beeen filled; and we now have men who are willing to work out here, and go into the city work also. So we are not only enrolling men as members of the college association, but we are going outside into neighborhood work and carrying the religion of Jesus Christ where it will count for most: and in that way we ourselves are benefited.

Mr. Walter Wood, who is secretary of the Central Branch of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., who has just come on from Chicago to take up that work, is with us; and it is with great pleasure, indeed, that I introduce to a Haverford audience a man who assumes such a responsible position in the Y. M. C. A. work in Philadelphia. He will tell us of the scope of the great international Y. M. C. A. movement.

WALTER M. WOOD: It is the business of the Young Men's Christian Association to translate Christian ideals into the concrete forms of Christian manhood and activ-

ity. That is what the Young Men's Christian Association of Haverford College stands for; and in standing for that, it stands not alone; it is significant that the association here is but a part of a world-wide movement, for the greatest fraternity of students in the world is the Young Men's Christian Association. Hardly a college in this country is without one of these associations. You will find centered in the life of the student body, potent in the community where the college is located, a body of Christian men doing work. It is not possible in these days for Christian work to be done for students and fill the bill. It has become recognized that it is necessary that Christian work shall be done by students; and that is the reason why the keynote just sounded by your president, that of co-operation, is emphasized.

President Sharpless spoke wisely when he said it is the duty of the students to be the leaders in this Christian movement. The spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association demands not that religion shall be delivered to young men, but that young men shall espouse the cause of religion, shall become Christian factors in the communities where they live, active in the student bodies with which they are identified, and shall express by their lives, as well as by their words, the principles taught by Jesus Christ.

John Mott, the leader of student association work, not alone in this country, but in the world, as secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation, used to make this remark with reference to the college associations: "Gentlemen, I would have you understand that this is an intercollegiate movement, and not an intercollegiate standstill." There has been tremendous progress, so that

the work of Christian students for their own fellows has extended throughout this country and to all corners of the world, and quite beyond the range of college circles into the cities, where for different classes of men, and in more recent years for boys as well there has been built up an excellent movement and there has been gathered together a working force of men who gladly look after the life development of their fellows.

Great association buildings, and organized Christian effort in behalf of railroad men are found at all the prominent railroad centers of the United States, Young Men's Christian Association buildings, being in many localities, the main assembling place of railroad men in off duty hours. Hardly a transport sails from any of our great naval centers that does not carry with it representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association. There are Christian associations on board the battleships and at the various naval and army centers and ports of the country there are buildings for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association.

There are some unique purposes which the Young Men's Christian Association seeks to fulfill. I can refer to them but very briefly. It is not for the purpose of duplicating the work of the churches that we find the association organized in the college or in the city or at the railroad center or at the army post; it is not as a protest against the church or its ineffectiveness, as some seem to think. The unique purposes of the Young Men's Christian Association, briefly stated, are to be found in two things, which are presented in Luke II, 52, the complete statement of the growth of Jesus Christ from boyhood to manhood. It says there that Jesus increased in wisdom

(intellectually), in stature (physically), in favor with God (spiritually) and with man (socially).

Two things stand out in that marvelous description of a perfect growth from boyhood to manhood: first, the idea of continuous growth; and, second, the idea of balance or poise in the life. It does not say that He increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God, and paid no attention to the interests of His fellow-men; it does not say that He increased in wisdom and stature and was a good fellow among His associates, and paid no attention to His obligations to His Heavenly Father; it does not say that He increased in wisdom and in favor with God and men and allowed Himself to be run down and inefficient physically; but it says that He increased in all these phases of his life; and the Young Men's Christian Association, if it stands for anything, stands for that unique balancing of the life typified in the life of Christ.

The school stands essentially for education; the home stands essentially for fellowship; the civic life stands essentially for co-operation; one's business stands essentially for self-investment; one's recreation stands essentially for self-recovery; the church stands essentially for inspiration, while the Young Men's Christian Association stands essentially as a supplement to these other agencies which I have mentioned, endeavoring to keep a man well poised—balanced in his life.

Any one knows that the influences of modern life tend to throw a man off his balance. He tends to give major attention now to this, now to that, tending to become more or less of a freak in his interests and in his activities. The tendency is for a man to fail to keep that substantial poise, that even balanced view of things, that well-bal-

anced relation to the various interests of life that would make him a stable man; and the Young Men's Christian Association stands, first, for the development of that balance in the life and its maintenance against all the counter influences that bear upon a man. There is no other institution that stands in the community—whether it be a student or a city or a railroad community—no other institution that stands with the idea paramount that it shall maintain balance in the lives of men.

The other idea of "increase" is simply the appeal for Christian culture, which might be defined in terms of surplusage. It does not say that Jesus increased simply just enough to satisfy His own purposes and then stopped. It says that He increased without stating limits, and the characteristic of Christ's own life was this, that He increased beyond the measure of His own needs; His physical and intellectual and spiritual and social power was greater than He needed to answer His own selfish purposes. There was consequently in His life a surplusage physically—enough for Himself, and then some more; intellectually—enough for His own purposes, and then some more; spiritually—enough for Himself and then a surplus; and socially—He was as good to people as He needed to be, and then much kinder still; and in that surplusage, in that overplus, which inevitably meant an overflow from His life, we find that abundant life that so enriches the world to-day.

The Young Men's Christian Association bids a man not alone to get steady, to keep his balance, to acquire and to maintain a poise of life; but it bids him to become bigger than he needs to be to satisfy his private interests; in other words, it bids him to become a man with a

margin for others, in the truest sense a Christian man. The work here in college has as its objective the establishment of a well-balanced interest in all phases of a man's life—not the intellectual alone, but the religious and the social and the physical as well, and the development of an intent, yes, more than that, the fixing of a purpose to make one's life so large that it must overflow in deeds of service to those about.

So you will find in the college community, working out from the association, and in the city and railroad, and the army and navy centers, these ideas now endowed, in this country alone, with about \$50,000,000 worth of property in the way of equipment; and with the support of a third of a million men as members in Young Men's Christian Associations. The association holds a high place as a unique agency for maintaining balance and poise in the life, and for promoting growth into the realm of margin or surplus, where the life becomes one, not of self-centered interest, but a life of service after the pattern of Jesus Christ.

I congratulate you on your identification with a movement so unique and so potent, and on your standing not alone, but in a fraternity world-wide in its scope, and enjoying world-wide recognition of its values.

THE CHAIRMAN: Immediately after this meeting the cabinet will tender to all former presidents a luncheon in No. 3, Lloyd Hall. It was quite impossible for us to send invitations to all the men who have acted as president of the association, as we have very few back records, so there are perhaps ten men who did not receive invitations. If any of them are in this room, I

hope they will pardon an apparent oversight and join us immediately after this meeting in No. 3, Lloyd Hall.

There is no more fitting hymn that we should sing at any closing than our national anthem; and I will ask that we all stand and sing the first and last stanzas of "America," after which Mr. Wood will lead us in a brief closing prayer.

(Hymn "America" then sung.)

MR. Wood: Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we may join in fellowship as we serve Thee. We thank Thee that Thou hast promised us the guidance of Thy spirit when we seek to serve Thee; and wilt Thou give us the strength which Thou also hast promised. We trust in Thy leadership; we joy in Thy leadership; and we will follow whithersoever Thou dost call us. Wilt Thou grant Thy blessing upon the organized Christian work at this place, and upon every one who plays a part in the program of the advancement of the kingdom of God here. We ask it for Jesus' sake. Amen.

HISTORICAL MEETING IN ROBERTS HALL.

Tenth Month 17, 1908, 4.30 P. M.

Conditions and Foundation Ideas Leading to the Foundation of Haverford College.

By Edward Bettle, Jr.

In the consideration of the subject allotted to me, it must be borne in mind that it largely concerns the

Religious Society of Friends, and it is well to do this since otherwise some present might think that what may be said is too sectarian in character. But surely, if anywhere, at a gathering of college people, and especially in a gathering of Haverfordians and their friends, no apology is needed for the frank open treatment of any historical theme. And indeed Haverfordians, whether Friends or not, have no reason to shrink from the closest scrutiny of the motives and acts of the founders of our college.

If the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Haverford had been celebrated, it would have occurred during my Sophomore year, and, as we are now commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college, it would seem as if your speaker was old enough to treat his theme with some knowledge of it. But I assure you that he does not feel so mature nor so well informed as might thus appear.

Besides the German's essay on the camel, a great deal of what is written, including a good deal of history, has had its source in the inner consciousness of the writer, so if, in what follows, statements or opinions are set forth with which other persons may not agree, the speaker is not careful to answer in this matter further than to state that what is said is believed by him to be true.

It is a well-known fact, at least among Friends, that the Society has always been deeply interested, "concerned," is our Friendly way of putting it, in the education of its youth. That great and wise man, its accredited founder, George Fox, advised in 1667, the establishment of a school for boys and one for girls, where the pupils, in his well-known phrase, should be "Instructed in all things civil and useful in Creation," a curriculum broad

enough to include "the humanities" of our forefathers and the scientific and technical instruction so popular in recent years.

Some of the colleagues and early followers of George Fox were men of education and scholarship. Robert Barclay, the Apologist, was such an one, and wrote in defense of classical training in schools, "for such youth as are inclinable thereto." Thomas Ellwood, in a noteworthy passage in his journal, states that not until he came among the Quakers was he "rightly sensible" of his loss of the learning he had acquired in youth, which he then made diligent efforts to recover, and he denounces as false the charge that the Quakers "despised and decried all human learning because they denied it to be essentially necessary to a gospel ministry." William Penn was a public Grammar School boy, an Oxford student for two years, and his charters to the School in Philadelphia are, it has been said, broad enough for a University.

But we must not get too far afield. These examples will show that among Friends in the early days what we call higher education was valued, advocated, and to some extent provided for. It is, also, true that from those times to this there have always been Friends who have held similar views and have been concerned to support them.

It is equally true that, always, many in the Society have held much more restricted views as to the scope of education proper for the youth belonging to it. In England, Friends came largely from the plain people, the yeomanry and the small tradesmen, and, naturally, a useful, practical education was that which many, prob-

ably most, of them approved and considered sufficient. And this would be the education approved by a very considerable portion of the Society in this country, both in the early days and later years.

How then shall we account for the interest in this subject of higher, or collegiate, education which arose among Friends in our Eastern States, about the year 1830, or at least then first began to make itself publicly known. And here it should be said that this interest. this inquiry for higher education, was, fundamentally, for classical learning, for "the humanities," to use the old phrase. Just why this should be so, it may be difficult for some to understand, and it is not in the province of this paper to explain. But that "the nurture in good learning" meant, everywhere, a classical education, then and for many years afterwards, admits of no dispute. The love for science and scientific studies came later. The language and the literature of Rome and of Greece were the especial objects of attention. Everywhere the older schools or academies, colleges and universities, were established to promote this learning, and Haverford is undoubtedly entitled to a place among them.

First, what of the conditions leading to the establishment of Haverford?

In Philadelphia the position of the Society in 1830, when the movement for Haverford began, was apparently one of strength and power. The separation had removed those who were out of harmony, and other controversial questions had not yet arisen. The ministers' galleries were filled with ministers and elders, the meetings for worship were largely attended, the benches showing few empty places, and the discipline of the Society

was rigorously and promptly carried out. It must be borne in mind, however, that even in those days there was a considerable number upon whom the discipline rested lightly. It was not difficult, by avoiding certain open violations of it, to live a careless life devoted to business or to pleasure, and it was for this section of the Society that wise, far-seeing men were concerned. It was men with this concern who, in Philadelphia, in New York, and in Baltimore, originated the plan of Haverford School. These men felt that something must be done to stay the growth of a gross materialism in the Society, and, also, to preserve to their Church its generous youth who wanted a liberal education and would get this outside its borders if they could not do so within its limits. In fact, it was officially stated by the managers, in 1830, that the number of Friends' children who were being educated in academies and colleges outside the Society was believed to be greater than could be accommodated in the new school.

It is also undoubtedly true that these men loved learning for its own sake, and were determined that the youth of their beloved Society "who were inclinable thereto," to use Barclay's words, should have the opportunity of acquiring it. James Russell Lowell had not then formulated his definition of one object of education: "to enable a man to be good company for himself," but we may easily believe that this result of education was one which would also appeal to them.

To return to my subject: It has been the thought of some to connect the establishment of Haverford with the theological divergences which culminated, in 1827, in a division of the Society into two bodies. Our Haver-

ford History mentions this idea, and states that this view is not supported by documentary evidence.

A familiar text suggests, I think, one solution of the problem: "For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart." It might well be that those distressful times caused great searchings of heart, and that in pondering on the state of Society there came to pious minds the thought of the material lives which many of its members had lived, and which some were still living, engrossed in the farm or in the merchandise, and this without reference to differences in religious opinions.

It may be helpful to hear what Coleridge, poet and philosopher, one of the great intellects of all time, has to say of the Society of Friends at about this period. He speaks of the Society in England, but his words would have been, from his point of view, at least equally applicable to the Society in this country. I say from his point of view, and do not mean to do more than point out his remarks for our consideration. Undoubtedly, there have always been in all churches those who are absorbed in business or pleasure, to the neglect of the spiritual life. His is the old plea for the things of the mind and of the spirit as opposed to the material things of this world and the things which perish in the using.

Coleridge says: "Of all denominations of Christians, there is not one in existence or on record whose whole scheme of faith and worship was so expressly framed for the one purpose of spiritualizing the mind and of abstracting it from the vanities of the world, as the Society of Friends; not one, in which the members are connected, and their professed principles enforced, by so effective and wonderful a form of discipline."

He goes on to say: "In the zeal of their founders and first proselytes for perfect spirituality they excluded from their system all ministers specially trained and educated for the ministry, with all professional theologians, and they omitted to provide for the raising up among themselves any other established class of learned men, as teachers and schoolmasters for instance, in their stead." After paying eloquent tribute to their manners and morals and to their exemplary philanthropic efforts, he claims that all these things did not "exert any efficient force of control over the commercial spirit," and he points out what he believes to have been the resulting worldliness.

As to one of the remedies he suggests—the providing of trained and educated ministers—Friends cannot agree with him, but in what he says about raising up "a class of learned men, such as teachers and schoolmasters" there can be no proper dissent. Indeed, one of the objects sought in the establishment of Haverford was the providing well-qualified schoolmasters and teachers for Friends' schools.

In an address of the managers, dated Fifth month 13, 1833, written with great care and adopted after careful examination and published for the purpose of setting forth the objects, the scope, and the methods of Haverford School, is the following: "But if it be thus important to make youth acquainted with those parts of the testimonies of the Society which distinguish it as a separate people, it must be admitted to be equally so to instruct them in the common belief of the Christian world. The external evidences of the truth of revealed religion are as proper a subject of investigation as any question

in science. If true, they must be able to withstand, as they have ever done, the severest scrutiny."

This is very interesting and significant language and points out a proper place in Friends' schools and colleges for study and education in matters relating to religion, a thing of such vital interest that it would be a misfortune, if the fear of a word possible to be misunderstood should stand in the way of such study and instruction. Theology is a word which Friends take little occasion to use, but, in common with other Christian believers, very much that is to be comprehended in that term is very near to their hearts. In this broad sense, theology has occupied and still occupies a large place in the thoughts and hearts of its concerned members. These have always been diligent readers of the religious books of the Society, and, in the earlier days, perhaps no sect in the Christian Church made, relatively, larger contributions, in print and in speech, to this subject. Our founders, we have seen, felt its importance, and if their successors carry on the study in somewhat different form, and dwell, also, on other parts of the same theme, in which instruction is believed to be required by the needs of their own times, who shall say that they are departing from the foundation ideas of those earlier men. Rather are they building on the original foundation.

Using, therefore, the term as Coleridge uses it, that is, without any reference whatever to, or recognition of, any priestly or ministerial caste, one can see that providing for the education of what he styles "professional theologians," meaning by these words men who shall devote their time, their minds, their hearts, to the most momentous of all themes, the relations of the creature to the

Creator, including the whole range of ecclesiastical history, might well be within the scope of the Haverford of to-day and of the future.

The college, then, is fortunate in now having generous provision for such instruction. The object of a liberally endowed fund for this purpose, a "Fund for Bible Study and Religious Teaching," is thus set forth: "The purpose of the Fund is to make liberal provision for the regular study of the Bible and Bible history and literature, and, as way opens, for religious teaching in unison with the Apostles' Creed and the principles of apostolic Christianity as taught by Robert Barclay, William Penn and the early elders of the Religious Society of Friends."

And now, what did our founders purpose to do in establishing Haverford School.

In the introduction to the "Outlines of a Plan" put forth under date, Philadelphia, Sixth month 28, 1830, is the following statement: "It is therefore proposed that an institution be established in which the children of Friends shall receive a liberal education in ancient and modern literature and the mathematical and natural sciences, under the care of competent instructors of our own Society, so as not to endanger their religious principles or alienate them from their early attachments."

Article VIII of the Plan is as follows: "The full course of instruction in the school shall include English literature, mathematics, natural, intellectual and moral philosophy, the Greek and Latin languages, ancient literature and natural history. Opportunity also to be afforded for instruction in the French, German, Spanish and other modern languages."

In the introductory paragraph, just quoted, may be

found the foundation idea of Haverford School and of Haverford College, and in Article VIII is set forth the scheme of education proposed, which is large enough to tax the resources of the Haverford of any period.

In the address of the managers already referred to will be found an admirable presentment of the objects in view. Its summary of the advantages, in themselves and relatively, of the study of mathematics, of natural science, of languages—our own and those of Greece and Rome—and of the philosophy of the mind in all its branches, is remarkably able. The whole paper will amply repay the reader.

The address mentions the purpose of the institution as being "not so much to make brilliant scholars of our pupils as to turn out well-instructed, serious, reflecting, and useful men," and it states that the acquisition of knowledge, however valuable for its own sake, is chiefly to be prized as the means for the cultivation of the mental powers and the formation of character.

In another place, it uses this language, which is as true and as applicable now as when it was written, language which will always be true and pertinent: "The alternative is not in this age and in this country between a safe ignorance and a hazardous knowledge. It is between a safe knowledge and a hazardous ignorance." And it concludes: "By the aid of a mild but firm discipline, of competent teachers, and thorough instruction in every branch of study that is to be pursued, and by sedulous care and oversight on the part of its officers and managers, we hope that our institution may prove the means, under the divine blessing, of imparting to the youth educated in it, for generations to come, that 'good instruc-

tion', which, in the language of the motto of William Penn 'is better than riches.'"

The foundation idea, the compelling motive, which actuated the leaders in the movement which led to the establishment of Haverford School and culminated in Haverford College, was, therefore, a liberal education, such an education, in a scholastic sense, as the youth of other churches could obtain in the colleges of the country. And, inseparably connected with this intention. there was the settled purpose that this education should be given under the safeguards of the doctrines and testimonies of Friends, which all concerned in the enterprise held to be essential to the well being of the youth of the Society. These leaders were sincere, earnest Friends, brought up in the strictest adherence to Friends' principles and practices, believers from settled conviction in all the doctrines of the Society, and faithful in the support of all its testimonies. It was, therefore, with no reservations or insincerity that they provided, in the rules for the government of the new school, that its students should all be Friends, or children of Friends, and prescribed for them adherence to the customs of the Society down to the minutest details of dress, speech and manner of living.

These regulations were enforced for more than a quarter of a century, and the rigidity of the rules and the strictness of living relaxed, changed with that gradual, unpremeditated, unformulated modification which has ever been the course of human affairs, even before the Emperor of Rome, more than ten centuries ago, described it in these words: "Omnia mutantur nos et mutamur in illis," (all things change and we change in the course of

them). That is a simple statement of an undeniable fact.

This is the Christian view, which the great poet of our own time, with reverent and prophetic insight, has given of this ceaseless evolution:

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fulfils himself in many ways, Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

And further, in this flux and flow, we should always remember the Apostle's words: "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth."

In this world, a purpose may be fulfilled, although methods are changed to meet changed times. No one here will question that it was a guarded, religious education for which Haverford was established, and we should be as willing to admit that some methods to this end were followed in other days which are not adapted to these times. There is nothing iconoclastic in this. The fathers had the same Guide Who is ready to lead us, and they ever counselled their descendants to follow this Leader.

Remembering this, I would ask whether it is not true that Haverford, now as heretofore, gives to the children of Friends under her care a liberal education "so as not to endanger their religious principles or alienate them from their early attachments," even although some of their instructors and many of their comrades are not of their own Church connection. Let each of us answer this question as he may know the facts, and, allowing for natural differences of opinion, the consensus of competent judges must be, I truly think, that we need not fear that the religious concern of our forefathers, the

founders of Haverford School, has not been carried out, is not now being carried out, in this college, in good degree.

And, let us earnestly pray, may it ever be carried out. We have been dealing with the past. It is our good fortune that other and experienced speakers will treat of the present and the future. They, however, I am sure, will not welcome to the college more warmly than the present speaker all who believe in what Haverford stands for—a well-balanced, well-regulated, thorough education, under wholesome conditions for mind and body, and under the safeguards of genuine, vitalizing, religious influences.

PRESENT DEMANDS WHICH JUSTIFY THE EXISTENCE OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Rufus M. Jones.

I have just been reading the words of a great English essayist. He says: "Forty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, voices were in the air there which haunt my memory still. Happy the man who in the susceptible season of youth hears such voices! They are a possession to him forever!" There are many of us here to-day, I hope, who heard these "haunting voices" in the days of our youth at Haverford. There are few happinesses higher than the happiness which comes from shining memories.

This essayist mournfully adds: "But no such voices as those which we heard in our youth at Oxford are sounding there now." This is perhaps a natural illusion which comes with age. There are no fish in the streams now like the ones we used to catch as boys, or at least,

there are none like the ones that used to bite! There are surely no maidens now like those heavenly creatures which set our hearts throbbing years ago! There are no teachers, no inspiring voices, no clarion calls like those we heard when our lives were forming. It is by such illusions of memory that the happy Edens, the vales of Tempe and the peaceful paradises are built in the past, and it is thus that golden ages are carried backwards into earlier times as a relief from the hard present.

The fact is that we are living now in the best age and period since the morning stars sang together. "We are heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time." The prophetic voices which summon young men to-day are probably as clear as ever they were, and the moral tasks which our youth are called to face are as inspiring as ever they were. And without any violence to the historic spirit, and without playing false to revered memories, I may add that Haverford, which has been a mother of men in the past, is fulfilling as noble a mission in our modern world as in any days of its past history.

An institution, like an individual form of life, can expect to survive and maintain its place in the world only as it corresponds with its environment, and that environment is a very shifting affair. The social and intellectual environment of 1908 is vastly different from that of 1833, when this institution, now so dear to us, was born. The methods of the founders are in many respects outgrown, but the spirit which created the college is still quick and powerful in it; prophetic of a great mission in the years to come.

There is a story of a colored brother who was put at the wheel of a ship to steer until the pilot came back from

his sleep. The dusky helmsman was shown a star to steer by. When the pilot returned the ship was far off its course, and the unruffled Palinurus said: "Say, boss, I done sailed by that star; gib me another." Haverford has changed pilots, but it has not sailed past its old star,—which was and is the pole-star of truth, that Divine Light which does not rise nor set, and as Brunetto Latini said to Dante, we may say of our college: "If thou follow thy star, thou canst not fail of a glorious destiny."

But I must grow more concrete and point out in more detail what Haverford's mission is in this generation, and what special tasks confront it, if, in its future career, it is to obey "the voice obeyed at prime." I shall mention four tasks which stand clearly in the foreground of our commission and which cannot be dodged without confession of failure.

I. The time has come to insist that a college shall be, both in name and in fact, an institution of learning and not an asylum for gentlemanly loafers. Artemus Ward used to say that a comic paper ought to have an occasional joke in it, and it seems clear that an educational institution ought to educate. I believe that serious persons are now ready for a college which takes its intellectual mission very seriously. There is a fine sarcasm in the words of "Lothair": "What I admire in the modern students' life is that they live in the open air; they excel in athletic sports; they can speak only one language, and they never read. This is not a complete education, but it is the highest education since the Greek!" It may be well to have institutions where such splendid loafing is cultivated, but I should like to see about nine miles from Philadelphia on the "Main Line" a college which said

to every man who knocked at her gates: "You cannot come in nor stay in after you do come unless you are ready for strenuous mental tasks, for serious intellectual discipline, for the cultivation of largeness of view, and for the acquisition of skill and discernment. All hope of loafing abandon ye who enter here."

2. The college which is to fulfill its true mission in modern society must find a genuine solution of the athletic problem. We are confronted by an overgrown athleticism which has swept our American institutions of learning almost like an hysterical contagion. It has brought into many of our colleges and universities a class of men who do not belong there, until these institutions have sometimes painfully resembled the famous cave of Adullam. It has, too, so disproportionately emphasized the body-side of life and the importance of gate receipts that many institutions have undergone a pagan baptism of materialism and have shared with society at large the prevailing taint of commercialism.

The sober sense of the age now demands a college in which sport shall be the normal, healthy activity of an all-round man, and kept in due balance with the claims of mental and spiritual culture. We know now that red corpuscles and good digestion are tremendous assets, not only for making a living, but also for the still more important business of making a life. Again and again an anemic body has been the cause of profound moral troubles; so that no college may content itself with teaching Greek well, if it leaves its students stoop-shouldered and flabby. It will fail, however well it teaches mathematics, if it graduates men hollow-chested and thin-blooded. It must be an elemental part of the

business of education to put the body at its best, to give sport its true emphasis, but from first to last subordinated to the end of winning the body to the higher service of life, as a noble ministry to health and power, and buoyancy of spirit.

The third peculiar task which I select as fundamental to our mission, is the cultivation of a safe and sound moral freedom. When I was a boy, the ideal fence for a farm was bull-strong, pig-tight and sheep-high; and some such moral fence used to be thought necessary for young men. Something of that sort can still be built round the school boy in short pants; but it cannot, in this country, be maintained round college men, and in most higher institutions the fences are nearly as flat as the walls of Jericho. "Guarded Education" has been pushed steadily down toward the kindergarten. The result has been serious, as everybody knows, and many a good fellow in college has gone to wreck on this shoal of freedom. The university president tries to comfort us with the saying that "you cannot have an omelet without breaking eggs;" but the proverb is poor comfort to a father who sees his son drifting into a spendthrift and loose-liver; and then, too, the parallel between a college man and an egg is plainly forced. A college is not a place for making omelets; it is a place for making men, and if the old coercive hedges are to be taken down, something more effective must replace them. College men must be trained into the responsibilities of freedom; they must be helped to gain a rightly fashioned will; they must be surrounded with a moralizing atmosphere and with a group-spirit which in a subtle and subconscious way draws them toward ethical ideals.

This moral ministry, this cultivation of consecration to high moral ideals, is a primary part of true college education. "Take with you," says Goethe, "a holy earnestness, for earnestness makes life eternity." The thing that best justifies the existence of a college is that it best cultivates this virile moral earnestness in its students, and best fits them for the tasks of citizenship.

No college, of course, can guarantee to turn every comer into a high horse-power saint, for some comers arrive with heavy handicaps, and it would require many patient years to untwist the moral snarl and tangle which some fellows have made of life. But we do want a college which squarely faces the task of forming character in its men and whose professors regard their mission as a sacred trust.

4. The fourth peculiar task which I select as fundamental to our mission, is the cultivation of a genuine and robust religious life in our students. This was certainly the primary aim of our founders. They wanted Haverford to be a place where young men would find the reality of God and would fashion their lives to a divine pattern, would learn to love and follow the Christ. It has, in fact, been such a place at its best periods in the past. There is a special need for such a mission to-day. The unparalleled advance of scientific knowledge in the fields of nature and history during our generation, has made "Paley's Evidences" look as antiquated as the old high bicycle, and has shaken the foundations of many a man's faith. Here, again, a great many eggs have been broken to make the omelet. Many of the higher institutions have felt the difficulties so great that they have practically dodged their religious mission and have con-

fined themselves to the business of imparting facts and advancing learning. It is, however, an impossible course, and is doomed to failure. Education involves the cultivation of the whole person. Religion is the true and consummate flowering of the personal life, and it cannot be cut apart from intellectual pursuits and treated as though it were an appendix compartment, to be dealt with only by churchmen. Here in college, or nowhere for the student, all his pursuits must converge, and he must form his religious ideals and aspirations to fit what he finds to be the *truth*.

The Society of Friends has created Haverford, and this college must ever have as part of its mission the preparation for life and equipment for service of the sons of the Society that has created it. More and more, as years go on, the world shows and will show a readiness for the Quaker message and the Quaker conception of life. This ought to be a place where any serious student can acquire a clear insight of the message, and the type of life which the Society of Friends embodies. But it must never be a sectarian college in the restricted sense. We can have here no narrower aim than to teach the truth and to fix the central loyalty of the soul toward the supreme Master of men.

There is a little town in the Italian Alps which has four churches, each one with a bell tower. They all ring the quarter hours, but there is so much variation in the clocks that there is an almost continual ringing, and the result is that the inhabitants never know what time it is! Some such confusion has come from the theological din of sects and opinions. The college man wants a voice which he can trust. He wants the same frank

sincerity, the same note of well-grounded reality, the same conviction-compelling quality in his religious guidance which he gets in his scientific studies. It is the mission of Haverford to realize that condition and to help men to see that religion belongs to the eternal nature of things and to give in our religious meetings, as Friends of an earlier time did, a first-hand evidence of the real presence of God.

Those are some of the demands which justify our existence as a college, and which open before us an exalted mission.

THE ABILITY OF HAVERFORD TO SATISFY THE DEMANDS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Isaac Sharpless.

In the two papers which have been read, some of the conditions have been indicated which make the existence of such a college as Haverford desirable or necessary. It remains to consider how faithfully the college of the present and recent past is fulfilling the purposes of its being, and what chances there are that the college of the near future will be more efficient and more productive of results.

The dead hand has not borne heavily upon us. Our founders and forebears have not laid upon us heavy burdens from which we have not been able to escape. We have had a denominational purpose, but no part of this purpose has been the making of converts from other Christian bodies. The original applicants for a charter, when charged by opponents with some such atrocious intention, replied that this was impossible because no one but Friends would be admitted. This relieves us from

the obligation to make any such attempts in later days. The purpose they had in view, to make more loyal and better informed Friends, is still in our program, only we think that we can better accomplish it, by at the same time and under the same conditions, making better and more loyal members of any other religious body. We have added to the original purpose, but not deducted anything from it.

Nor have the financial benefactors of the college in the decades since 1830, created any burdensome conditions. Of the \$1,280,000 of endowment bearing interest, the income of about \$883,000 is practically unconditioned, the income of about \$274,000 must be used for payment for necessary instruction, of about \$50,000 for the support of the library and of about \$80,000 for scholarships. Surely no one would want these changed, except to increase them. Not one dollar is tied down to an unnecessary use.

Being free, then, both as to principles and finances to create such a college as our conceptions of the demands of the times and of our special constituency require, our friends may properly ask what use has been made of the liberty and what sort of an institution stands here to carry out the vast sacrifices of these trustful friends of the past.

It is a fair question, and deserves a frank answer, and if, in giving it, the hopes for the future unconsciously modify the statement of the present, it will be a natural and not very serious mistake. Ideals may not accurately express actual conditions, but they undoubtedly explain them.

All through the history of the college I think that the

conception has been unusually prominent that the character of the teaching force would be the key to the situation. Physical comforts and sanitary conditions have not been forgotten, as witness our great acreage, our beautiful lawn and our comfortable, if not expensive buildings. But back of this, and not far back of it, we have always said, that all this is of no avail unless men of scholarship and character exert their intellectual and moral influence upon the plastic material in the students' dormitories. In early days there was associated with this a lot of guards and restrictions which were intended to have a profound moral and spiritual influence. We have given up many of these, not because we are less solicitous, but because we think that more liberty produces better results. We are heading for the same destination, but by a different route.

The only substitute for regulations is influence, and the man who can exert strong positive beneficent influence upon college students is one of the rarest of mortals. We must have scholarship in our teachers, high, true, real scholarship, not pedantry or surface-knowledge, but scholarship obtained by severe study, superimposed upon acute intellect and sound common sensescholarship which has a tendency to reproduce itself in sympathetic minds, and which is automatically responded to in ambitious and practical effort. This expresses the intellectual qualification of the professor. But sometimes this is associated with a character or habits which no parent would wish to see reproduced, with an indolence which avoids opportunities, or a cowardice which shirks responsibility. Such a man is only half a man for college purposes. What our young men demand is a higher

type of example, a man among men, a man of force and an honest conviction which is to him so full of meaning that he must omit no chance to communicate it, a man that cannot tolerate shams, or promises that cannot be made good, that does not look lightly on moral dissipation or the permanent loss of the best life that results from it,—to whom, in after years, his students will look back with the respect that follows a great, strong, honest man, and say that they have tried to be like him, and in many a crisis the thought of what he would do in the emergency, has nerved them to give the best that is in them and not lie down.

In every decade of its history, Haverford has had such men, working ofttimes quietly unknown to the world, a continuous line of them for seventy-five years, felt in the lives of some two thousand students. I cannot do other than assert, as I note the work of the men with whom I am now associated, that we have not fallen either in scholarship or moral force, below the best days of the past. The problems have become greatly complicated by increase of numbers. In 1875 we had forty-three students, now we have one hundred and sixty. This is still a very modest number, though it is the measure of our capacity, but it necessitates a distribution through several halls and a new system of government. It means larger classes and division of classes, a division which election of studies as well as size necessarily produces. It means more general momentum, more contact with outside influences and other colleges. The faculty has met these problems as they have arisen with at least sufficient wisdom to adapt our methods to the needs of the new conditions and to maintain a scholarly spirit. When

our graduates meet those of other institutions, in graduate and technical schools, they do not find much to condemn in the training they have received.

It is, however, better that I should quote from an outside authority of undoubted knowledge and impartiality. "The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching," whose main function is to distribute the income of fifteen millions of dollars among retiring professors (a gratuity from which we are excluded), has become through its inquiries into educational conditions among our higher institutions, a sort of a clearing-house for collegiate ideas. It is therefore with great satisfaction that the friends of Haverford will read the report issued last spring which contains this statement:

"One of the most striking of these policies is that adopted by Haverford College. The income of Haverford College is exceeded by the income of about one hundred and fifteen colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, but only eight of these one hundred and fifteen institutions pay higher salaries to their professors. The least rich of these eight has an income six times larger than Haverford. That the policy of the college is to concentrate its energies upon salaries rather than equipment and other expenses can be seen also from the following note, appended by the college authorities to the answer returned to the inquiries of the Foundation: "The expense of teaching is great: (1) because this is an expensive suburb of Philadelphia and rents and wages are high; (2) because we have very few men in lower grades, but professors teach lower as well as upper classes; (3) because we want men of human interests and character as well as scholarship, and the

choice is limited; (4) because we mean to keep some men who would command high salaries in the best universities." In the light of this announcement by the college authorities, it is not surprising that the faculty at Haverford is of very high merit.

"It should be noted that this high average of the Haverford professors does not mean good salaries paid to some men at the expense of the incomes of other men. The Haverford associate professor and instructor hold the same relative financial position among associate professors as the Haverford full professors among full professors. It is evident, also, that these high salaries do not mean the combination of what would be two salaries elsewhere, and therefore an unusual burden of work placed upon the Haverford teacher, for the proportion of professors to students is one to eleven, and the proportion of the entire instructing force to students is one to seven. The entrance requirements of Haverford are equal to those required by the largest universities, and it is one of the thirteen colleges and universities in the United States, requiring fourteen units or over for admission, that admits students to the freshman class only by examination. Haverford College is, therefore, apparently entitled to the conspicuous credit of having placed before everything else the consideration of its teachers."

This unsolicited statement seems to cover several points in the policy of Haverford—a standard at entrance practically equivalent to that of our best institutions—examinations for entrance instead of the often abused certificate system—provision for individual teachers' salaries as liberal as our resources will allow with a constant effort

to increase it—and a number of teachers sufficient to insure a large amount of attention to individual needs.

But besides this constant effort to develop the faculty by the selection and retention of fitting men, there has been all through our history another effort no less earnestly pursued,—the maintenance of a clean student body. How conscientiously this object was sought through the early days of the college, the records both of Board and faculty abundantly show. Indeed, the object was pursued almost too assiduously and too directly. The simple enactment of regulations against evil and the rigid enforcement of these regulations do not always produce the result desired. And though the young men came generally from homes of unusual excellence, there have been times when the spirit of resistance to authority has carried our ancient Haverfordians into deeds which indicate that there has not been any vast degeneracy in human nature from their time to ours.

One of the safeguards of moral standards in a college is the serious enforcement of intellectual standards. There are excellent boys who are intellectually dull, and there are bright boys who are bad. But if the lower ten per cent. of a college intellectually, is eliminated, the questions of morals and discipline are reduced in gravity seventy-five per cent. A college keyed up to its duty does not run seriously into either mental or moral dissipation.

Assuming this, we have felt that the best that we, as members of the faculty, could do was to aid in the development of such influences among the students as would make the morals self-sustaining, not dependent upon restriction, but upon a positive loyalty to the right. A

small college might be the best or the worst place in the world for a boy. In a large body he can find both good and bad and choose his associates from either class. But if the seeds of evil once become strong in a small institution, they so contaminate the springs of influence that the disease becomes epidemic. Young men usually want to do right. When they go otherwise it is against their judgment and often against their will. Goodness is normal, though not always easy. It needs encouragement and then it springs into activity and becomes contagious. Bad fellows must be eliminated. The conditions we desire and to which we have measurably attained, is that unspoiled young men will always be improved, and that spoiled young men will not wish to come to us. The atmosphere of the place will not be congenial to them.

This sounds a little snobbish. I have no desire to assert our superior goodness, as compared with other colleges. I only wish to convince our good friends of the past that the concern which animated them still remains, and that while we have changed the methods, we do not believe that we have suffered, but are still alive to our responsibilities. We know that great pains are still needed to maintain moral standards.

These two matters, an efficient faculty and 'a clean student body, closely connected as indeed they are, are the fundamental features of Haverford. We have as all can see a beautiful and accessible site of two hundred and twenty-five acres. We have buildings inadequate in certain respects to our present needs, but pleasing and convenient. We have an endowment which permits us to maintain ourselves with proper self-restraint without debt, but which is not sufficient to do much in the way

of improvements. We have a body of friends who believe in us and support us liberally, and though many colleges have had larger single donations of money than ourselves, we doubt whether there be any alumni that vear after year in proportion to numbers, so generously and cheerfully minister to the needs of their college. We take much satisfaction in all these matters, which do so much to lighten our burdens and influence the quality of Haverford men. But the ultimate purpose of the college is not to make money or to erect buildings or to swell the number of students, or to increase endowment, or to minister to the sentiments of alumni, or to provide homes for an efficient faculty. All of these things, pleasant and needful as they are, are means to the end of sending out vear after year a body of men, strong in their intellectuality, earnest and high in their purposes and clean and honest in their lives. It is better to turn out one hundred of such men than ten, but it is better to turn out ten than one hundred weak and superficial scholars and characters. Haverford will grow (I do not see how it can be avoided), in numbers and equipment, as fast as it can without sacrificing standards of any kind, but if at the same time it does not grow in the qualities which make strong leaders of men in right ways, it will be untrue to its seventy-five years of history.

Some one has classified our higher schools as follows: State institutions, Carnegie institutions and church institutions. As we evidently are not in either of the first two classes, we must be in the third. Personally, it seems to me rather unfortunate for the cause of best education that the distinguished donor has chosen to throw his mantle of discouragement over denominational institu-

tions, by excepting them from his pension benefits. doubtful whether the cause of religion, I do not mean dogma, can be so well taken care of elsewhere. denominational colleges, so far as I know, are not denominational either in restrictions or favors among the students. Whatever may have been the past history of some of them, they do not in general give even furtively, dogmatic teaching to those outside the fold of their founders. Certainly the whole spirit of the body which has in large part managed Haverford would not permit any insistence upon creed or legend. It has never had a creed, and never been selfishly denominational. But the denominational control does usually bring a certain encouragement of religious teaching and tendencies of a wholesome general sort, which one can hardly want omitted from collegiate life. Why should this primal impulse, religion, this great incentive to morality, to civic duty, to human service, not be made a potent factor in an institution whose purpose is to educate leaders in State and church and society? Can we excuse ourselves to the best patriotism and the best ideals of our country if it is not made pervasive? There is, of course, much of it in State and Carnegie institutions. But the loss of Biblical knowledge made necessary by our State system, the avoidance of it elsewhere by the slur often thrown upon sectarian training, make one doubtful whether the nation can afford to abolish or weaken the one set of institutions in which the principles and practices of our religion may be taught to our intellectual classes without hesitation or apology. It looks to me as if a few years hence would see a rally of the Christian churches to Christian education as their best safeguard, and the movement will want

definite exponents. It may and doubtless will find them in the voluntary activities of the State and Carnegie institutions, but voluntary activities are sometimes spasmodic and sometimes irresponsible. For steady scientific organization of Christian effort and influence, it seems to me that the church colleges may have a very large place.

The ideal of Haverford (to quote words used elsewhere) is to give to a limited number of young men (and the number is of less consequence than the quality of the conditions which surround them) every advantage, physical, intellectual and religious which a good endowment and a definite sense of responsibility can supply.

I do not know how many other colleges have this program. Probably not many. Many of them measure their success by the number of students, and in most cases, this is a fair criterion. We speak no word and have no thought in opposition or criticism. But it seems to us that there is room for a class that makes numbers secondary to standards—which, in fact, deliberately prefers small numbers until quite sure that its peculiar advantages can be secured by an increase. In this class Haverford enrolls herself.

INFORMAL MEETING IN ROBERTS HALL.

October 17, 1908, 7.30 P. M.

WILLIAM W. COMFORT, '94, Chairman.

(The meeting was opened by singing.)
THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have met for the last act in the play which has been going on now for more than twenty-four hours with uninterrupted pleasure to us all ("Hear! hear!"). The heavy part of the program was carried out yesterday with marked success. This evening, as you have already noticed, the lid is off, and this meeting is entirely in your hands. There is a certain program—a tentative program—which has been arranged by the committee and which I shall try to put through; but if at any point this meeting gets out of my control, you will have only yourselves to blame for it

I have a certain number of speakers whom I should like to get up here to-night to make speeches. Some of them have gone away in terror—gone back to New York; others are still with us, and I am going to try to hold them. I have, first, two or three announcements to make, which will necessarily take a few moments; and then I shall be done with my part.

This is an opportunity, first, to mention a few brief messages of remarkable interest that have been sent to this gathering from our graduates and from other colleges. I want to refer, first, to a letter written to the secretary of the general committee by the gentleman whose name stands first in the matriculate catalogue of Haverford

College. I refer to Mr. David Stroud Burson. Mr. Burson was here in 1834 and 1835; and he is now a resident near Richmond, Indiana. At the age of 92 he wrote a letter in his own hand that has come to this gathering, and I have no hesitation in saying that he is the oldest living student of Haverford College. We should like to propose that a telegram be sent to Mr. Burson informing him of our congratulations and good wishes. (Applause and cheers.) (This was done, and an appreciative reply received from Mr. Burson.)

The second letter of great interest is from Mr. Francis R. Cope, of Germantown, who sends us his heart-felt greetings. Mr. Cope was a student in this college from 1835 to 1838. (Applause and cheers.) Mr. Cyrus Lindley, of the class of '60, writes from Sacramento, California, expressing regret at his inability to meet with the other members of a distinguished class.

From sister colleges have come some particularly warm expressions of sympathy which could not be read yesterday. I should like to refer particularly to letters from President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College (applause), President Garfield, of Williams College (applause), President Drinker, of Lehigh University (applause), and President Luther, of Trinity College (applause).

Can you stand a little Latin, ladies and gentlemen? We have some here. Latin is going out of the curriculum, and I think there has been no Latin quoted either yesterday or to-day in my hearing. I have a letter here from the University of California appropriately inscribed in Latin. If I read a few lines, it may be with the Romance pronunciation. The burden of these remarks, I might say, is entirely complimentary (applause and laughter),

and I have no fear but what the older students will understand it to be so, but I have some fears for my own students. If you will listen very carefully you will pick up the main points. After the formal salutation, it goes on:

"Et nos in extremis finibus patriae communis adolescentes docemus ut non doctiores solum sed meliores etiam doctrina imbuti fiant et nos quoque speramus alumnos sicut vestros moribus scientia robore numquam ad ostentationem vulgarem quaesitis ex aedibus academicis prodituros esse." (Applause.) Signed, "Benjamin Ide Wheeler."

Greetings have come to this meeting from Haverfordians who are at Harvard University in a telegram signed by Spiers, '02; Cadbury, '03; Brinton, '04; Shortlidge, '06; Sargent, '08; Baily, '08, and Wilson, '10. (Applause, and cheers for Harvard.)

Our influence has spread beyond the Pacific. The account of the work which has been done by Robert L. Simkin, of the class of 1903, has been given to you at the door. I ask your attention to that little document when you go to your homes. If it interests you, let us hear from you. Some of us believe that Simkin is going to do, and is already doing, a great work. When he wrote me. he said that he was the only man who wore a varsity "H" so far as he knew, in West China—a district about as large in population as the United States and Canada, I understand; but that he would give several large "Yo, Yo, Yo's!" for Haverford in memory of to-night's occasion. (Applause.)

I have here a cablegram from a Japanese who was here in 1902, and who sends a cablegram from Tokio: "Congratulate seventy-fifth anniversary." (Applause.)

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I will ask President Sharpless to make an announcement at this time; and I am sure you will all give him your earnest attention and let us have a few moments of silence. (Applause deafening.) (Haverford yell.)

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS: I thank you very kindly for your greeting. I came up here at the behest of Henry Cope (with whom most of you are acquainted) to make an announcement concerning the subscriptions (that some of you also have heard of). It was decided last spring at a little meeting of the alumni, which has had this matter in charge, that it might be well, if any Haverfordians felt inclined to donate some of their funds to Haverford College, to have something to propose to them; and it was suggested that we should undertake to raise two funds each of \$50,000; that the fund for a chemical section of the Science Hall should be raised by the classes, each class taking care of its own contribution; that the other fund as a pension fund for retiring professors, to enable us to meet the competition of the Carnegie offers which are likely to be made to our professors to go to their institutions, should be raised by other people, not necessarily collected by the classes: It was hoped to be by larger subscription than the average Haverfordian of a few years' standing could give.

The total amount of subscriptions to these two funds is just about \$75,000. Seventy-five seems to be a historic word for us to-day. (Applause.) I cannot state just how it is divided between the two funds, because a number of people who have subscribed have not intimated which fund they desire subscriptions to go to. Neither fund, however, is entirely complete; but we do not consider this the conclusion of the whole matter, but

propose to raise both of these funds. The work is going on very satisfactorily considering the very trying business conditions of the times; and a good many men have intimated that after the Presidential election, if it goes the right way, they may be able to make subscriptions. In quite a number of cases the classes still desire further time to enable them to complete their quotas. I think there is every reason to believe, with the continued loyalty of Haverfordians to the project, that the total fund will be raised in the course of a few months. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: There is one more very interesting announcement to make which I am sure every Haverfordian in this room will wish to hear. I am going to ask Dr. Walter Morris Hart, of the class of '92, now Assistant Professor of English at the University of California, to make that announcement. (Applause.)

WALTER MORRIS HART: To-night, when our festivities are drawing to a close, when the formalities are over, and this great Haverford family is gathered beneath its foster mother's hospitable roof, we may permit ourselves to dwell upon the more intimate and personal aspect of our celebration. Few of us, I imagine, as we linger over the memories of our college days, remember very much of what was taught us in the class-room. What we do remember, what we can never forget, is the personalities of the teachers with whom we came in contact. It was they who formed for us our tastes, who inspired us with higher ideals. Again and again during the past few days there has come into my mind that splendid opening of Arnold's Essay on Emerson that was so happily quoted this afternoon. You will remember the words: "Forty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Ox-

ford, voices were in the air there which haunt my memory still. Happy the man who, in that susceptible season of youth, hears such voices; they are a possession to him forever." Our memories, too, are haunted by such voices; for some of us one voice is supreme, for some of us another. It is no small group, I know, that has been most deeply influenced by the voice of the great teacher and scholar who came to Haverford just twenty years ago—by the voice of Dr. Gummere. (Applause, and Haverford yell.)

It has been thought that this twentieth anniversary should not pass unnoticed. It occurred to some of us that it might be most fittingly celebrated, in the pleasant German fashion, by the preparation of a volume of essays by former students. The men who were asked to contribute to such a volume gave an immediate and enthusiastic consent. I have here before you the results. I am going to read the table of contents, since it shows, by the variety of the subjects of the essays, and the institutions with which the writers are now connected, the widespread influence of one important phase of the Haverford spirit. (Reads.)

I. THE YOUNGER WORDSWORTH.

C. H. Burr, A. M. (Haverford), Philadelphia.

II. IPOMEDON, AN ILLUSTRATION OF ROMANCE ORIGIN.

C. H. Carter, Ph. D. (Harvard), Syracuse University. THE MOORS IN SPANISH POPULAR POETRY BEFORE 1600.

W. W. Comfort, Ph. D. (Harvard), Haverford College.
IV. The Franklin's Tale.

W. M. Hart, Ph. D. (Harvard), Leland Stanford, Jr., Univ. V. George Herbert; An Interpretation.

W. S. Hinchman, A. M. (Harvard), Groton School. VI. The Logical Structure of Argument.

C. G. Hoag, A. M. (Harvard), University Pennsylvania.

VII. SOME FRANCO-SCOTTISH INFLUENCES ON THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA.

J. A. Lester, Ph. D. (Harvard), Hill School.

VIII. On MILTON'S KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC.

S. G. Spaeth, A. M. (Haverford), Princeton University.

IX. VITA NUOVA, 24-28.

A. G. H. Spiers, A. M. (Harvard), Harvard University.

X. Heine and Tennyson; An Essay in Comparative Criticism.

C. W. Stork, Ph. D. (Penn.), University of Pennsylvania.

This volume is, in the first place, a tribute to the great scholar, to the man who stands in the very front rank of American scholarship, and who in his own special field is everywhere recognized as the supreme authority. But this volume means something more than this: it is not a mere academic tribute by a small group of scholars to their master. It is, rather, a sign and symbol of the affection and esteem in which we all hold the great teacher who by his contagious enthusiasm, has led a multitude of men to know and love the best that is in literature. (Applause.)

(Amid the deafening applause, the chairman gave an invitation to which the following was the response.)

DR. GUMMERE: This is very hard to bear. There is an old tree just a little north of my piazza which reminds me very much of myself at this minute. It has been struck by lightning; most of the bark has peeled off one side, where it has been painted red; and it is still producing chestnuts. (Applause and laughter.)

I am not supposed to utter any thing; and I shall take my seat presently and hide my diminished head. I do not want to; still, there doesn't seem to be anything else to do. I should like to weep; but that is not according to

the convenances, and I am going to express my thanks to Professor Hart, and to those who have contributed to this volume, in the simplest manner I can; but it is impossible for me to take my seat without saying a little something more about the privilege that a man has had in the twenty years of work that I have been trying to do here at Haverford; and I won't try to return the compliment by calling attention to the distinguished men (already distinguished, and distinguished in embryo), whose names you have heard. Those essays in their day will shake the world and I shall tremble with the vibrations in sympathy!

I know some of those men as scholars of the first class who know what they are talking about and who have. I hope, the one quality that I want to emphasize to-night, which I should emphasize if I were to teach for twenty years more, and that is, the quality of intellectual honesty. I believe that the whole influence of this college makes for intellectual honesty. If we can train our fellows here not to say that they know things unless they really do know them; if we can put up that splendid passage—Professor Gifford is here somewhere and can tell me whether in the Phaedo or in the Apology,-where Socrates, about to die, says that if the State is going to educate his sons he hopes they will do well by them; and what he means by doing well by them is this—that if at any time they think that they know something when they really do not know anything, the State should punish them.

Haverford teaches us something of that kind; and I think that from the top of our edifice down—I don't want to give myself a laudatory tone; I don't want to

seem like the class that had an exhibition here once and raised a little sign of "Joke!" on it; I didn't want to do too much of that laudatory character; but I do think that what we try to stand for here is for the principle of intellectual honesty. It means so much. It means that the man who has the reputation for intellectual honesty is taken at his word; and we know the disastrous consequences that sometimes follow a man who is conscious that he cannot be taken at his word.

Before taking my seat, I want, first of all, to thank those men from my heart who have contributed to this. There is nothing that has ever happened—I hate the egotistic tone, but I have to take it-nothing has ever happened in my life that has given such pleasure—more than pleasure—satisfaction, than to see those ten names; and I want to thank them most sincerely for a volume that I shall treasure as I shall treasure nothing else. They know that a great part of that teaching which we do here in this Faculty and which tends to intellectual honesty, is due to the example of the man who stands at the head of this college. (Applause.) I thank the men who have contributed to this; but I specially thank President Sharpless for the backing that he has given to every man in the Faculty in the twenty years I have had the privilege of teaching here. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen:

I propose to begin now the serious part of the entertainment with the introduction of those gentlemen who have at least once, and some twice, promised to be here tonight and make a few remarks. I am going to ask, first, if Mr. Albert K. Smiley, of the class of '49, is present?

(A voice: "He has gone to town.")

THE CHAIRMAN: I was going to propose that we listen to Mr. Albert K. Smiley, A.B., of the class of '49, and LL.D., of this college in '06, well known to many as a genial host; known to many as a trustee of Bryn Mawr College; known to every one here for his services to the Indians and in behalf of peace. Gentlemen, I regret that Mr. Smiley is not here.

I pass on through two others, one from Baltimore and one from New York, who have deserted us, and I come to Dr. Richard M. Jones, A.B., of the class of '67; A.M., '79; L.L.D., '91; known to all of us as headmaster of the William Penn Charter School; in the spirit, father of many Haverfordians. In him we honor a great name. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF RICHARD M. JONES.

Dear Brothers: There is inspiration in this gathering, to say nothing of the occasion which called it forth. My heart is absolutely full of thankfulness and gratitude; first, because I made a landing on this particular planet; second, because I got into this college. "If I were not Miltiades I would be Themistocles;" if I were not a Maine Yankee I would be a Pennsylvanian, but a Haverfordian anyhow.

By this time you have inferred that I am an optimist. Those of you who came here prepared to listen to a rhapsody on the days that are gone, opening with: "In my time," are doomed to disappointment. The Haverford of forty or fifty years ago was the best Haverford for that time, but not for this.

The guarded education theory is a beautiful one—to contemplate, because it seems to lead straight to a life

of sinlessness, but it is character that counts in this age. It is the trees that have been exposed to the four winds of heaven that withstand the tempest. The Haverford of to-day aims to meet this situation.

It was my good fortune to live for nearly twenty years on these grounds, a location which presents unusual opportunities for learning anything derogatory to the college. There was nothing of the kind to be learned. It is my conviction, and I am not alone in this, that there is no college in this country that religiously and morally rings so true as this college.

Now, dear brothers, to what do we owe all this? Doubtless to various causes, but chiefly to our President, not "Teddy" be it understood, but "Ikie." It has been said "We live but a short time; we are dead a long time." If we wish to say anything appreciative of a deserving man, the time to say it is right now while he lives. There is probably no man in the Society of Friends to-day who could have done for this college what Isaac Sharpless has done. In him is realized the good, old Quaker ideal—deeds, not words. No language can express my satisfaction in saying this. My only regret is that the source cannot lend more weight to the words, but in my soul I feel that you are with me.

I have referred first to the religious and moral side of the college because of its infinitely greater importance. As I approach the intellectual side, you may be looking for an indictment of the elective system. That system was inevitable as the field of knowledge and investigation broadened. Fighting the inevitable is not good for the soul. There are, to be sure, some of us who believe that there is a certain group of studies better fitted than any

other group to form the foundation of a young man's professional or business career, but the present state of things does not disturb us. We see that the pendulum has swung to its limit in that direction, and that it is now slowly but surely returning, finally to swing in its true arc. It is, therefore, cause for sincere congratulation that our alma mater is traveling in the middle of the road.

Just a word in regard to the athletic situation, and I have done. A few years ago it became evident to those who control the athletics of the college that the relation, then existing between Haverford and a sister college with which she had long been associated in a certain branch of sport, must be severed. When that step was taken the clock struck twelve. The manner of taking that step was equally admirable. We now know from what we were saved. But that is not all we have to be thankful for. To witness the games of the fellows out here is to learn the meaning of the word sportsmanship. drivel and the cant about purity in athletics (always present in inverse ratio to the amount of atmospheric disturbances occasioned in its behalf) are not indulged in here, for the simple reason that there is no need of it. Every Haverfordian past, present and future, should thank Heaven that this is the case. Broad, sportsmanlike and true in her policy with the games she plays, let her be equally so in her choice of games, never for a moment forgetting that this is an American college, a nursery of American citizens; that the day is long past, if it ever were here, when it is necessary to make a periodical pilgrimage to Europe to apologize for being an American or to ascertain what is the proper thing to do next.

An American is loyal to the marrow or he is nothing.

And to what sort of country is it his privilege to be thus loyal?

Hope of the world! thou hast broken its chains; Wear thy bright crown while a tyrant remains; Stand for the right till the nations shall own Freedom their sovereign with Law for her throne.

The Chairman: I hoped that Dr. Randolph Winslow, '71, of Baltimore, would address us, but Dr. Winslow has gone. Never mind, I see one gentleman who has not left—don't let him out! Mr. William A. Blair, A.B., of the class of '81—one of our leading graduates south of the Mason & Dixon line, a tar heel from North Carolina, with a talent for organization and management of everything within sight, be it politics, schools, railways or banks. I will call on Mr. Blair to respond for the Solid South. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF WILLIAM A. BLAIR.

Some time ago it was my privilege to be entertained in a delightfully appointed London club house. A cultured Briton, with one eye behind a window pane, courteously inquired from what part of great America I came. "From Carolina, in the fair Southland," I answered. "Neah New York?" he asked. "No, 'tis further South," I said, "where a deeper blue is in the sky, a brighter sparkle in the stars, where the grass is greener, the flowers more fragrant and painted with a softer hue, where the air is clearer, the water sweeter and purer, the women fairer." "Ah, weally awound Boston, then, don't you know?"—and I let it pass at that. This unknown Southland, blessed with a perfect climate, and a fertile soil, teems with mineral wealth, virgin forests, and waters pure and abundant. Already the stone has

been rolled away from the door of the sepulchre of our progress. On every hand we are greeted with the whirr of machinery, the whistle of engine, the growth of agriculture and commerce, of wealth and power and trade. Our practical, and perhaps, more materialistic brethren of the North, are sending us now, not slaves, but capital, not the sons of Africa, but their own sons. The shackles of toil have been stricken from human hands, and we are at work with the audacity of genius in binding them upon the moving winds, the rushing waters, the tireless streams, and the electric currents. By elevating and correcting her ideals of citizenship, by putting education and culture, thrift and morality, business and development before politics, the South is gaining in peace what she lost in war, and is again taking her place in the very front rank of the world's onward and upward march. Everywhere in the vanguard of this great movement, in numbers surprising, in influence unequalled, stand Haverford men, who could truthfully say more than "Pars quorum fui." These Ouakertrained men, in Church and State, in pulpit and pew, in factory and in office, in colleges and in schools, in courthouse and in legislative halls, "know the right, and knowing, dare to do." We can depend upon them always, everywhere. You say that blood will tell! 'Tis true! and careful, prayerful, honest, thorough, earnest training tells. It is for men such as these that I have the honor to speak to-night. For them and in their behalf, upon this her birthday, do I a loving, tender tribute bring to their alma mater, and to yours and mine.

"Blest be her memory! Let it grow
Greener with years and blossom through the flight of ages."

This great gathering is for her a simpler, sweeter, tenderer, grander monument, methinks, than any work of art of high design from mighty mortals, godlike hands. Our celebration consummates the hopes and prayers of those who for generations three have gone before. Haverford approximates, nay, perhaps, fulfills the ideals, visions, dreams our fathers had. To a strong fortress of consecrated Christian liberty and learning they looked, and not in vain, for here it is! How grandly it has grown, developed, and improved! Within the memory of us all great changes have been wrought. But what shall future days bring forth? Backward moves the man, the college, or the race when progress stops. "Facilis descensus Averno," O how true!

Clinging to all the best the old can give, we must reach out for all the best in all the new. Stagnation would be but the precursor, dreary, of a sad and certain death. The glory of the California trees is not in age or size, but in vitality. Let this great day inspire us, then, and let us in our hearts declare that for our sons, and their sons' sons, for the faith we follow fast, and the liberty we love, for the learning that we honor, the religion that we hallow. Haverford shall stand, until answered are all prayers of all the old, and fulfilled the hopes of all the young; then shall all science, culture, art, and truth, nurselings of a civilization full and rich, be nourished at her breast, and she, not alone shall live, but greater, grander grow until the pall of ignorance is lifted up, high citizenship enjoyed and understood, and the light, the blessed light which intelligence, morality, and religion give, shall flash its brightening beams athwart the sky and cover all the world with its life-giving rays.

("Dixie" then sung.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you for that very tactful tune. I am glad that something is done to let Mr. Blair know that we appreciate his coming from a distance, and that we realize what his feelings are.

I return to Philadelphia, in the person of Mr. Alfred Percival Smith, A.B., of the class of '84; a member of the Philadelphia Bar; for many years a fosterer of debating and public speaking in this College; donor of a building, soon to be erected upon this campus, to be devoted to the use of the Y. M. C. A. and of other undergraduate organizations. I present to you Mr. Alfred Percival Smith. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF ALFRED PERCIVAL SMITH.

I wish, gentlemen, that I were as gifted as the silvertongued orator, who has just preceded me; but I feel very much more like the German, from somewhere in the West, who got through a very short speech of introduction, though I don't believe I can get through quite so soon; if I could, I would perhaps feel more comfortable. My having accepted the invitation from Dr. Comfort to say a few words, reminds me a little of the predicament a certain eminent gentleman got himself into, which is illustrated by a story that perhaps you may not all have heard.

I think it was Mark Twain, who was recently asked whether he had known, at a certain time in his life, General Miles, when the General was not living in New York, but in Washington; and he said that he did know him then, but, unfortunately, he didn't like to talk about the incident; and he told this story. He said that he

was down there in those early days and scratching pretty lively for a living; that on a certain occasion he was short about \$2.50 in his board bill. He wandered into a hotel where General Miles was living. As he was amusing himself wandering around, he saw a nice dog; and while he was patting this dog, talking to it, wondering how he was ever going to get that \$2.50, Miles came along and wanted to know whether he wouldn't sell him the dog. He said he would sell him the dog for \$5. That seemed too much for the General, so he reduced the price, and secured his two and a half. He felt a little bit guilty, Twain did, when he got that two and a half. He knew he hadn't sold his own dog; he had the two and a half-that got him out of trouble-but he wasn't out of the hotel with the two and a half; but, as the tale further relates, he came out all right, and I'll tell you the rest of the story.

The story runs this way: Shortly after the General had taken this nice dog up to his room, a lady appeared on the scene and inquired for her dog. Mark said: "I think I could find you that dog, Madame." She said: "If you can I would be delighted to reward you with \$5." "Oh!" he said, "I couldn't think of taking it." He went up to the General's door, rapped on it and told him he had made a great mistake; he had sold him the dog, but he believed it was not really his to sell. The lady had, meantime, insisted upon his taking \$2.50, and he pressed the first two and a half into the General's hand.

However, pleasantries aside, I am very glad to have this opportunity to say just a word or two to this large gathering, because I know that a good many alumni are present, who are not always here, and I would like to say,

in connection with our new building, that there are some things needed beside the building, which will really be the smallest part of our undertaking. When we have a house for the Y. M. C. A. and other social purposes, and attempt to increase our efforts at debating and public speaking, we shall need a great deal more encouragement than we generally get. Now, if it is simply a case of getting people to come and root for a football team, we can generally get them; but if you should want to get a bunch of fifty out to listen to a debate. I think it would be a bit harder; and I would like to enter a plea for the alumni to take home and think over. When this building shall be erected, and your committee that has been appointed shall present a program for you to consider, will not the undergraduates, the alumni and the faculty all take part in this new club, and be ready to give it their very hearty support? Then we shall have a club and a conception that is worth talking about. I ought not to have to plead for this, because we generally do everything the right way at Haverford; but this, perhaps, will be a little bit harder than some other things. I have no preconceived plan or scheme for the new club; the building is freely given, and the organization shall be exactly what you wish to make it.

I am glad to have had the opportunity to say this. (Applause.)

("Come Gather Round" sung.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Fellow Alumni: It was very impressive yesterday, at the meeting in the afternoon, and again at the dinner, to hear the words of kindness, of sympathy and of praise that were given to us upon those two occasions by the delegates from the other colleges.

I think we must all have felt our heart burn within us as some of those things were said which we could hardly honestly take to ourselves in the fulness with which they were uttered. None of us really thinks that no progress is possible for Haverford on the road of virtue, as was said, perhaps, or hinted, by more than one speaker yesterday. There are a great many things that Haverford could improve. Those of you who were at the dinner last night got the impression that the faculty needed no further attention (laughter) financially! (Laughter.)

There is just one trouble, fellow Haverfordians, with this celebration: if to-morrow were not Sunday, I should feel like extending this over and having a saints' day to-morrow when the faculty would have the word. The faculty haven't been heard from on this occasion as a faculty—the really hard-slaving faculty. One or two of us have stood up and done this sort of thing; we don't expect to be paid for that—it is not worth paying for; but there is a lot of hard work done here in the course of a year by our faculty, and that Carnegie Report put a very rosy hue on the question of remuneration. If ever statistics failed to tell the truth from the faculty standpoint, that report certainly failed. If we have the most highly paid faculty in the country, I am very sorry for the others (laughter); and that is one of the things that could be greatly improved, if we only had a day to-morrow to devote to the consideration of that very important subject. You are all, I know, interested that Haverford should have the best faculty that money can get; and you are all interested that the members of it should be decently kept; not on a charity basis—decently kept! Now if the faculty had a word to-morrow, they would

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upset this Carnegie Report so that it wouldn't have anything left to stand on. But we haven't got any suggestions to make at this time; I simply say that is one of the points where perhaps we are not yet entirely perfect.

What Mr. George Wharton Pepper said, to my mind, struck the great note that was struck vesterday; and I hope there are many other people who think so. Mr. Pepper's remark about the cultivation of the spiritual side of our natures while we are in college, was. I think, by general consent a courageous note to strike, and it was a new note to most of us; and it was a note that will be heard from, I am sure, in the future. (Applause.) Now Mr. Pepper brought us from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania a very suggestive note. My next speaker comes from the same atmosphere, but is a Haverford man. I introduce to you now Dr. William Draper Lewis, A.B., of the class of '88; LL.D. and Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, '91; sometime lecturer on Political Science in this College; Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School for the past twelve years; author of many legal works; one of our most distinguished graduates in his chosen profession. Dr. Lewis. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.

Ladies and gentlemen: I stand here to-night not as Dean of a department of the University, but as a Haverfordian, simply, to tell you one of the many reasons—a reason which may be new to you—why I constantly feel proud of the fact that I graduated at Haverford College.

I don't know a great deal about the conduct of the College since the trustees got through with me as a

lecturer on economics; but I have a rather remarkable opportunity to judge the relative merits of the graduates of the different colleges in the country. The Law Department of the University has in each of its entering classes from 120 to 150 men, representing some 57-I think it is this year-at any rate, between 50 and 60 colleges in the country. Now we have each year about two to three men who came from Haverford College; and glancing over the statistics of the last six years (and I think those statistics were also duplicated by the six vears that went before) I find this fact: that out of the 12 or 13 Haverford men who have passed through, or who are passing through, the Law Department of the University, no less than 6, that is to say 50 per cent., have either through their entire course or for at least one year led the class of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

And I want to tell you that that is a record which is not duplicated by any other college in this country. I got those statistics off to a fellow-Haverfordian not very long ago, and he said to me: "Well, I see we have got you in the right place. You know how to mark Haverford men" (laughter); and in case there are any doubters like that in the audience, I simply want to say, that at the Law Department of the University we mark by numbers; that is to say, the papers are read by numbers, and not by the names of the students; and, therefore, the Dean being a Haverfordian has had nothing to do with that result.

Now, if I may take just a moment more of your time, I would like to show the reverse side of that shield. There is a reverse side to it; and I think, as college men,

we all ought to realize it, because it is a reverse side not only of the Haverford shield, but of the shield of all the older Eastern colleges in this country. If we look at a professional department of a great university, we shall find that it is largely the State in miniature. The Law Department of the University, for instance, contains men who are not only descendants of the original settlers of Pennsylvania—the Quakers and the Germans and the Scotch-Irish—and not only the descendants of the Irish who came to this State in the last century, but that there are men whose fathers have been born in Russia, in Italy, in Austria, in practically every country of Europe; in other words, we have over in the Law Department the State of Pennsylvania in miniature.

Now the other side of the shield is this: that if I should give you the statistics of the men who had been elected presidents of their classes, I could point to but one Haverfordian. If I should be asked whether there were among the Haverfordians, or among the representatives of the other colleges—of the older colleges of the East—the men of real influence in the Law Department, I should have to say: "Sometimes, but not always." Now the serious part of that is this: that what we need in this country, as I understand it, most of all (being a democracy), is the leadership of men who are fitted to lead; and if you look at a department of a great university of your State, which is your State in miniature, and you don't find, as a rule, the men who ought to be the leaders, then you have got something, perhaps, which will give you an inkling of why you don't have the men who ought to be the leaders, the leaders in

the State at large; and you couldn't hold my position for a month without seeing what the trouble is.

Haverford and the other Eastern colleges of this country send us men who are all right in their intellectual training; all right in their ideals, but who come to us without any conscious sense that they want to know personally a different type of man from the type of man they have met in the college from which they have come. In other words, you are sending us men with a class instinct, rather than with a democratic instinct.

Now I think it is a truism that you cannot lead a crowd of men unless you sympathize with all the elements which compose that crowd; unless you have personal friends among the different classes; and you cannot, in a democracy, lead-unless you have in you the characteristics which lead you to want to know and to sympathize with the various classes of men that compose that democracy; and one of the great problems, as I see it, as the head of a professional school, is this: not to increase the good ideals of the students who come to us from such colleges as Haverford; not necessarily to improve their intellectual training, but to make them realize that what they want to do, by the time they are a few years out of college, is to number among their personal friends the best in every group that makes up our complex civilization to-day. (Applause.)

Now it is very easy for me to put a finger on a weak spot. That is very easy. It is much more difficult to suggest a practical remedy, and I am not going to try it, except to this extent, that I believe what we mainly need is this: that those who are responsible for the conduct of Haverford College and the training of the youth

here and in the other Eastern colleges, should realize the fact that they are training men intellectually all right, largely morally all right, but that they are not turning out, as they should, men who have the instinct to become leaders in modern American democracy. I ask your apology for bringing a subject of this kindof a certain amount of seriousness-before you this evening. I am proud of being a Haverfordian. gives me as much pleasure as when I see a man come inand I can almost tell the Haverfordian; there is a certain moral stamp which is left by the influence of President Sharpless and a certain intellectual stamp which is left by men like Gummere that you begin to know. I begin to know the type of Haverfordian when I see him-the vounger Haverfordian as well as the older; and I am always glad to see him. We don't number our students, though we do number the examination papers. They are personalities to us; and it warms my heart to matriculate a Haverfordian. As the registrar said to me the other day: "There's nothing the matter with the Haverfordians, except we don't have enough of them." what I should like to see is that the Haverfordians who come to us should not only be men who stood at the head of their classes intellectually, but that they should also be leaders among their fellows, and when they went out become leaders of men. We need them at the University and we need them in the State. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I should, perhaps, say that there are only two more numbers upon my list, after which the more enthusiastic part of this gathering will settle down to business for some singing; therefore, those who are wondering how long this is going to last, might perhaps

take it for granted that it will all be over before half past nine.

My next speaker will speak for the youngest graduates—Mr. Walter Carson, of the class of '06. I will not speak of his future at the Bar; I think he will be one with whom Dr. Lewis would be in sympathy. At any rate, when in college he was an able and wise boss of undergraduate affairs. His words came with eloquence and with authority. He will speak for the youngest graduates. Mr. Walter Carson. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF WALTER CARSON.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow-Haverfordians:

The sensation of looking into the faces of one's "ancestors" is a very solemnizing one, I assure you, and cautions infancy to speak with great deliberation. Indeed, I cannot help feeling that the most becoming representation that can be given for the young alumni, at this time, is one that is seen and not heard.

While it is not perhaps the proper thing for the junior alumni to be speaking on this very dignified and serious occasion, at the same time I think that they are an element—in this celebration. It would have been a very logical and fitting thing for the committee in charge to place the young alumni on pedestals in various parts of the campus, and to get the services of some optimistic person, like Dr. Comfort, in order to expound to you elderly members of our fraternity just how your efforts to produce at Haverford the ideal man have, after seventy-five years, at least reached an astounding success.

If you wish a serious word from the young alumni

(and I am allowed but a few moments in which to conclude) permit me to say this: Now you men who have established Haverford have made it a very difficult thing to be a Haverford alumnus. It takes a great deal more time and work to be an alumnus than it does to be an undergraduate. Wherever we go we meet traces of Haverford men who have been there before us, and they have set a strenuously high standard. We sort of feel that a great weight is resting upon us, and that we have the very serious duty of maintaining someone's else reputation.

A friend of mine, for instance, a young Haverford graduate, entered the office of one of the great universities of this country. He presented his credentials, which described him, of course, as a graduate of Haverford. He requested certain work to be assigned him for a higher degree; and the work was mapped out, with something gratuitous added, apparently, in virtue of his credentials. The young man, being taught the virtue of frank speech, exclaimed to the secretary: "Do you think a man can do that in one year!" And the secretary said: "We have never had any trouble in having Haverford men do that before."

On another occasion a manufacturer of Philadelphia was preparing to submit bids to a young Haverford employee. The Philadelphia manufacturer was in a very unfavorable position, because he had to compete with influential local manufacturers. He asked the Haverford man, before finally deciding to present an estimate, whether there was any possibility of his booking the work, and received this reply: "You have asked me if I think there is any possibility of your getting this con-

tract. I don't think so, simply because you are not a local manufacturer, and I advise you not to expend any more money in trying to get the work." The man said: "That is very unpleasant news; but I thank you for your frankness. I have always found Haverford men to be just that kind."

Such seems to be the situation wherever we go: there is a standard set for us, which, I assure you, taxes every quality that we have, to measure up to it. But we gladly undertake the task.

I see that my time is up, and since I dare not disobey my instructions I shall have to keep the remainder of this brilliant speech until the next—the one hundred and fiftieth—anniversary. (Applause.)

The Chairman: That last speaker was the only one that I had any share in forming. I think he came up to the Haverford standard (applause); and if any fatherly commendation is in order for those of us who are a little older than he is, we may assure him that we who are older do look towards these last few classes upon such an occasion as this. Gentlemen, we could not have had this occasion as it has been without the last ten classes—nor anything like it. (Applause.)

You know—those of you who are older know—what alumni meetings used to be not so very long ago. They were solemn enough occasions to drive anybody away. I am glad that my time has fallen in a period of Haverford history when some enthusiasm is being developed. It is a lot more fun to belong to a machine that occasionally makes a little noise and shows some signs of life, than to be in a freight car on a siding. A few years ago such an occasion as this would

have been absolutely impossible with all the pleasures of uproarious enthusiasm which have been developed today.

Now, gentlemen, the entertainment so far has been furnished entirely by graduates. To some it may seem that to introduce any undergraduate effort to the platform upon this occasion is to introduce something extraneous; but as a matter of fact we are very much the same color, let us hope—graduates and undergraduates; and it was decided some months ago to give the undergraduates a dignified place upon this program by asking them to compete in the writing of an appropriate short poem, either in the form of an ode or of a sonnet, which might be read as voicing undergraduate sentiment upon this occasion. The award was made, by a small committee of graduate judges to whom the manuscripts were submitted, in favor of a poem written by John French Wilson, of the class of 1910. (Applause.)

In the absence of the author, Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, of the class of 1896, will read this undergraduate poem.

L. Hollingsworth Wood: I would ask the friends here gathered together to bear very much with the voice, which has been at the disposal of my alma mater for over twenty-four hours. (Read poem as follows) (Prolonged applause.)

Young is our mother still, and very fair

To all her sons who live and serve her yet,

Now that the kindly hand of Time hath set
Her forehead with a crown of silver hair.

We call her mother, lacking better name;
For she is nameless, even as Death, and Time;
She drives the human heart to fashion rhyme
For her, and puts its human rhyme to shame.

Hers is the glory of eternal youth,

Blended with age eternal. As the spring,
Flower and bloom perpetual does she bring,
Out of the sun and soil and wind of truth.

To-day her springtime bloom returns again, But ripened into rich maturity Of fruit and harvest, so rejoicingly She gathers her autumnal wealth of men.

The splendor of the past is on her brow;

The promise of the future in her eyes;

And that high worth is hers that can despise
Future and past, to meet the living now.

Hers is the mystery of motherhood;
Unreasoning love, that asketh no return;
And fires calm yet passionate, that burn
Warm through the cold rains of ingratitude.

Hers is the power of the restless main

That draws its mighty waters from afar;

Many and deep her hidden fountains are,

Whence having drawn, she sendeth back again.

She layeth her foundations on the deep;
Not as the grass or flower she withereth;
For she shall live when the soft hand of death
Has wrapt her children's children into sleep.

So let us call her mother—even we,

Her younger children, who but dimly feel
That depth of tenderness she will reveal
Increasing, in the many years to be.

We may not tongue the word as well as you Who see her through the golden mist of years; Your laughter may be deeper than our tears: For you are tried—and we have vet to do.

But as the young child, weary of its play, Calls "Mother" from a cause it cannot know, So suffer us to call her. Years will show The meaning of the word we speak to-day.

Let us not sing of that we know so well That memory wakens at a light word's fall-The mandolins a-tinkle down the hall-The clatter of feet-and Founder's solemn bell:

Black gowns a-flutter on a field of green-The dull red embers of a dving fire-A full moon streaming over roof and spire-We wait for time to teach us all they mean.

But this we know—our mother is very fair. To all her sons who love and serve her yet, Now that the kindly hand of Time hath set Her forehead with a crown of silver hair.

John French Wilson (ex) '10.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before asking for Mr. Samuel Mason to make a motion which he desires to make, I should like to say a word for the little book of "Haverford Verse"—a final word. This book of Haverford verse. I believe, is the first of the kind published at Haverford. It is a limited edition. It will probably not have to go into a second edition within a few days. I have been asked to say that there are some copies left which can be obtained at the top of the stairs as you pass out, at the original price of publication. In a few days that price is liable to go up; and then, of course, you will be very sorry that you didn't get it when it was still

down. I will now ask Mr. Mason to make a motion which I understand he has upon his heart.

Mr. Mason: Mr. Chairman, Fellow Alumni and Brothers:

I don't think that I can really feel clear in allowing this celebration to come to a close without asking you to join me in the sentiment that I have had on my mind ever since we have come together. This celebration, I feel, has been most completely successful from beginning to end. Yesterday we had one of the most interesting meetings I think I ever attended; and I think that all of you who were present at that meeting will go home feeling that you have had something, and heard something, that you will never forget. Last evening's dinner was equally successful, and certainly to-day we have had a most delightful time. It goes without saving that there must have been some machinery behind the whole entertainment and exercises which has made that entertainment move along so smoothly as it has done; and I know it must have taken the united efforts of many of our brothers to do the work that has been done, and I hope those whom I do not mention will not feel at all hurt at my leaving their names out of it. However, I do feel that you can all join me in congratulations to our President, Isaac Sharpless; to our dear old friend, Henry Cope, of '69, and to our chairman of this evening's meeting, Dr. William W. Comfort-for bearing the brunt and main part of the work that has been accomplished in entertaining us so gracefully. Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in a rising motion of thanks to those gentlemen.

(Rising, affirmative vote performed; cheers for "President Sharpless," "Henry Cope," and "Comfort.")

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems well to halt this meeting some time and to give the impression that it is really over. That is only an effect of art, however. We have had, already, one or two conclusions which have offered opportunity for those to withdraw gracefully who felt that they had to do so. However, this does conclude the part of the program for which I had personally felt responsible. I thank you for the frequent lucid moments which you have allowed to the speakers. When you started in I had some fear that perhaps the speaking would only be a very minor part of the entertainment. We have heard, even to-night at the eleventh hour, some good advice, and some good records made by Haverfordians. I think it is fitting that the last words spoken upon such an anniversary as this should be spoken by our own men, coming back to their alma mater from many different spheres of activity and bringing different messages.

I feel, now, that the unruly element, by their patience and by their quietness, has well deserved recognition; and I propose to call upon some enthusiastic undergraduate, or recent graduate, to be nominated by himself, to come to the platform and take charge of the demonstration which will probably and properly close this joyful reunion; so I hereby step down from this platform and take down with me all signs of seriousness and all signs of program; and, if the President will allow you, I don't see why you shouldn't stay here as long as you like, making as much noise as you like; and I will leave the choice of my successor to yourselves.

The meeting then adjourned.

OLD HAVERFORDIANS PRESENT, BY CLASSES.

Class of '44. Ellis, Evan Tyson

Class of '45. Gummere, Henry D.

Class of '47. Pennock, A. Liddon

Class of '48. Morris, Elliston P.

Class of '49. Smiley, Albert K.

Class of '50. Nicholson, Coleman L.

Class of '51. Levis, Franklin B. Wood, Richard

Class of '52. Stokes, Francis

Class of '53. Tevis, Norman

Class of '54. Cadbury, John W. Deacon, James W. Garrett, John B.

Class of '55. Reeve, Augustus

Class of '56. Beesley, B. W. Cadbury, Joel Wood, Edward Randolph

Class of '57. Tyler, William G. Wood, William Cooper Class of '58. Alderson, William C. Hopkins, George H. Livezey, John Mellor, William Potts, William W. Tyler, W. Graham

Wistar, Dr. Thomas Wood, James

Class of '59.

Parrish, James C. Smith, Benjamin H. Witmer, John S.

Class of '60. Hopkins, Walter G. Merritt, Isaac N. Morris, Theodore H. Tyson, Dr. James

Class of '61. Bettle, Edward, Jr. Lippincott, Charles Thomas, John C.

Class of '62. Coates, Henry T. Lippincott, Horace G. Morris, Anthony J. Starr, Edward

Class of '63. Coates, William M. Morris, William H. Pancoast, Henry B.

Class of '64. Cooper, Howard M. Garrett, Albin Merritt, Charles F. Shepherd, C. W. Zook, John M.

Class of '65.

Downing, Joseph M.
Swift, Henry H.
Thomas, Allen C.

Class of '66.

Brown, H. C.
Elliott, A. M.
Gummere, R. M.

Class of '67.

Ashbridge, George
Chase, Robert H.
Coffin, Elijah
Jones, Richard M.
Levick, Lewis J.
Morris, John T.
Tomlinson, Benjamin A.
Wood, Walter

Class of '68.
Starr, Dr. Louis
Wills, Dr. Joseph H.

Class of '69.

Cope, Henry
Longstreth, Benjamin T.
Taylor, Edward B.
Taylor, William S.
Wood, Henry

Class of '70.

Brown, James Stuart
Hilles, T. Allen
Wood, Stuart

Class of '71.
Garrigues, John S.
Haines, Reuben
Haines, William H.
Moore, Walter T.
Taylor, Charles S.
Winslow, Dr. Randolph

Class of '72.

Cadbury, Richard T.

Downing, T. S.

Forsythe, John E.

Class of '72 Continued.
Gibbons, W. H.
Gummere, Francis B.
Haines, Caspar W.
Huston, A. F.
Huston, William P.
Longstreth, William M.
Wistar, E. M.

Class of '73.

Comfort, James C.
Cope, Thomas P.
Emlen, George W.
Warner, George M.

Class of '74.

Bullock, John G.
Emlen, James
Hilles, Samuel E.
Price, Theophilus T.

Class of '75.

Brown, Alonzo
Pharo, Walter W.
White, Miles, Jr.

Class of '76.

Bispham, David
Gifford, Seth K.
Haines, F. C.
Hobbs, L. Lyndon
Holme, R. H.
Longstreth, Charles A.
Nicholson, J. W.
Taylor, F. H.
Taylor, Howard G.

Class of '77.

Baily, Frederick L.
Forsythe, Isaac
Townsend, Wilson

Class of '78.

Baily, A. L.

Bailey, Henry

Black, John M. L.

Comfort, Edward T.

Crosman, Charles S.

Class of '78 Continued.

Eldridge, Jonathan
Haines, Robert B., Jr.
Thomas, J. M. W.

Class of '79.
Gifford, John H.
Lowry, William C.

Class of '80.

Brede, Charles F.
Corbit, Alexander P.
Gause, Charles E., Jr.
Jones, Edward M.
Mason, Samuel
Rhoads, Joseph
Whitall, John M.

Class of '81.

Blair, W. A.
Brinton, Walter
Collins, William H.
Cook, Horace
Edwards, Levi T.
Forsythe, Davis H.
Johnson, Isaac T.
Hartshorne, E. Y.
Price, Walter F.
Shipley, Walter P.
Smith, A. L.
Winston, John C.

Class of '82.

Barton, George A.
Corbit, Daniel
Hazard, Richard B.
Jones, W. R.
Palmer, T. C.
Thomas, Dr. Henry M.

Class of '83.

Baily, William L.

Collins, Stephen W.

Evans, George H.

Hoxie, Henry N.

Rhodes, R. Somers S.

Thomas, Bond V.

Whitney, Charles H.

Class of '84.

Moore, Walter L.
White, Francis A.
Yarnall, Charlton

Class of '85.

Baily, C. W.
Jones, R. M.
Morris, M. C.
Reeve, W. F.
Richards, Theodore W.
Wickersham, W. F.
White, E. H.

Class of '86.

McFarland, W. S.

Morris, William P.

Smith, Horace E.

Class of '87.

Adams, J. Howe
Bacon, John
Bedell, Charles H.
Clement, Allen B.
Futrell, William H.
Garrett, Alfred C.
Goddard, Henry H.
Hazard, Willis H.
Herendeen, Francis A.
Lesley, Hugh
Lewis, Edmund C.
Newhall, Barker
Phillips, Jesse E., Jr.
Stokes, Henry W.
Strawbridge, Frederic H.
Trotter, Frederic N.
White, Richard J.

Class of '88.

Battey, Charles H.
England, Howell S.
Hilles, Joseph T.
Leeds, Morris E.
Lewis, William Draper
Morris, Frederick W.
Morris, Richard J.
Roberts, G. Brinton
Sharp, Joseph W., Jr.
Slocum, Allison W.

Class of '89.

Branson, Dr. Thomas F. Dunton, Dr. W. D. Evans, Thomas Griscom, R. E. Kirkbride, F. B. Leeds, A. N. Morris, A. J. Overman, William F. Smith, Wilson Stokes, J. Stogdell Thompson, F. E. Wood, Gilbert C.

Class of '90.

Audenreid, William G., Jr. Baily, Henry P. Butler, George T. Longstreth, Edward R. Simpson, William Percy Steere, Jonathan M.

Class of '91.

Canby, William M. Fischer, William G., Jr. Hoopes, Arthur Mitchell, Jacob T. Todd, Henry A.

Class of '92.

Brinton, Christian
Brumbaugh, Isaac H.
Cadbury, Benjamin
Cary, Egbert S.
Collins, Minturn Post
Davis, Henry L., Jr.
Hart, Walter M.
Hastings, William W.
McAllister, Franklin
Muir, John W.
Nicholson, William H., Jr.
Parrish, Maxfield
Shipley, William E.
West, W. Nelson L.
Yarnall, Stanley R.

Class of '93.

Bechtel, H. O.
Haviland, Walter S.
Hoag, Clarence G.
Jacobs, Carroll Brinton
Morton, A. V.
Okie, J. M.
Reeves, Francis B., Jr.
Rhoads, Charles J.
Sensenig, Barton
Roberts, John
Taylor, James Gurney
Wright, Gifford King

Class of '94.

Busselle, Alfred
Chase, Oscar M.
Comfort, William W.
Farr, Clifford B.
Haughton, J. Paul
Morris, Samuel W.
Ristine, Frederick P.
Rorer, Jonathan T.
Spaid, A. R.
Stokes, Francis J.
Strawbridge, William J.
Taber, David S.
Williams, Parker S.

Class of '95.

Bettle, Samuel, Jr. Conklin, Frank H. Engle, J. Linton Hay, Erroll B. Lippincott, George Thomas, Allen C. Webster, Walter C. Villars, J. O.

Class of '96.

Adams, Douglas H.
Brecht, Samuel K.
Brooke, Mark
Haines, T. Harvey
Maier, Paul D. I.
Owen, H. F.
Scattergood, J. Henry

Class of '96 Continued.
Sharpless, William C.
Wood, L. Hollingsworth

Class of '97.

Brown, Richard C.
Burns, William J.
Collins, Alfred M.
Gilpin, Vincent
Fisher, Wager
Hoffman, Benjamin R.
Howson, Charles H.
Hume, John E.
Hutton, Walter P.
Jacobs, Francis B.
McCrea, Roswell C.
MacAfee, William H.
Maxfield, Francis N.
Palmer, George M.
Rhoads, William G.
Tatnall, Charles G.
Thacher, Frank W.
White, Henry A.

Class of 98.

Bishop, Alexander H.
Butler, James E.
Cadbury, Dr. W. W.
Haines, Alfred S.
Haines, Joseph H.
Janney, Walter C.
Rhoads, Samuel
Scattergood, Alfred G.
Strawbridge, Francis R.
Swan, Frederick A.
Wistar, Thomas, Jr.

Class of 99.

Battey, William A.
Bishop, Gilbert L., Jr.
Butler, J. Edgar
Carter, John D.
DeCou, Benjamin S.
Evans, F. Algernon
Haines, Alfred S.
Haines, Arthur
Lycett, Edward H.
Maule, Alfred C.

Class of '99 Continued.

Mellor, Ralph
Morris, Joseph P.
Richie, E. Roberts

Class of 'oo.
Allen, C. J.
Bell, W. B.
Cope, F. R., Jr.
Drinker, Henry S., Jr.
Emlen, J. T.
Febiger, C.
Freeman, E. D.
Hallett, H. M.
Hiatt, James S.
Hinchman, W. S.
Howson, F. S.
Justice, W. W., Jr.
Lloyd, J. E.
Mifflin, S. W.
Moorhouse, J. K.
Sharpless, Dr. F. C.
Tatnall, A. G.

Class of 'or.

Babbitt, Harold A.
Brown, Ellis Y., Jr.
Cadbury, William Edward
Cadbury, John W., Jr.
Dewees, A. Lovett
Freeman, Edward A.
Mellor, George B., Jr.
Patton, Richard
Rossmaessler, Edward C.
Scull, E. Marshall
Walenta, George J.

Class of '02.

Balderston, Henry L.
Barclay, Joseph J.
Cary, Charles R.
Caswell, Andrew B.
Chambers, William W.
Cookman, Arthur S.
Dennis, William V.
Evans, Edward W.
Gummere, Richard M.
Hendricks, K. E.
Jones, S. Percy

Class of '02 Continued.

Longstreth, William C.
Newlin, Gurney E.
Newman, Herman
Nicholson, Percival
Philips, William P.
Pusey, W. W., 2d
Roberts, David A.
Ross, Robert J.
Scott, Norris A.
Seiler, C. Linn
Stork, Charles Wharton
Thomas, George H.
Trout, Edgar E.
Wistar, Caspar
Whiteley, Richard S. M.
Wood, Alexander C., Jr.
Woodward, Parke L.

Class of '03.

Barr, Franklin E.
Cornman, Clarence R.
Domincovitch, Harry A.
Drinker, James B.
Hoffman, Enoch H.
Peirce, George
Swift, Willard E.
Tilney, Israel S.
Wilson, Samuel N.
Worthington, J. Kent., Jr.

Class of '04.

Clark, J. W. Folwell, P. D. Haig, C. R. Helbert, G. K. Hilles, W. T. Kimber, W. M. C. Kratz, A. W. Lowry, R. P. Megear, T. J. Morris, C. Christopher Morris, Dr. Harold H. Thorn, H. N. Sheldon, C. N. West, E. P. Wills, W. M. Withers, Samuel C.

Class of '05.

Alexander, A. C. Babb, M. J. Boher, S. M. Bradley, W. S. Bushnell, C. S. Cates, B. H. Downing, T. S. Eshleman, B. Evans, E. M. Fisher, C. W. Hopkins, A. H. Jones, H. W. Jones, Paul Lee, C. S. Libby, R. G. Morris, J. H. Murray, E. C. Ohl, F. W. Pearson, R. L. Peirce, E. C. Priestman, A. G. Scull, John L. Seeley, L. B. Smyth, L. Spaeth, S. G. Stein, H. K. Thomas, H. P Wheeler, V. W. Winslow, E. F.

Class of '06.

Brown, Thomas K., Jr. Carson, Walter Dickson, Aubury C. Ewing, J. M. Sharpless Haines, William H., Jr. Hopper, E. Boardman Miller, Warren K. Morris, Francis B. Nauman, Spencer G. Philips, Jesse D. Pleasants, Henry, Jr. Reid, David J. Sands, R. W. Smiley, Albert K., Jr. Stratton, John A.

Class of 'o6 Continued. Taylor, Francis R. Tunney, Joseph

Class of '07.

Brown, A. E.
Brown, P. W.
Birdsall, Joseph C.
Comfort, George B.
Evans, Harold
Godley, Francis D.
Gummere, Samuel J.
Haines, Wilbur H.
Hoover, Charles R.
Jones, Ernest F.
Magill, James P.
March, M. H.
March, J. C. B.
Nicholson, J. W., Jr.
Rossmaessler, William R.
Shoemaker, Howard H.
Tatnall, E. C.
Thomas, F. T.
Warner, Alexander N.
Windle, William B.

Class of '08.

Brown, Carroll T. Burtt, Howard Bushnell, Joseph, 3d Clement, J. Browning Drinker, Cecil K. Edwards, Edward A. Elkinton, Passmore Emlen, George W., Jr. Ervien, Robert Hill, Thomas R. Leonard, Arthur C. Miller, Charles L. Morriss, William H., Jr. Musser, Frederic O. Rogers, Charles H. Scott, Carl F. Shoemaker, Walter R. Strode, George K. Thomas, James Carey, 2d Whitson, Walter W. Woodard, Raymond C. Wright, Edwin



HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

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No. 4

Athletic Aumber

1908-1909



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Haverford College **Athletics**



1908 - 1909



Edited in the Interest of Haverford Athletics, by

JAMES A. BABBITT, M. D.

Director of the Physical Department

Press of
THE JOHN C. WINSTON Co.,
1006-1016 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

INTRODUCTION

The athletic year of 1908-9 has been perhaps more successful in the strengthening of College spirit than in the winning of victories.

Cricket interest has been greatly revived. Our single representative scored a signal success in the Intercollegiate Athletic contests; Football, Gymnasium and Soccer teams acquitted themselves creditably.

JAMES A. BABBITT.

Haverford College, June 10, 1909.

Joint Committee on Athletics, 1908-09

Alumni Members

J. W. SHARP, Chairman

Dr. T. F. Branson

Dr. J. A. Lester

W. C. Lowry

C. J. RHOADS

J. H. Scattergood

Dr. F. B. Jacobs

C. C. Morris

A. M. COLLINS

H. N. THORN

H. COPE

A. C. MAULE

C. K. Drinker

Faculty Members

PRESIDENT ISAAC SHARPLESS
DR. JAMES A. BABBITT

Undergraduate Members

G. S. BARD, '09

M. H. C. Spiers, '09

F. M. RAMSEY, '09

T. K. Lewis, '09

R. A. Spaeth, '09

T. K. Sharpless, '09

R. N. Brey, 09

F. A. Myers, '09



Athletic Association

G. S. BARD, '09—President

P. B. Deane, 'II—Secretary

R. M. GUMMERE, '02—Treasurer



-SEASON-

Foot Ball Department

J. W. Pennypacker, '09—Chairman
W. Palmer, '10—Vice-Chairman

M. H. C. Spiers, '09—Manager

G. A. Kerbough, '10

J. D. Kenderdine, '10 \\ Asst. Managers

G. S. Bard, '09—Captain
W. H. Haines, '07—Coach

Haverford College Foot Ball Team

G. S. BARD, '09 (Captain)
F. M. Ramsey, '09
R. A. Spaeth, '09
F. A. Myers, Jr., '09
T. K. Sharpless, '09
T. K. Lewis, '09
W. P. Tomlinson, '10
S. H. Barrett, '10
E. A. Russell, 'II
J. A. Bronlee, '12
D. C. Murray, '12

Foot Ball Season 1908

Games Played, with Scores

$Haver for d.\dots\dots$	О	Medico-Chi	5	(home)
$Haverford.\dots\dots$	ΙI	Delaware	0	(home)
Haverford	6	Franklin and Marshall	0	(home)
Haverford	9	Rutgers	5	(home)
Haverford	5	Johns Hopkins	9	(home)
Haverford	0	Lehigh	9	(away)
Haverford	0	Trinity	27	(away)
Haverford	5	New York University	8	(home)
	_			
Total	36	Total	63	

Statistics of Foot Ball Team 1908

Agc.	H	cight.	Wght.
G. S. BARD, '09 (Captain), Left Half-back20	5 ft.	9	in165
F. M. Ramsey, '09, Right Tackle23	5 ft.	10	in160
R. A. Spaeth, '09, Center21	5 ft.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	in165
F. A. Myers, Jr., '09, Right Half-back22	5 ft.	4	in138
T. K. Sharpless, '09, Quarter-back21	5 ft.	9	in138
T. K. Lewis, '09, Left End21	5 ft.	7	in148
W. P. Tomlinson, '10, Full-back19	5 ft.	11	in165
S. H. Barrett, '10, Left Guard19	6 ft.		in168
E. A. Russell, 'II, Right End19	ft.	10	in138
J. A. Bronlee, '12, Left Tackle22	5 ft.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	in158
D. C. Murray, '12, Right Guard19	5 ft.	I	in169





Foot Ball H's Awarded

G. S. BARD, Captain

R. A. Spaeth, '09	F. M. Ramsey, '09
F. A. Myers, Jr., '09	J. C. Green, '09
T. K. Lewis, '09	W. P. Tomlinson, 'io
T. K. Sharpless, '09	S. H. BARRETT, '10
J. A. Bronlee, '12	E. A. Russell, '11

Individual Points Scored

22101710001 2	011100 000100
POINTS.	Goals.
G. S. BARD	Bard I
W. P. Tomlinson 14	Ramsey 1
F. M. RAMSEY 6	Goals from Field.
	Tomlinson I
Interclass Foo	t Ball Games
Freshman 6	Sophomores 5

Association (Soccer) Foot Ball, 1908-09

G. H. DEACON, 'og, Chairman

W. P. Tomlinson, '10, Vice-Chairman

R. N. Brey, 'oo, Manager

H. A. Furness, '10, Asst. Manager

R. A. Spaeth, '09, Captain

Soccer Ground Committee.

R. A. Spaeth, '09

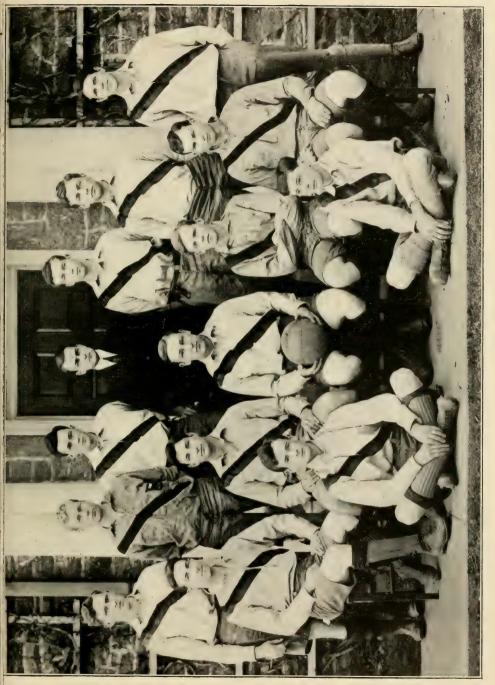
H. A. Furness, '10

T. K. Sharpless, '09 E. S. Cadbury, '10

T. K. Lewis, '09

Games Played, with Scores

Haverford	I	Merion C. C	I
Haverford	I	Phila. C. C	0
Haverford	1	Mt. Washington A. C	0
Haverford	3	Phila. & Reading Y. M. C. A.	1
Haverford	1	Princeton	0
Haverford	1	Pennsylvania	3
Haverford	O	Columbia	I
Haverford	2	Harvard	I
Haverford	5	Cornell	0
Haverford	I	Yale	I
	_		
Total	16	Total	8





Statistics of the Soccer Team

T. K. Sharpless, 'oo (Field Captain)Center Half-back	2
F. M. RAMSEY, '09	
G. S. BARD, '09	
C. T. Brown, P. G. '08,Left Full-back	
R. N. Brey, '09	
M. H. C. Spiers, '09Outside Righ	
E. S. CADBURY, '10	
H. A. Furness, '10	
W. J. Young, 'IILeft Half-back	
E. A. Russell, 'II	
J. Downing, 'II	t
W. PALMER, 'IOSubstitute	
E. Gheen, '10	2
W. D. HARTSHORNE, JR., 'IISubstitute	
L. M. SMITH, '12Substitute	?
	
Class Soccer Results	
1909 0 1910	I
1911 2 1912)
Final Game	
1911 4 1910)

Soccer Games

CORNELL.	Positions.	Haverford.
Holberg	Guard	Bard
Tsai	Right full-back	Ramsey
Seymour	Left full-back	Brown
Lanahan	Right half-back	Brey
Towers	Center half-back	Sharpless
Monroe	. Left half-back	Young
Siramarikan	. Right outside .	Spiers
Orchard	Right inside .	Russell
Richie	. Center forward	Furness
Riley	Left inside	David
Chryssides	Left outside .	Cadbury

Referee—Waldron. Time of halves—45 minutes. Linesmen—Cooper and Deacon. Goals—Furness (4), Cadbury (1).

Haverford.	Positions.	PRINCETON.
Hartshorne	Guard	Strong
Brown	Right full-back	Sherrill
Ramsey	Left full-back	Spencer
Brey	Right half-back	Kelley
Sharpless	Center half-back .	Bryan
Young	Left half-back	Henderson
Palmer	Right outside	Hall
Moore	Right inside	Martin
Edwards	Center forward	Gillmore
Downing	Left inside	Spaeth
Cadbury	Left outside	Ober

Referee—Waldron. Linesmen—Furness and Hutton. Goal —Palmer. Time of halves—40 minutes.

Soccer Games

YALE.	Positions.	HAVERFORD.
Holbrook	Guard	Bard
Driscoll	Right full-back	Brown
Foerster	Left full-back	Ramsey
Foster	Right half-back	Brey
Beardslee	Center half-back	Sharpless
Tims	Left half-back	Young
Riggs	Right outside	Spiers
Prime	Right inside	Russell
Jennings	Center full-back	Furness
McKee	Left inside	Gheen
McNulty	Left outside	Cadbury

Referee—Waldron, Linesman—Brinbaum and Deacon. Goals—McKee and Russell. Time of halves—45 minutes.

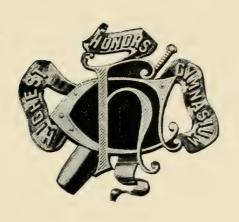
Intercollegiate Soccer League

Final Standing in Intercollegiate Soccer League

	Won.	Lost.	TIED
Columbia	. 4	I	0
University of Pennsylvania	. 3	2	0
Haverford	. 2	2	I
Yale	. I	2	2
Harvard	. I	3	I
Cornell	. I	4	0

PENNSYLVANIA.	Positions.	Haverford.
Phillis	Left outside	E. Cadbury
Van Kuyk	Left inside	J. Downing
Crockett	Center forward	
O'Farrell	Right inside	E. Russell
E. Wood	Right outside	W. Palmer
E. A. Wood	Left half-back	W. J. Young
Webster (Capt.)	Center half-back .T.	K. Sharpless (Capt.)
Conwell	Right half-back	R. N. Brey
Maris	Left full-back	F. Ramsey
Fenn	Right full-back	W. J. Young
Horner	Guard	Hartshorne

Referee—Waldron. Linesmen—Philips and Yost. Goals—E. Wood, Crockett (2) and Cadbury. Time of halves—45 minutes.







R. A. SPAETH, '00, Chairman

E. N. EDWARDS, '10, Vice-Chairman

T. K. Sharpless, 'oo, Manager

J. P. PHILLIPS, '10, Assistant Manager
T. K. Lewis, '09, Captain

Haverford College Gymnasium Team, 1908-09

T. K. LEWIS, '09, Captain

E. SHOEMAKER, '09

F. A. Myers, Jr., '09

G. S. BARD, '09

R. Мотт, '00

A. Bryne, '09

E. N. EDWARDS, '10

W. H. Roberts, '12

Interclass Gymnasium Contest

The events in detail were as follows:

- Horizontal Bar—First, Bard, 1909; second, Bryne, 1909; third, Worthington, 1911.
- Side Horse—First, Phillips, 1910; second, Sharpless, 1909; third, David 1910.
- Parallel Bars—First, Mason, 1910; second, Edwards, 1910; third, Russell, 1911.
- RINGS—First, Wallerstein, 1912; second, Lewis. 1909; third, Phillips, 1910.
- Club Swinging—First, Shoemaker, 1909; second, Bailey, 1912; third, Myers, 1909.
- Tumbling—First, Edwards, 1910; second, Roberts, 1912; third, Bard, 1909.
- HORIZONTAL BAR (novice)—First, Birdsall, 1911; second, Clark, 1911; third, Wadsworth, 1911.
- Side Horse (novice)—First, Kleinz, 1911; second, Steer, 1912; third, Moore, 1909.
- PARALLEL BARS (novice)—First, Birdsall, 1911; second, Thompson, 1909; third, A. Young, 1911.
- Rings (novice)—First, Morris, 1910; second, Fay, 1909; third, Clark, 1910.
- Tumbling (novice)—First, Spaulding, 1910; second, Boyer, 1911; third, Birdsall, 1911.
- ROPE CLIMBING—First, Mason, 1910; second, Bard, 1909; third, Hartshorne, 1911.

	Points
Juniors (1910)	35
Seniors (1909)	32
Sophomores (1911)	27
Freshmen (1012)	14

Annual Quadrangular Gymnastic Exhibition

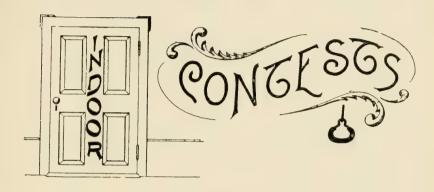
HORIZONTAL BAR.
Bard, Bryne, Worthington, Wallerstein
Cass E. A. Clark, Osborn, Stone
Dowd, Mecabe, ClarkPrinceton
Bradford, KelleyPennsylvania
Side Horse.
Lewis, Sharpless David
Means, Lewis, OrdwayYALE
Seidke, Brinton, LawtonPennsylvania
D
Rings.
Mott, Lewis
Means, Lewis, E. G. Clark YALE
Dowd, Ward Pope
Biadiord, Levy FENNSYLVANIA
Parallell Bars.
Lewis, Edwards, Russell
Lewis, Osborn, Cass
Dowd, Mecabe, Clark, PopePrinceton
Kelley, Seidke Erb
CLUB SWINGING.
Shoemaker, Myers, Bailey
CooperPrinceton
Shoemaker, Brinton

TUMBLING.

Bard, Edwards, Roberts
E. A. Clark, Osborn, Stone
Dowd, Mecabe
Perkins, Woll, KelleyPennsylvania







Rutgers Meet

The results:

HORIZONTAL BAR—First, Anderson, of Rutgers; second, Bard, of Haverford.

Side Horse—First, Lewis, of Haverford, and Devan, of Rutgers.

Club Swinging—First, Morrison, of Rutgers; second, Thompson, of Rutgers.

Parallel Bars—First, Lewis, of Haverford; second, tie between Edwards, of Haverford, and Murphy, of Rutgers.

FLYING RINGS—First, Cook, of Rutgers; second, Read, of Rutgers.

Tumbling—First, Roberts, of Haverford; second, Babcock, of Rutgers.

Gymnasium Contest

Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Haverford

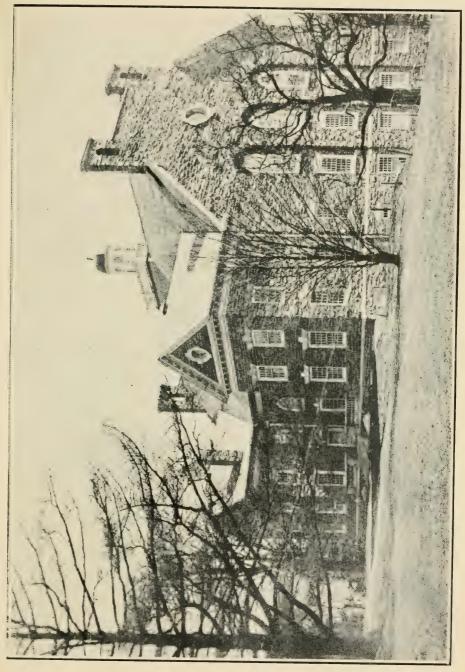
Haverford, March 15, 1909

In the Triangular Gymnastic Meet the Gym Team secured second place, with Pennsylvania first and Lehigh third. The meet belonged to the Penn team from the start; they secured two places in the horizontal bars and side horse and all three places in the rings and tumbling, making altogether 38 points to Haverford's 11 and Lehigh's 5.

Shoemaker, '09, won Haverford's only first in club swinging by a very close decision over Collins, of Lehigh. Lewis, '09, Haverford, second; Lehigh, third, with two second places, scored the rest of Haverford's points.

The results:

- HORIZONTAL BAR—First, Bradford, U. of P.; second, Kelley, U. of P.; third, Bley, Lehigh.
- Side Horse—First, Leidke, U. of P.; second, Lewis, Haverford; third, Brinton, U. of P.
- Club Swinging—First, Shoemaker, Haverford; second, Collins, Lehigh; third, tie between Shoemaker and Brinton, both U. of P.
- Parallel Bars—First, Kelley, U. of P.; second, Lewis, Haverford; third, Tremlett, Lehigh.
- Flying Rings—First, tie between Bradford and Levi, both U. of P.; third, Parker, U. of P.
- Tumbling—First, Kelley, U. of P.; third, Parker, U. of P. Judges, Dr. Chadwick and Dr. Noble.





Interscholastic Meet

Ten schools of Philadelphia and vicinity participated in the eighth annual indoor meet in the College Gymnasium on Friday February 19. The meet was won by Episcopal Academy, with Lawrenceville second and DeLancey third. Lots of new material was developed by the meet. Tucker, of DeLancey, secured two firsts, and Phraener, of Friends' Select, sprung a surprise by winning the 220-yard dash, winning a close decision over Stacey, of Lawrenceville. Lewis, of Episcopal, showed his usual good form and was the highest scorer. His team-mates, Stauffer and Finletter, also did valuable work.

The following schools were represented: Blight, DeLancey, Episcopal, Friends' Central, Friends' Select, George School, Lawrenceville, Radnor High, St. Luke's and Yeates.

The contestants arrived in the afternoon and were the guests of the College at dinner and at an informal gathering after the meet.

Credit is due Dr. Babbitt and Sharpless, '09, for their management of the meet. The winners of first, second and third places, respectively, each received a silver cup presented by Dean Palmer.

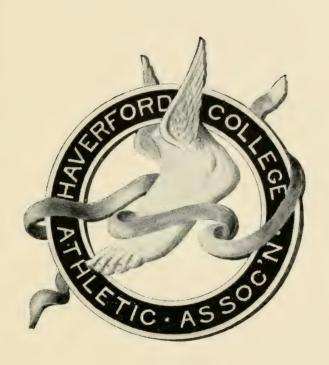
The results were:

- HIGH JUMP—First, Tucker, DeLancey; second, Petit, Lawrence-ville; third, McLeod, Lawrenceville. Height, 5 feet 3¾ inches.
- Horizontal Bar—First, Harding, Lawrenceville; second, Meade, Episcopal; third, Lewis, Episcopal.
- Parallel Bars—First, Lewis, Episcopal; second, Massey, Episcopal; third, Stauffer, Episcopal.
- Side Horse—First, Lewis, Episcopal; second, Sealy, Lawrence-ville; third, Finletter, Episcopal.

- FLYING RINGS—First, Lewis, Episcopal; second, Stauffer, Episcopal; third, Clement, Episcopal.
- Club Swinging—First, Finletter, Episcopal; second, Lewis, Episcopal; third, Clement, Episcopal.
- Tumbling—First, Stauffer, Episcopal; second, Meade, Episcopal; third, Bennett, Lawrenceville.
- ROPE CLIMB—First, Starkey, Lawrenceville; second, Stauffer, Episcopal; third, Myers, Episcopal.
- 220-YARD DASH—First, Phraener, Friends' Select; second, Stacey, Lawrenceville; third, Frazier, Episcopal.
- 200-YARD DASH—First, Tucker, DeLancey; second, Frazier, Episcopal; third, Starkey, Lawrenceville.

The officials were: Judges—Dr. Chadwick, William Friedgen, George Orton, Chester Haig, A. S. Leonard, T. K. Lewis, E. C. Rossmaessler, J. Bushnell, 3d. Starter—George Orton.

The committee was composed of M. H. C. Spiers, T. K. Sharpless, F. A. Myers, Jr., G. S. Bard, R. N. Brey, G. A. Kerbaugh, C. A. Haines, J. D. Kenderdine, W. Palmer, E. A. Russell, J. K. Patrick.





Track Department

J. C. Green, '09, Chairman

J. WITHALL, '10, Vice-Chairman

F. M. Ramsey, '09, Manager

C. M. Froelicher, '10, Assistant Manager

G. S. BARD, '09, Captain

Track Team, 1909

G. S. BARD, '09—Captain

F. M. RAMSEY. 'OQ J. W. Stokes, '09 W. PALMER, '10 J. C. DEVLIN, '10 A. S. ROBERTS, '10 L. G. WILLIAMS, '10 R. H. Morris, '10 D. FALCONER. '12 E. A. Russell. '11 G. CLEMENT, '12 H. GALLAGHER, 'II D. Murray, '12 D. CARY, '10 G. H. DEACON, '09 J. Ashbrook, 'II C. B. Thompson, 'oo C. M. Frolicher, '10 R. Моот, '09

Relay Carnival, Franklin Field April 24, 1909

PALMER, '10 ASHBROOK, '11
ROBERTS, '10 FALCONER, '12
MOOT, '09 (Sub.) GALLAGHER, '11 (Sub.)

OOT, 09 (Sub.) GALLAGHER, 11 (Sub.

Colleges Represented.

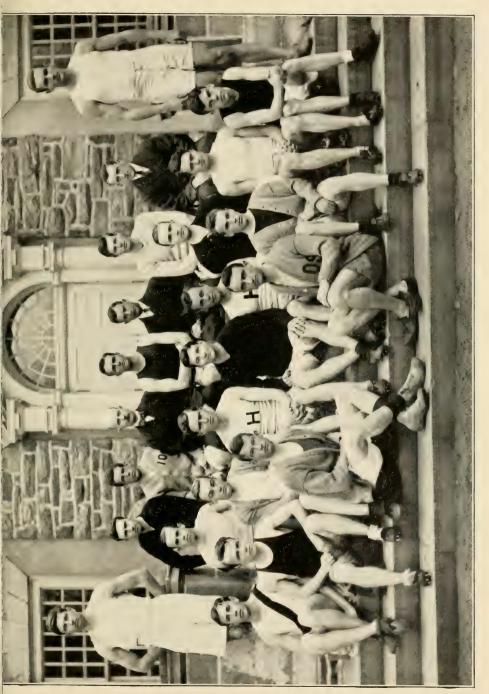
RUTGERS
COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE
LEHIGH
DICKINSON
CARLISLE
JOHNS HOPKINS

Holders of the Walton Prize Cup

Year.	Name.		Class.	Points.
1901	.J. W. Reeder		1902	23
1902	.J. W. Reeder		. 1902	531/2
1903	.T. K. Brown,	Jr	1906	42
1904	.T. K. Brown,	Jr	. 1906	45
1905	.T. K. Brown,	Jr	1906	581/2
1906	.T. K. Brown,	Jr	. 1906	77
1907	.Walter Palmer	r	1910	62
1908	.Walter Palme	r	1910	66
1909	.G. S. Bard		1909	55.2

Sophomore-Freshman Track Meet

- 100-YARD DASH—Won by Ashbrook, '11; second, J. Lowry, '12; third, Reynolds, '11. Time, 11 1-5 seconds.
- HALF MILE—Won by Falconer, '12; second, Russell, '11; third, Cadbury, '12. Time, 2 minutes 12 seconds.
- 120-YARD HIGH HURDLES—Won by Hartshorne, '11; second, Hoffman, '12; third, J. H. Clark, '11. Time, 21 3-5 seconds.
- 220-Yard Dash—Won by Ashbrook, '11; second, J. Lowry, '12; third, H. Lowry, '12. Time, 26 seconds.
- 220-YARD Low Hurdles—Won by Hartshorne, '11; second, Hoffman, '12; third, Schoepperle, '11. Time, 35 3-5 seconds.
- Shot Put—Won by Hinshaw, '11; second, J. Lowry, '12; third, Hoffman, '12. Distance, 31 feet.
- Discus Throw—Won by Ashbrook, '11; second, Brownlee, '12; third, Hinshaw, '11. Distance, 82 feet 6 inches.
- HIGH JUMP—Won by J. Lowry, '12; second, Russell, '11; tie for third place among Hartshorne, '11, J. H. Clark, '11, and Hoffman, '12. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.
- 440 Yards—Won by Falconer, '12; second, Garner, '12; third, Levin, '11. Time, 56 seconds.
- Pole Vault—Russell, '12, and Shipley, '12, tied for first place at 9 feet 3 inches. Third, Smith, '12.
- RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Won by Gardener, '11; second, Reynolds, '11; third, J. Lowry, '12. Distance, 19 feet 6 inches.





The Annual Interclass Spring Athletic Meet

- 120-YARD HURDLES—First, Bard, '09; second, Cary, '10; third, Mott, '09. Time, 17 seconds.
- IOO-YARD DASH—First, Palmer, '10; second, Ashbrook, '11; third, Gallager, '11. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.
- MILE RUN—First, Roberts, '10; second, Thompson, '09; third, Clement, '12. Time, 4.54.
- 220-YARD DASH—First, Palmer, '10; second, Ashbrook, '11; third, Gallager, '11. Time, 24 seconds.
- 220-YARD HURDLES—First, Cary, '10; second, Palmer, '10; third, Bard, '09. Time, 28 2-5 seconds.
- Two-Mile Run—First, Stokes, '09; second, Develin, '10; third, Morris, '10. Time, 11.10.
- 440-YARD DASH—First, Palmer, '10; second, Roberts, '10; third, Falconer, '12. Time, 54 2-5 seconds.
- SHOT PUT—First, Hoffman, '12; second, Froelicher, '10; third, Hinshaw, '11. Distance, 34 feet 2 inches.
- Hammer Throw—First, Ramsey, '09; second, Deacon, '09; third, Moon, '12. Distance, 110 feet 7 inches.
- HIGH JUMP—First, Bard, '09; second, Cary, '10, and Clark, '11. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.
- Broad Jump—First, Bard, '09; second, Reynolds, '11; third, Froelicher, '10. Distance, 19 feet 7¼ inches.
- Discus Throw—First, Froelicher, '10; second, Tomlinson, '10; third, Brownlee, '12. Distance, 88 feet 3½ inches.
 - Pole Vault—First, Bard, '09; second, Russell, '11, and Wallerstein, '12. Height, 9 feet.
 - HALF-MILE RUN—First, Roberts, '10; second, Thompson, '09; third, Clement, '12. Time, 2.14 3-5.

Lafayette vs. Haverford

May 1, 1909

At Haverford

- HIGH HURDLES—First, Bard, Haverford, and Paxson, Lafayette, tie. Time, 17 seconds.
- 100-Yard Dash—First, Shand, Lafayette; second, Herrick, Lafayette. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.
- One-Mile Run—First, Goodwin, Lafayette; second, Thompson, Haverford. Time, 5 minutes 6 4-5 seconds.
- 220-Yard Dash—First, Herrick, Lafayette; second, Palmer, Haverford. Time, 23 3-5 seconds.
- Two-Mile Run—First, Gallenkamp, Lafayette; second, Goodwin, Lafayette. Time, 12 minutes 11 seconds.
- One-Half Mile Run—First, Falconer, Haverford; second, Roberts, Haverford. Time, 2 minutes 15 seconds.
- 440-YARD DASH—First, Palmer, Haverford; second, Sprague, Lafayette. Time, 54 4-5 seconds.
- Low Hurdles—First, Herrick, Lafayette; second, Cary, Haverford. Time, 29 4-5 seconds.
- High Jump—First, Mills, Lafayette; second, Bard, Haverford. Height, 5 feet 1½ inches.
- Pole Vault—First, Bard, Haverford; second, Jahn, Lafayette Height, 9 feet 3 inches.
- Broad Jump—First, Shand, Lafayette; second, Paxson, Lafayette. Distance, 20 feet 81/4 inches.
- Shot Put—First, Wilson, Lafayette; second, McCaa, Lafayette. Distance, 35 feet 11 inches.
- Hammer Throw—First, Rumbaugh, Lafayette; second, Soto, Lafayette. Distance, 111 feet 11 inches.

Score.

Lafayette .																	7	0
Haverford																	.3.	1

Lehigh and Haverford

May 12, 1909

At Lehigh

- 100-YARD DASH—Won by Palmer, Haverford. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.
- 220-Yard Dash—Won by Palmer, Haverford; second, Ashbrook, Haverford. Time, 23 seconds.
- QUARTER-MILE RUN—Won by Palmer, Haverford; second, Knox, Lehigh. Time, 52 3-5 seconds.
- HALF-MILE RUN—Won by Falconer, Haverford; second, Roberts, Haverford. Time, 2 minutes 64-5 seconds.
- One-Mile Run—Won by Woolgoose, Lehigh; second, Russell, Haverford. Time, 4 minutes 48 2-5 seconds.
- Two-Mile Run—Won by Dawson, Lehigh; second, Couch, Lehigh. Time, 10 minutes 17 1-5 seconds.
- High Hurdles—Won by Bard, Haverford, and Amen, Lehigh, tied. Time, 16 3-5 seconds.
- Low Hurdles—Won by Amen, Lehigh; second, Palmer, Haverford. Time, 27 seconds.
- Sнот Puт—Won by Crockett, Lehigh; second, Weeks, Lehigh. Distance, 36 feet 6½ inches.
- Hammer Throw—Won by Cox, Lehigh; second, Ramsey, Haverford. Distance, 105 feet 5 inches.
- High Jump—Won by Bard, Haverford; second, Riley, Lehigh. Height, 5 feet 5 inches.
- Broad Jump—Won by Graham, Lehigh; second, Bard, Haverford. Distance, 19 feet 9 inches.
- Pole Vault—Won by Bard, Haverford; second, Graham, Lehigh. Height, 9 feet 10 inches.

Score: 52 tie.

New York University vs. Haverford

At New York, May 9, 1909

- High Hurdles—First, Bard, Haverford; second, Van Clief, N. Y. U. Time, 17 seconds.
- IOO-YARD DASH—First, Tauer, N. Y. U.; second, Hammond, N. Y. U. Time, IO 3-5 seconds.
- 440-Yard Dash—First, Palmer, Haverford; second, Tauer, N. Y. U. Time, 53 2-5 seconds.
- HALF-MILE RUN—First, Falconer, Haverford; second, Roberts, Haverford. Time, 2 minutes 6 2-5 seconds.
- Two-Mile Run—First, Williams, Haverford; second, Stokes, Haverford. Time, 10 minutes 52 2-5 seconds.
- 220-YARD HURDLES—First, Hammond, N. Y. U.; second, Cary, Haverford. Time, 28 2-5 seconds.
- 220-YARD DASH—First, Tauer, N. Y. U.; second, Palmer, Haverford. Time, 23 2-5 seconds.
- One-Mile Run—First, Smith, N. Y. U.; second, Russell, Haverford. Time, 5 minutes 17 1-5 seconds.
- High Jump—First, Van Clief, N. Y. U.; second, tie between Bard, Haverford, and Brown, N. Y. U. Height, 5 feet 5 inches.
- Pole Vault—First, Bard, Haverford; second, Dewey, N. Y. U. Height, 9 feet 6 inches.
- Broad Jump—First, Bard, Haverford; second, Murphy, N. Y. U. Distance, 19 feet 8 inches.
- Shot Put—First, Van Clief, N. Y. U.; second, Froelicher, Haverford. Distance, 35 feet.
- HAMMER THROW—First, Arnolt, N. Y. U.; second, Ramsey, Haverford. Distance, 96 feet 7 inches.

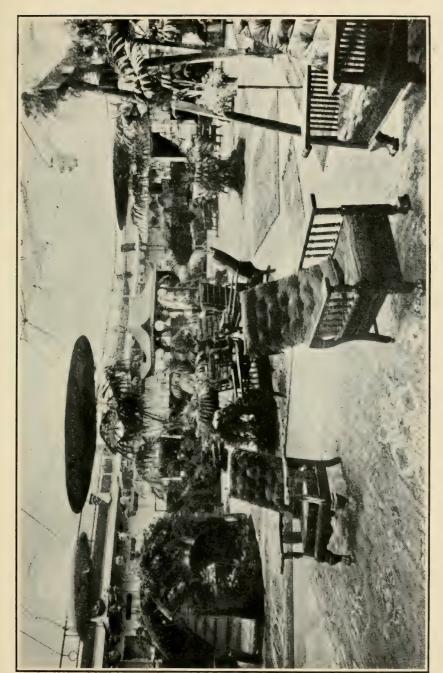
Intercollegiate Meet at Cambridge

Palmer, '10, took second place in the 440-yard dash.

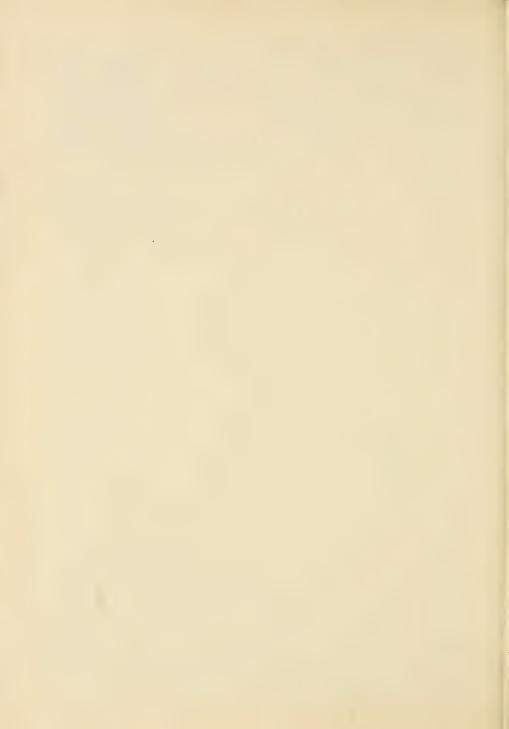


Event.	Made by Time or Dist. Date.
	(W. W. Hall, '0210 2-5 sec1899
100-Yard Dash	E. Y. Brown, Jr, '0110 2-5 sec1900
	W. W. Hall, '0210 2-5 sec1899 E. Y. Brown, Jr, '0110 2-5 sec1900 W. Palmer, '1010 2-5 sec1907
220-Yard Dash	W. Palmer, '1022 3-5 sec1908
	W. Palmer, '1052 3-5 sec1907
Half-Mile Run	E. C. Tatnall, '07.2 m. 3 4-5 sec1905
Mile Run	P. J. Baker, '104 m. 35 sec1907
Two-Mile Run	W. K. Miller, '0610 m. 22 sec1906
120-Yard Hurdles	T. K. Brown, Jr., '06, 15 4-5 sec. 1905
220-Yard Hurdles	J. W. Reeder, '0227 sec1902
Running Broad Jump	T. K. Brown, Jr., '06, 21 ft. 25% in 1905
Running High Jump	E. B. Conklin, '996 ft. 1 in1899
Putting 16-lb. Shot	W. W. Hall, '0237 ft. 8 in 1899
Throwing 16-lb. Hammer	H. W. Jones, '05123 ft. 6 in1905
Throwing Discus	E. F. Jones, '0799 ft. 5 in1906
Pole Vault	G. S. Bard10 ft. 6½ in1907





INTERIOR OF THE GYMNASIUM ON JUNIOR DAY.



Tennis Department

L. C. Moore—Manager

Team.

Furness, '10

Palmer, '10

Allison, '10

Fall Tournament

Furness, '10, won the singles tournament by defeating Ritts, '12, in the finals. Score: 6-3, 6-3.

Spring Intercollegiate

Haverford vs. Swarthmore

Furness defeated Dietrich, 8-6, 6-4.

Wetter defeated Palmer, 6-3, 7-5.

Sharpless defeated Allinson, 6-5, 9-7.

Furness and Palmer defeated Wetter and Dietrich, 8-6, 6-4.







Cricket Department

T. K. Lewis, 'oo, Chairman

H. A. FURNESS, '10, Vice-Chairman

F. A. Myers, Jr., '09, Manager

A. W. HUTTON, '10, Assistant Manager

T. K. Sharpless, '09, Captain

Ground Committee

R. A. Spaeth, '09

T. K. Sharpless, '09

F. A. Myers, Jr., '09

H. A. Furness, '10

A. W. Hutton, '10

Cricket Schedule, 1909

First Eleven

Saturday, May I-Frankford at Haverford.

Wednesday, May 5-Alumni at Haverford.

Saturday, May 8—Germantown at Manheim.

Saturday, May 15-Merion at Haverford.

Wednesday, May 19-Next Fifteen at Haverford.

Saturday, May 22-Alumni at Haverford.

Saturday, May 29-Pennsylvania at Haverford.

Tuesday, June 1-All-Scholastic at Haverford.

Wednesday, June 2—Frankford at Frankford.

Saturday, June 5—Gibbsboro at Hayerford.

Canadian Tour.

Monday, June 14-Pittsburg away.

Wednesday, June 16-Hamilton away.

Friday, June 18—Toronto away.

Saturday, June 19-Toronto away.

Monday, June 21-Toronto away.

Wednesday, June 23—Ottawa away.

Thursday, June 24—Ottawa away.

Saturday, June 26—Montreal away.

Second Eleven

Saturday, May I-Frankford at Frankford.

Wednesday, May 5-U. of Penna. 2d at Haverford.

Saturday, May 8-Germantown at Haverford.

Saturday, May 15-Philadelphia at St. Martins

Wednesday, May 19—First Eleven at Haverford.

Saturday, May 22—West Philadelphia at Haverford.

Saturday, May 29—Germantown Colts at Haverford.

Wednesday, June 2-Merion at Merion C. C.

Saturday, June 5-Moorestown at Haverford.

Third Eleven

Friday, April 16—Westtown at Haverford.

Monday, April 26—Penna. 3d at Haverford.

Friday, April 30—Penna. 3d at Haverford.

Saturday, May 1—Williamson School away.

Tuesday, May 11—Friends' Select at Haverford.

Saturday, May 15—Williamson School at Haverford.

Tuesday, May 18—Penn Charter at Haverford.

Tuesday, May 25—Haverford School at Haverford.

Friday, May 28—Central High School at Haverford.

Thursday, June 3—Haverford School at Haverford.

Class Games

1911-1912-May 3-7

1909-1910—May 12-14

Winners play for championship May 17-21.

Cricket Prizes for 1908

First Eleven

Colors—E. A. Edwards, '08; T. K. Sharpless, '09; A. W. Hutton, '10.

Cope Prize Bat for Best Average—A. W. Hutton, '10. Average, 19.5.

Congdon Prize Ball—J. C. THOMAS, '08. Average, 7.46. Haines Prize Fielding Belt—E. A. EDWARDS, '08.

Second Eleven

Class of '85 Prize Bat—R. A. Spaeth, '09.

Class of '85 Prize Ball—J. Downing, '11.

Class of '85 Prize Fielding Belt-J. W. Pennypacker, '09.

Other Prizes

Shakespeare Bat—W. Hartshorne, '11. Average, 13.4. C. R. Hinchman Prize Bat—C. T. Brown, '08. Average, 29.5. Christian Febiger Prize Ball—J. B. Clement, Jr., '08. Average, 5.4.

Prize Bat, Best Freshman Batsman—Not awarded.
Prize Ball, Best Freshman Bowler—W. Hartshorne, 'II.
Prize Cup to All-around Freshman—W. Hartshorne, 'II.
Class of '85 Prize Ball—Class of 1908.



Cricket Games

Haverford vs. Germantown A

Haverford

Furness, c. Wehner, b. Goodfellow	26
Howson, run out	3
Brey c. Jordon, b. Goodfellow	18
Brown, c. White, b. Goodfellow	6
Hutton, b. Wayne	17
Sharpless, 1. b. w. Newhall	0
Bailey, c. Wayne, b. Green	7
Roberts, b. Green	0
Downing, c. O'Neil, b. Wayne	I
Lewis, b. Green	I
Myers, not out	0
Extras	12
	_
Total	91
Germantown A	
Germantown A Wehner, b. Howson	6
	6 0
Wehner, b. Howson	_
Wehner, b. Howson	0
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey	0
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson	0 4 14
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson Goodfellow, c. Brown, Bailey	0 4 14 39
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson Goodfellow, c. Brown, Bailey Wayne, b. Howson	0 4 14 39 5
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson Goodfellow, c. Brown, Bailey Wayne, b. Howson Newhall, c. and b. Howson	0 4 14 39 5 0
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson Goodfellow, c. Brown, Bailey Wayne, b. Howson Newhall, c. and b. Howson Koffman, b. Howson	0 4 14 39 5 0 15
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson Goodfellow, c. Brown, Bailey Wayne, b. Howson Newhall, c. and b. Howson Koffman, b. Howson Dorman, c. Hutton, b. Furness	0 4 14 39 5 0 15
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson Goodfellow, c. Brown, Bailey Wayne, b. Howson Newhall, c. and b. Howson Koffman, b. Howson Dorman, c. Hutton, b. Furness Green, c. Brown, b. Bailey	0 4 14 39 5 0 15 10
Wehner, b. Howson White, b. Howson O'Neil, c. Sharpless, b. Bailey Bohlen, b. Howson Goodfellow, c. Brown, Bailey Wayne, b. Howson Newhall, c. and b. Howson Koffman, b. Howson Dorman, c. Hutton, b. Furness Green, c. Brown, b. Bailey Jordan, not out	0 4 14 39 5 0 15 10 14 5

Haverford College vs. University of Pennsylvania

Haverford

Brey, b. Hordern	2
Howson, c. Winter, b. Webster	30
Brown, c. Broughton, b. Crowell	О
Furness, 1. b. w. Hordern	15
Bailey, c. Winter, Hordern	35
Hutton, c. Hordern, b. Crowell	12
Sharpless, b. Hordern	0
Downing, not out	10
Roberts, b. Hordern	I
Myers, c. Crockett, Crowell	I
Hartshorne, b. Crowell	I
Extras	5
Total	112
University of Pennsylvania	
University of Pennsylvania Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson	16
·	16 12
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson	
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson	12
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson	12
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hunter, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hordern, b. Howson Satchell, b. Howson	12 13 0
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hunter, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hordern, b. Howson Satchell, b. Howson Crockett, b. Bailey	12 13 0
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hunter, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hordern, b. Howson Satchell, b. Howson Crockett, b. Bailey Broughton, run out	12 13 0 15 28
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hunter, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hordern, b. Howson Satchell, b. Howson Crockett, b. Bailey Broughton, run out Hopkinson, b. Howson Hales, c. Furness, Bailey Winter, b. Howson	12 13 0 15 28
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hunter, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hordern, b. Howson Satchell, b. Howson Crockett, b. Bailey Broughton, run out Hopkinson, b. Howson Hales, c. Furness, Bailey	12 13 0 15 28 10
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hunter, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hordern, b. Howson Satchell, b. Howson Crockett, b. Bailey Broughton, run out Hopkinson, b. Howson Hales, c. Furness, Bailey Winter, b. Howson	12 13 0 15 28 10
Wood, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hunter, c. Hartshorne, Howson Hordern, b. Howson Satchell, b. Howson Crockett, b. Bailey Broughton, run out Hopkinson, b. Howson Hales, c. Furness, Bailey Winter, b. Howson Crowell, not out	12 13 0 15 28 10 1

First Team

T. K. Sharpless, '09		H. A. Furness, '10
C. T Brown, P. G.		J. S. Downing, '11
R. N. Brey, '09		H. G. Taylor, Jr., '11
F. A. Myers, Jr., '09		E. R. Maule, '12
A. W. Hutton, '10		H. Howson, '12
	A T	Doily In 170

A. L. Baily, Jr., '12

Second Team

J. W. Pennypacker, '09 (Cap	t.) C. A. Haines, '10
F. R. Taylor, '09	C. L. Ristine, '10
E. N. Edwards, '10	W. D. Hartshorne, Jr., '11
E. S. Cadbury, '10	W. H. Roberts, Jr., '12
E. W. David, '10	L. C. Ritts, '12
H. N	I. Lowry, '12

Third Team

G. A. Kerbaugh, '10 (Capt.)	W. J Young, '11
J. W. Stokes, '09	H. Ferris, Jr., '11
P. C. Kitchen, '09	C. T. Moon, '12
W. Palmer, '10	L. M. Smith, '12
J. H. Clark, Jr., '11	T. E. Shipley, '12
77 76 6794	W 1

H. M. Thomas, Jr., '12

Cricket Team for Canadian Tour

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T. K. Sharpless,
R. N. Brey,
J. W. Pennypacker,
F. A. Myers, Jr.,
H. A. Furness,
A. W. Hutton,
E. W. David,
W. D. Hartshorne, Jr.,
J. S. Downing,
H. Howson,
G. L. Baily, Jr.,
W. H. Roberts, Jr.
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Cricket Prizes for 1909

First Eleven

Cope Prize Bat for Best Average—H. A. Furness, '10. Average, 47-4.

Congdon Prize Ball—H. Howson. Average, 8.66. Haines Prize Fielding Belt—H. A. Furness.

Second Eleven

Class of '85 Prize Bat—E. W. DAVID, '10.

Class of '85 Prize Ball—J. W. Pennypacker, '09.

Class of '85 Prize Fielding Belt—L. C. Ritts, '12.

Other Prizes

Improvement Bat—H. M. Thomas, Jr., '12.

Hinchman Prize Bat—A. L. Bailey, '12. Average, 35.

Febiger Prize Ball—H. Howson, '12. Average, 9.83.

Prize Bat Best Freshman Batsman—H. Howson, '12.

Prize Ball Best Freshman Bowler—H. Howson, '12.

Prize Cup Best All-round Freshman—H. Howson, '12.

Regulations for Awarding Insignia, Haverford College

I.

All committees for awarding college emblems shall be held responsible to the Athletic Association.

II.

The Varsity H for all branches of athletics shall be of a uniform shape, and either of two sizes. The H shall conform to the one of the two standard patterns which shall be kept by the Athletic Association.

III. FOOTBALL.

The football sweater shall be scarlet, with black neck, wristlets and waistband, with a black H. The wristlets and waistband shall each be three and one-half (3½) inches in width.

The football jersey shall be black, with striped sleeves, a scarlet neck and a scarlet waistband, with a scarlet H. The stripes, which shall be two inches wide, shall be alternate scarlet and black.

Men not holders of a football H shall not wear any part of the uniform except on the football field.

The football H shall be awarded each year by the captain, manager, and chairman of the football department. No more than 12 H's shall be awarded in any one year, and these shall be awarded to the most deserving men.

IV. CRICKET.

The cricket colors shall consist of the cricket sweater, the scarlet and black blazer and cap, and the scarlet and black sash. The cricket sweater shall be white with a low neck, and a lower waistband of scarlet and black, one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches wide, and shall have on the breast a scarlet Varsity H.

The cricket colors shall be awarded each year by the Ground

Committee of the Cricket Department. Colors shall be awarded to the most deserving players each year, and shall be limited to eleven in number.

V. Track.

The track uniform shall consist of a white sleeveless jersey and white running trousers, with scarlet and black stripes down the sides and with a scarlet and black waistband.

The track Varsity sweater shall be a plain scarlet sweater, and the track H shall be a black Varsity H on both the sweater and the jersey.

The track H shall be awarded each year by the captain, manager and chairman of the Track Department at their discretion. The following men only shall be eligible for consideration:

- (a) Men who have won a point or part of a point in the annual meet of the I. C. A. A.
- (b) Men who have won one first place and three (3) other points; or who have tied for first place and won three (3) other points.
- (c) Members of a winning relay team in the relay carnival at Franklin Field who have won three points in dual meets during the season.

VI. Gymnasium.

The gymnasium uniform shall consist of a red sleeveless jersey, black tights, black leotod, scarlet belt, and black shoes. The emblem, which shall be worn only on the jersey, shall conform to the pattern kept by the Athletic Association.

The gymnasium H and emblem shall be awarded each year by the captain, manager and chairman of the Gymnasium Department. The H shall be awarded to not more than two men each year and shall be awarded to the most deserving two. The emblem shall be awarded only to men winning a first or two seconds in a dual meet.

VII. SOCCER.

The soccer uniform shall consist of a gray shirt with a scarlet and black sash running diagonally over the right shoulder;

khaki trousers and gray stockings. Any man who has played in two intercollegiate games shall be entitled to wear the college seal on the pocket of his shirt.

The soccer sweater shall be a plain gray sweater with a black Varsity H. The soccer H shall be awarded each year by the Ground Committee of the Soccer Association, to not more than three (3) men.

VIII. VARSITY CAP.

There shall be a Varsity cap, which may be worn by the holders of any Varsity H. This cap shall be a plain black eton cap, with a scarlet H, which shall be one and one-half (1½) inches in height and one (1) inch in width, and which shall conform in shape to the Varsity H.

IX. WEARING OF EMBLEMS.

No person shall be entitled to wear any emblems, uniforms or parts of uniforms above mentioned except on the field or in a meet, until that person shall have been authorized to do so by the committees having charge of the same.

X. HATS AND CAPS.

No person shall wear an H, either plain or in monogram, on any hat or cap except on the Varsity cap.

Note.—This rule does not apply to the class hats or caps of classes in college in June, 1907.

XI. CLASS NUMERALS.

Class numerals on sweaters and jerseys shall be awarded to not more than eleven men on any class football or cricket team, to be selected by the captain, manager and chairman of the respective departments; to men winning one first or two seconds in the Sophomore-Freshman track meet, or to the winner of the college tennis tournament in singles.

Numerals may be worn only by those who have won them, upon the regulation class jersey—a black jersey with scarlet cuffs, waistband, neck, and numerals—or on any style sweater, except the Varsity sweater, in black or scarlet and black.

Numerals won for football, cricket and association football shall be awarded by the same committee that awards the corresponding H in each department, subject to the following regulations:

Football.—Numerals may be awarded to Sophomores and Freshmen who play in the Sophomore-Freshman game. And to not more than five (5) Seniors and Juniors, deserving them for good, conscientious work during the season, either on the Scrub or on the Varsity; except that those who receive their Varsity H shall not be awarded numerals. The awards shall be made each year.

Cricket.—Numerals may be awarded to not more than six (6) members of the team winning the Class Championship, and to not more than four (4) members of any of the other class teams, and they shall be awarded to the most deserving each year.

Track.—The winning of a first place and three (3) additional points in the Sophomore-Freshman track meet or a first place in the Interclass track meet secures numerals.

Tennis.—The college champion in singles shall be awarded numerals.

Association Football.—Numerals may be awarded to not more than three (3) members of any class team; and shall be awarded to the most deserving each year

Twelfth month 12, 1907.

The Walton Prize Cup

Presented by Mr. Ernest F. Walton, of the Class of 1890. for the encouragement of individual athletic work, and to be awarded annually to the student who wins the highest total of points in athletic competition during the college year, and subject to the following conditions:

- I. The athletic events accepted shall be those of the annual inter-class athletic meeting, the sophomore-freshman athletic sports, the Pennsylvania relay carnival, the annual Princeton handicap games, and the I. C. A. A. A. meeting. Additional events may be accepted at the discretion of the committee of award. (Dual college meets now included.)
 - 2. Points shall count as follows:

INTER-CLASS ATHLETIC MEETING—Five, three and one for first, second and third places, respectively.

SOPHOMORE-FRESHMAN SPORTS—Three, two and one for first, second and third places.

DUAL COLLEGE MEETS—Five, three and one for first, second and third places, respectively.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAL—Five or three points for each member of the team winning first or second place.

PRINCETON HANDICAP MEETING—Ten, six and two for first, second and third places,

- I. C. A. A. A. MEETING—Twenty, fifteen, ten and five points for first, second, third and fourth places, respectively.
- 3. The athletic sub-committee of the general advisory athletic committee of the alumni and students shall constitute the committee of award.
- 4. The winner of the Cup shall hold the same for one year and his name with total points won shall be inscribed upon it.
- 5. The Cup shall be returned to the athletic director immediately after the Intercollegiate Meeting (I. C. A. A. A. A.), and shall be re-awarded within the two weeks following the same meeting.
- 6. The conditions above outlined may be modified at the unanimous wish of the joint student and alumni committee, with the consent of the donor.



Cope Prize Bat

Year Name	Class	Anarage
1877—E. T. COMFORT	'78	78 82
1878—E. T. COMFORT	'78	
1879—Samuel Mason	'80	
1880—Samuel Mason	'80	
1881—T. N. Winslow		
1882—G. B. SHOEMAKER	'83	
1883—W. F. PRICE	'81	
1884—Samuel Bettle	'85	
1885—Samuel Bettle	'85	
1886—G. S. Patterson	'88	
1887—A. G. GARRETT	'87	
1888—T. E. HILLES	'88	
1880—R. L. MARTIN	'92	
1890—C. H. Burr, Jr.		
1801—I. W. Muir		
1892—I. W. Muir		
1893—J. A. Lester	'96	
1894—J. A. LESTER	'96	
1895—J. A. Lester	.96	
1896—I. A. Lester		
1897—C. G. TATNALL		0.85
1898—T. WISTAR	`08	
1899—F. C. Sharpless	1000	
1900—F. C. Sharpless	1000	37.
1901—C. C. Morris		
1902—C. C. Morris		
1903—C. C. Morris		
1904—W. P. Bonbright		
1005-R. L. Pearson		
1906—A. T. Lowry		
1907—A. W. HUTTON		
1008 -A. W. HUTTON		
1909—H. A. Furness		
1909—11. A. PURNESS	. 1910	4/-+

Congdon Prize Ball

Year Name	Class	Average
1877—J. M. W. Thomas	'78	1.11
1878—E. T. COMFORT	'78	6.47
1879—W. C. LOWRY	'79	5.81
1880—B. V. Thomas	'83	5.78
1881—W. L. Baily	'83	5.31
1882—A. C. Craig	'84	4.30
1883—W. L. Baily	'83	8.00
1885—W. F. HILLES	'85	4.50
1886—A. C. Garrett	'87	8.25
1887—J. W. Sharp, Jr	'88	7.86
1888—H. P. Baily	'90	5.47
1889—H. P. Baily	'90	5.86
1890—H. P. BAILY	'90	6.50
1891—D. H. Blair	'91	17.50
1892—John Roberts	'93	7.33
1893—John Roberts	'93	7.90
1894—A. P. Morris	'95	5.97
1895—A. P. Morris	'95	6.46
1896—J. A. Lester	'96	6.19
1897—R. S. Wendell	1900	8.25
1898—L. W. DeMotte	1901	5.22
1899—W. S. HINCHMAN	1900	9.40
1900—L. W. DEMOTTE	1901	6.00
1901—L. W. DEMOTTE	1901	8.13
1902—N. A. Scott		
1903—H. Pleasants, Jr		
1904—F. D. Godley	1907	4.83
1905—H. Pleasants, Jr		
. 1906—F. D. Godley	1907	8.47
1907—J. B. CLEMENT, JR		
1908—Ј. С. Тномаѕ	1908	7.46
1909—H. Howson	1912	8.66

Haines Prize Fielding Belt

Year	Name	Class	Year	Name. Class
1876—C. S.	CROSMAN	. '78	1893—W.	W. Supplee '95
1877—A. L.	BAILY	. '78	1894—F.	P. RISTINE '94
1878—J. E.	SHEPPARD	. '79	1895—J.	H. Scattergood '96
1879—A. P.	CORBITT	. '80	1896—A.	G. Scattergood '98
1880—W. F.	PRICE	. '81	189 7 —A.	G. Scattergood '98
1881—B. V.	THOMAS	. '83	1898—A.	G. Scattergood '98
1882—S. B.	SHOEMAKER.	'83	1899—W.	S. HINCHMAN 1900
1883—W. L	BAILY	. '83	1900—W.	V. Dennis1902
1884—W. S.	HILLES	. '85	1901—C.	C. Morris1904
1885—W. F.	. Price	. '81	1902—A.	C. Wood, Jr1902
1886—J. W.	SHARP, JR	. '88	1903—J.	B. Drinker1903
1887—Н. Р.	BAILY	. '90	1904—H.	H. Morris1904
1888—С. Н.	Burr, Jr	. '89	1905—A.	T. Lowry1906
1889—J. S.	STOKES	. '86	1906Н.	W. Doughten, Jr. 1906
1890—J. W.	Muir	. '90	1907—J.	P. Magill1907
1891—G. TI	HOMAS, 3D	. '91	1908—E.	A. Edwards1908
1892—S. W.	Morris	. '94	1909—Н.	A. Furness1910





HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

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No. 5

Alumni Aumber

1909



Issued Quarterly by Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

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Proceedings

of the

Fifty-third Annual Meeting

of the

Alumni Association

of

Haverford College

Held in Roberts Hall, June 11, 1909



THE Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Haverford College was held at Haverford on Friday, June 11, 1909. President James Wood, '57, called the meeting to order in Roberts Hall about 6.30 p. m.

On motion, duly seconded, the roll call was omitted, about the usual number of members appearing to be present.

On motion, duly seconded, the reading of the minutes of the last preceding annual meeting, which had been printed and distributed, was omitted.

In accordance with the regular order of business the following report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretary:

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

Your Executive Committee respectfully reports that it has held during the past year two meetings for the consideration of the regular business of the Association.

The twenty-second annual dinner held at the Bellevue-Stratford, on February 26th, was attended by some one hundred and sixty men. James Wood, '57, presided and introduced the following speakers: Dr. Frederic Palmer, Jr., Dean of Haverford College; Dr. Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia; Dr. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College, and Mr. Richard W. Barrett, of Philadelphia.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was the singing by the College Glee Club and other music provided by the committee in charge of the dinner, to whom, and to whose chairman, in particular, is due the cordial thanks of the Association for the success of the evening. The price of \$3.50 per plate being insufficient to meet the expenses incident to the dinner, the deficit was paid partly by several generous alumni, and the balance out of the general funds of the Association.

Reports from all standing committees have been requested from the respective chairmen for presentation at this year's Annual Meeting.

The deaths of the following matriculates of Haverford College have been reported to the Secretary during the past year:

asi y	tal.
'35	Richard M. Moore.
'43	Henry Hollingshead1908.
'45	William H. NicholsonNovember 5, 1908.
'47	Charles HartshorneOctober 30, 1908.
'48	William R. ThomasMarch 3, 1909.
'59	Morris Bacon.
'60	Silas A. Underhill.
'64	George W. BaconAugust 11, 1908.
'67	William Lane Swift1906.
'69	William S. TaylorMarch 12, 1909.
'80	F. Hazen CopeJanuary 7, 1909.
'83	Henry N. Hoxie
'87	Ernest K. BarrSeptember 5, 1908.
'92	Rufus H. Hall, M.DApril 29, 1908.
'93	William S. Vaux, JrJuly 23, 1908.
'04	Wm. Parker BonbrightJune 3, 1909.
'05	Lindley Smyth, JrFebruary 18, 1909.
	Respectfully submitted,
	Edward W. Evans, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10, 1909.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted and ordered filed.

The Committee to Nominate New Members to the Association reported through their Chairman, Henry Cope, '69, that they had agreed upon the following nominations:

Arthur C. Leonard, '08, Wayne, Pa. Thomas L. Green, '08, Blue Springs, Neb.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast an affirmative ballot in favor of the persons nominated, who were thereupon declared elected to membership in the Association.

The following report of the Treasurer was, on motion, duly seconded, accepted and ordered filed:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per account of June 8, 1908	\$221.28
Subscriptions	739.25
Sale of 50 copies of Alumni Number of College Bulletin	2.50
Interest on Deposits	1.64
	\$964.67
-	
PAYMENTS.	
Expenses of Alumni Day, 1908	\$106.25
Dinner at the College, Alumni Day, 1908	475.00
Printing and sending out 1,150 copies of Alumni Number	
of College Bulletin	68.50
Books for Prize for Oratory for 1908	46.00
Medal for Prize for Oratory for 1909	

Printing, Stamps, Stationery and Clerical Services	\$74.14
Deficit on Midwinter Dinner	62.30
Lettering Tablet for Cricket Pavilion	3.00
Balance	125.48
-	
	\$064.67

\$904.07

Midwinter Dinner Account.

RECEIPTS.

151 Subscriptions to Dinner on February 26, 1909, at \$3.50	\$528.50
Additional Subscriptions	51.50
From General Account to cover Deficit	62.30

\$642.30

PAYMENTS.

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, cost of Dinner	\$595.00
Printing, Stationery, Stamps and Incidental Expenses	47.30

\$642.30

Respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN M. STEERE, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

JAMES B. DRINKER,
F. ALGERNON EVANS,
Auditors

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10, 1909.

The report of the Committee to Nominate Officers and an Executive Committee being next in order, President James Wood expressed his approval of the attitude taken by the committee toward the precedent of renominating the President of the Association for a second year. The report was as follows:

Philadelphia, May 20, 1909.

EDWARD W. EVANS, ESQ.,

Secretary, Alumni Association of Haverford College, 711 Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: I beg to advise you that at a meeting of the Committee on Nominations, held on Friday, May 7th, the following nominations were made for officers and Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of Haverford College for the coming year:

President—Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., 1888. Vice-Presidents—Samuel Parsons, 1862.

> James Carey, 1872. Charles James Rhoads, 1893.

Secretary—Edward W. Evans, 1902. Treasurer—Ionathan M. Steere, 1800.

Executive Committee—Alfred Percival Smith, 1884.

William Percy Simpson, 1890. Stanley R. Yarnall, 1892. Thomas Wistar, 1898. Joseph Paul Morris, 1899. Richard Patton, 1901. Reynold A. Spaeth, 1909.

Very truly yours,

A. V. Morton, Chairman.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted and

the gentlemen nominated therein were elected to their respective offices.

The following reports of committees were read:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI ORATORICAL PRIZE.

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

The Committee on the Alumni Oratorical Prize respectfully reports:

The Annual Contest in Oratory for the Alumni Prize took place in Roberts Hall on May 6, 1909, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Of your committee there were present Messrs. Alfred Percival Smith and Edward Y. Hartshorne. The other members, including the chairman, were unavoidably absent.

The judges were Joseph H. Taulane, Esq., Henry S. Reed, Esq., and Owen J. Roberts, Esq., all members of the Philadelphia Bar.

The contestants and the subjects of their orations were as follows:

The Education of the Immigrant,

Willard Pyle Tomlinson

The Legal Code in America,

Joseph Whitaker Pennypacker A Bundle of Possibilities......Paul Van Reed Miller The prize was awarded to Walter Correll Sandt, with honorable mention to Howard Milton Lutz, the decision of the judges being announced by Mr. Taulane.

Pursuant to the suggestion contained in the report of the committee last year, the contest was held on the same evening as the contest for the Everett Medal, participated in by members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes.

No action has been taken by the College authorities with respect to a further suggestion made by the committee in its report last year as to making attendance by the undergraduates compulsory. Whether any such action should properly be originated by the Faculty or by the College Association need not perhaps be discussed at this time. Your committee would, however, reiterate its former suggestion that this contest be made a regular College event, taking place on a Friday evening; that attendance on the part of the students be made compulsory; and that as a quid pro quo, which may possibly be considered by them desirable if not necessary, they may be relieved from all recitations on the following day. The participants in this contest have been showing great interest and have been giving their best efforts in preparation for it, and it would not seem unreasonable to insure the attendance of the students, thereby augmenting the ranks of the faithful "seventy" who, as late years have shown, may reasonably be counted upon to attend,-of which "seventy" the students have heretofore constituted but a small part.

Dr. Hancock, whose training has resulted in such a marked improvement in forensics since he has had charge of that department at the College, has informally ex-

pressed some suggestive views as to these contests, and, at the request of the chairman, he has embodied some of them in the form of a letter, which your committee wishes to present with its report for your consideration and for such action as may be deemed desirable. Dr. Hancock's letter, addressed to the chairman, is as follows:

"In response to your request I am sending you a memorandum of the changes which it may be desirable to make in the rules for the Alumni Oratorical Contest.

"The word 'elocution' is suggestive of something that is alien to the type of oratory which commands to-day the highest respect and carries the greatest prestige. I should like to see it expunged from rules IV and V and the words 'public speaking' or simply 'oratory' substituted. In our forensic work of recent years, although studied technique has not been neglected, it has been subordinated to the expression of forceful personality. The change desired is more in tone with our present practice and aims.

"As you know there are organized courses in forensics for all four years of the College course; required during Freshman and Sophomore years and elective during the Junior and Senior years. The chief object of all these courses is the cultivation of the ability to think and to speak effectively on the platform without memorizing language in advance. It is, in fact, a modified kind of extemporaneous style which demands mental preparation of the substance, but not of the final form.

"The Everett Society Medal is offered (wisely it seems to me) for excellence in this kind of speaking. The

interest in this informal style has resulted in some pressure to change the Alumni Contest from the academic oration (written, memorized and rehearsed) to this extemporaneous form of speech. The latter, it has been urged, is more spontaneous and more serviceable in the needs of after life. But there is something to be said for the academic oration, in spite of its prearranged effects. College is the place to cultivate ideals and high standards. It is of great educational value for a student to reach, though once only, his highest possible level of careful thinking, careful language and careful expression. This level, once reached, gives him a stimulating experience and a consciousness of power which he could not attain so well by the extemporaneous method. after life, his informal manner will be strengthened by the memory of the one occasion when he did his very best. In view of this consideration I do not believe that. under present conditions, the academic oration should be superseded by the more practical extemporaneous speech -as the type for the Alumni Contest.

"I should like to propose one more question for your consideration: the desirability of giving the thought and literary form of the oration equal weight with the manner of delivery. Here again there is some warrant for conservatism. However, as rule IV now stands, the man with resonance and energy of voice has an advantage over the man of superior value in brains. Prestige in oratory, nowadays, if I am not mistaken, is tending toward the thinker and away from the old-fashioned 'spell-binder.' At any rate, the instructor in forensics at Haverford is endeavoring to establish this predilection. I

may add that, as a rule, your committees of judges have adopted this modern attitude.

"(Signed) ALBERT E. HANCOCK."

The rules referred to by Dr. Hancock are as follows:

- I. The Alumni Medal is offered yearly for competition amongst the members of the Junior and Senior classes as a prize for the best delivered oration prepared therefor.
- II. Three or five judges shall be appointed from year to year by the Alumni Committee, who shall hear publicly, in Roberts Hall, all competitors who may be qualified to appear.
- III. No oration shall occupy in delivery more than fifteen minutes.
- IV. In making the award, while due weight is to be given to the literary merits of the oration, the judges are to consider the prize as offered to encourage more especially the attainment of excellence in elocution.
- V. The judges shall have the right to withhold the prize if the elocution and the literary merits of the oration fall below a creditable standard of excellence.

On behalf of the Committee,

PARKER S. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

June 10, 1909.

The report was accepted on motion, duly seconded, and the suggestions which it contained were referred to the incoming committee with power to act thereon.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

The College athlete has a craving after notoriety gained by individual attainment,—first of all, on account of the honor he brings to his college; but running a very close second to this, because of the comfortable feeling he personally gets out of the applause and praise following his successes. Publicity is the solidified echo of applause, and so our College athlete loves publicity! And he also loves Alumni support.

Now there has been most praiseworthy activity in Haverford Athletics during the past year. The "Press Bureau" has been very busy. The "College Weekly" has come to us and it has been wonderfully stimulating to athletics, giving the news and giving praise where praise was due, and just enough of censure, and some Alumni advice.

Then, too, the Alumni showed an increased interest. The Treasurer of the Athletic Association accumulated a surplus of something over One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, and was with difficulty restrained from buying bonds. And this balance was accumulated in spite of the unusual drain of \$400.00 paid to various students on account of injuries received in representing the College in various gentle contests.

The year's contests have not uniformly been victories, but defeats did not break the splendid College spirit. Our teams played well and with conspicuous Haverford determination, pluck and skill.

Eight football games were played, as follows:	
With Medico-Chi (a defeat)	0-5
With Delaware College (a victory)	II-O
With Franklin and Marshall (a victory)	6-0
With Rutgers (a victory)	9-5
With Johns Hopkins (a defeat)	5-9
With Lehigh (a defeat)	
With Trinity (a defeat)	0-27
With New York University (a defeat)	

In Soccer Football Haverford ranks with and plays the leading universities. While not winning the champion-ship this year, our team played in splendid form. In the Intercollegiate games the standing was as follows: Columbia, Pennsylvania, Haverford, Yale, Harvard, Cornell.

The Gymnasium Team met Yale University, University of Pennsylvania and Princeton in the Annual Quadrangular Exhibition and also met Rutgers, and in the contest with the University of Pennsylvania and Lehigh, ranked second to Pennsylvania.

The Track Team tied with Lehigh, was defeated by Lafayette and won from the University of New York. A team was entered in the Pennsylvania Relay event, and Palmer, of class of 1910, ran second in the 440-yard race in the Intercollegiate meet at Cambridge.

Cricket fairly "boomed," is still booming, and is destined to boom!

Pursuant to suggestions made at this meeting one year ago, the Alumni gave the game better support. A Cricket Smoker was held before the season opened and addresses were made by several old boys.

Announcement was made that the team would be sent to Canada for a two weeks' trip, beginning June 14th. A definite schedule has been arranged, beginning with Pittsburg, then Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, eight games in all.

The second and third elevens had a good list of games; the Freshman class played some outside games and the interclass matches furnished good cricket. There has been more cricket this spring than for many years, and there has been more interest and greater individual improvement. It is a source of great satisfaction to your committee to report that the year has developed enough first-class cricket material to have justified the College's acceptance of the cordial invitation received to send our team to England in 1910.

On behalf of the Athletic Committee,

JOSEPH W. SHARP, JR., Chairman.

June 11, 1909.

The report was accepted and ordered filed on motion, duly seconded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HALL OF FAME IN CRICKET PAVILION.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1909.

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

The Committee on Hall of Fame in Cricket Pavilion, appointed at your last annual meeting, reports that it has

had prepared and placed in the pavilion during the past year:

Tablet for the XI of 1908, and Framed picture of the Captain of that XI.

The cost of these will be about \$4.50. It is recommended that the usual amount, \$5.00, be appropriated for the use of next year's committee.

A framed picture of Lord Hawke, Captain of the Yorkshire XI, has been donated and hung.

The Musical Clubs have carried out their agreement, referred to in the report of a year ago, and have added much to the usefulness and comfort of the pavilion by the furniture placed therein.

On behalf of the Committee,

A. G. Scattergood, Chairman.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted and the usual sum of five dollars was appropriated for the use of the incoming committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALFRED PERCIVAL SMITH BUILDING.

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

The committee appointed a year ago to formulate a plan of an organization to control the use of the building presented by Mr. Alfred Percival Smith, '84, submit the annexed draft of a constitution and by-laws for your consideration. If approved, we ask you to formally

adopt it, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers of Haverford College and such verbal changes as your committee on further consideration may find necessary.

In response to a circular sent to all living matriculates of Haverford College, your committee has received a number of replies, indicating that the great majority favor the name "Haverford Union" as the title of the proposed organization.

Your committee would remind you that while Mr. Smith has most generously donated the building, yet he does not undertake to furnish it except certain rooms reserved by him. We, therefore, hope that the various organizations and classes which may use the building will from time to time equip such rooms as they occupy. Your committee proposes the following gentlemen for Trustees, Officers, Board of Governors, Committee on Art and Library, provided for in the annexed constitution, for the first year.

Until the organization is thoroughly perfected it is suggested that you continue your present committee to co-operate with the proposed officers in establishing the Haverford Union.

Respectfully submitted.

Charles J. Rhoads,
On behalf of the Committee.

Haverford, June 11, 1909.

President—Dr. Albert E. Hancock.

Vice-Presidents—W. Percy Simpson, '90.

William N. L. West, '92.

J. Henry Scattergood, '96.

Secretary-Edward W. Evans, '02.

Board of Governors—President Isaac Sharpless.

Alfred Percival Smith, '84.

William P. Morris, '86.

Christopher D. Morley, '10.

V. F. Schoepperle, '11.

Committee on Art and Library—

Edward Bettle, Jr., '61.
Allen C. Thomas, '65.
Richard T. Cadbury, '72.
Dr. Francis B. Gummere, '72.
Walter F. Price, '81.
William C. Longstreth, '02.
Edward P. Allinson, '10.
W. P. Tomlinson, '10.
James Whitall, '10.
Caleb Winslow, '11.

Board of Trustees—President Isaac Sharpless.

Dr. Frederic Palmer, Jr.

Alfred Percival Smith, '84.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones, '85.

Frederic H. Strawbridge, '87.

Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., '88.

Charles J. Rhoads, '93.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HAVERFORD UNION.

CONSTITUTION.

I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the Haverford Union.

II. OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be the promotion of comradeship among the undergraduates, alumni, faculty and other matriculates of Haverford College, and to provide a center for its religious and social activities, and in general to promote the welfare and prosperity of the College by providing there a suitable Club House.

III. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SECTION I. The legal title to the property of the Haverford Union shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, seven in number, to be appointed jointly by the Board of Managers of Haverford College, its Faculty and its Alumni Association in the first instance. All vacancies in the Board shall, from time to time, be filled by the remaining Trustees, or a majority of them, subject to the approval of the said three bodies, the Board of Managers of Haverford College, its Faculty and its Alumni Association, or of any two of said bodies.

SEC. 2. The Board of Trustees shall adopt a seal for the Association.

IV. OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Union shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings and be *ex officio* a member of all committees. No one who has not been a member of the Union for one year shall be eligible to the office of President, except the first year.

SEC. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall, in order of seniority, discharge the duties and exercise the rights of the President when he is absent, and shall be *ex officio* members of the Governing Board.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Governing Board. He shall at all times be subject to its regulations, and he may by it be removed at any time. He shall keep the accounts of the Union, collect the dues of the members, be responsible for the care of property, order the current supplies and minor repairs, present monthly to the Governing Board a statement of receipts and expenditures, and shall have such further powers and duties as may be prescribed by said Governing Board from time to time. He shall engage and discharge the employees of the Union. Annually he shall submit to the members of the Union a complete financial statement. His compensation, if any, shall be fixed by the Governing Board.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall keep the records of the Union, give notice when meetings are to be held, and shall be ex officio a member of the Governing Board.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Secretary and Treasurer shall be appointed by the Governing Board and shall render such aid to the Treasurer and the Secretary as may be from time to time prescribed by the Governing Board, and discharge the duties of his office, subject to the supervision of the Treasurer and the Secretary. His compensation, if any, shall be fixed by the Governing Board. He shall not be a member of it.

V. STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. There shall be two standing committees, to wit, a Governing Board, and an Art and Library Committee.

SEC. 2. The Governing Board shall be elected annually and constituted as follows:

Two undergraduate representatives from the College, one from the Faculty, two from the Alumni, one from the Matriculates, other than the Alumni (when such body is represented in the membership of the Club by at least fifty members), and to these shall be added the officers named in the preceding article, with the exception of the Treasurer and the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. This Board shall make all rules for preserving order and relating to the use of the Club House, its bedrooms, which are to be reserved for temporary use only, regulate charges for meals, the gymnasium privileges, etc., etc. It may grant permission for the use, on special occasions, of any hall or room that may not be reserved. The Governing Board shall nominate candidates to be voted for at the annual election, and shall have power to pass on

names of candidates for membership. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The Governing Board shall provide for the Union's general welfare, and shall exercise all powers not herein specially assigned.

Sec. 3. The Art and Library Committee shall consist of ten members, of whom at least four shall be graduates. to be elected at large by the Union. It shall appoint a Curator and Librarian to be approved by the Governing Board, but one person may hold both offices. A catalogue of books and periodicals added to the Library by purchase or gift shall be kept by the Librarian, who shall be responsible for their preservation in good order, and a like list of all gifts, loans, or purchases of bric-a-brac or works of art shall be kept by the Curator. The amount of compensation, if any, may be fixed by the Governing Board for such services. This committee, or its proper sub-committee, shall determine the books and periodicals to be subscribed for or bought, and it or a proper subcommittee shall also have control over the pictures, statues, trophies, and bric-a-brac in the Union. This committee may appoint such further sub-committees as it deems advisable and fix the quorum of such sub-committees. Four members shall constitute a quorum of the Art and Library Committee.

SEC. 4. The Standing Committees shall organize as soon as practicable after their election and shall serve until their successors have been chosen. Each committee shall elect its own chairman and fill vacancies in its membership until the next annual election; except that when a minority of a committee only remains, vacancies shall be filled by a special election of the Union.

VI. Nominations and Elections.

SECTION I. The annual election for officers and standing committees shall be on the first Thursday of June in the Club House.

- SEC. 2. The Governing Board shall nominate one candidate for each office and each place on the committees to be filled at the annual election.
- SEC. 3. Nominations shall be made and posted two weeks before the election date; but a belated nomination, if supported by the signatures of thirty active members, may be inserted in the list up to within three days of such election day. The elections shall be by ballot, polls open from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. on election day. The officers in charge of the polls shall be appointed by the President. No voting by proxy shall be allowed. The person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie, another election shall be held within five days.

VII. MEMBERSHIP.

Section I. Active Members.—Any matriculate, alumnus, or member of the Faculty of Haverford College is eligible to active membership upon making proper application to the Treasurer.

- SEC. 2. Associate Members.—Any of the above residing within fifty miles of Haverford are eligible to associate membership.
- SEC. 3. Non-Resident Members.—All ex-officers or matriculates residing more than fifty miles from Haverford are eligible to non-resident membership.

- SEC. 4. Associate and Non-Resident members shall enjoy all privileges of the Union, except the right to vote and hold office.
- SEC. 5. Life Members.—Past members or past or present officers of the College, and students in the graduate departments thereof are eligible to life membership on payment of Fifty Dollars; undergraduate students on payment of Seventy-five Dollars.
- SEC. 6. Honorary Members.—The Union may elect annually not more than three honorary members, provided each candidate has received the approval of the Governing Board, and of two-thirds of the active members voting at a regular or special meeting.
- SEC. 7. All active and life members shall have the right to vote.

VIII. Dues.

- SECTION I. The Active Members' dues shall not exceed \$5.00; the Associate Members' dues shall not exceed \$3.00; and for a Non-Resident Member the dues shall not exceed \$2.00. The exact amounts of all annual dues shall be fixed by the Governing Board.
- SEC. 2. Active, Associate and Non-Resident memberships shall expire two months after the end of the fiscal year (which ends May 31st) for which dues were paid.
- SEC. 3. No member shall be allowed to incur any indebtedness to the Union, unless such be permitted by action of the Governing Board, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by it.

IX. Suspensions and Expulsions.

Before a member may be suspended or expelled, the Secretary shall be instructed by the President to send to him a copy of the charges preferred. At his request he shall have a hearing before the Governing Board, and an affirmative vote of nine of the members of the Governing Board shall be necessary to expel or suspend him.

X. Meetings and Quorums.

Section 1. Annual meetings shall be held the first Thursday in June.

SEC. 2. Meetings for a specific purpose shall be called by the President on request of the Governing Board, or at the written request of five active members.

SEC. 3. Except in cases of urgent need, announcement of each meeting shall be posted, with object stated, one week in advance on the Club Bulletin Board.

Sec. 4. For the ordinary transaction of business thirty-five active members shall constitute a quorum.

XI. AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be altered or amended by a fifty per cent vote of the Active Members present at two successive meetings, such meetings to be held not less than one week apart; notice of the first meeting, and its object, having been posted ten days in advance; provided, however, that the Board of Trustees shall concur in such alteration or amendment.

BY-LAWS.

- SECTION I. Persons eligible to membership shall not be introduced into the Club House except at the written invitation of some member of the Union. No person eligible to membership shall be put up over night.
- Sec. 2. Persons not eligible to membership may be put up at the Union for a period not exceeding one week. Cards for such privileges will be issued by the Governing Board. The name of each visitor shall be registered in a book provided for that purpose.
- SEC. 3. Members of a society or organization may have access to a room or rooms leased or reserved for its use; but no such society, or organization, shall be entitled to such lease or reservation, until sixty per cent of its membership become Union members.
- SEC. 4. Members shall be responsible for any expense incurred by their guests.
- SEC. 5. The order of business at the Annual Meeting shall be as follows:
 - 1. Reading of minutes.
 - 2. Announcement of the result of the election.
 - 3. Reports of Standing Committees.
 - 4. Report of the Secretary.
- 5. Report of the Treasurer and report of Auditing Committee to be appointed by Governing Board.
 - 6. Report of Special Committees.
 - 7. Unfinished or deferred business.
 - 8. New business.
 - 9. Adjournment.

- SEC. 6. There shall be no gambling, betting or using of intoxicating drinks in the Club House. Smoking shall only be allowed in such rooms or portion of the Club House as are designated by the Governing Board. The Governing Board shall act immediately on any infringement of this By-Law.
- SEC. 7. The Art and Library Committee shall regulate the use of books and periodicals, or the Club's collections, each member of the Union being responsible for damage to any book, paper, etc., while in his possession.
- SEC. 8. By invitation of a member, ladies may be introduced into those parts of the Club House reserved for them, provided they are accompanied by a member.
- SEC. 9. These By-Laws may be altered or repealed by a majority vote of the whole Governing Board, previous notice of the proposed change having been given to all members of the Board.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted, the Constitution and By-Laws referred to therein were adopted in accordance with the committee's recommendation and the gentlemen nominated thereby were declared elected to their respective offices.

The Secretary stated that Frederic H. Strawbridge, '87, Chairman of the Committee on Celebration of Seventy-fifth Anniversary, had advised him that, inasmuch as an account of the proceedings of the celebration had already been printed, no formal report would be made at this meeting. Upon motion, duly seconded, the committee was thanked and discharged.

On motion of Mr. L. H. Wood, '96, duly seconded, the thanks of the Association were tendered to all committees which had served during the past year.

Dr. W. W. Comfort, '94, suggested that a collection of group pictures of the Senior classes of the College would be valuable and advised the making of such a collection. Upon motion, duly seconded, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to carry out the suggestion.

The Alumni Oratorical Prize Medal was formally presented to Walter Correll Sandt, '09, the winner of the annual contest in 1909.

It was announced that appointments of committees would be made by the incoming President in due course, and subsequently the following appointments were made:

COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE MEMBERS TO THE ASSOCIATION.

Samuel Mason, '80, Chairman William Graham Tyler, '58 Benjamin T. Longstreth, '69 Henry G. Brown, '71 William R. Dunton, '89 Allen C. Thomas, '95 John D. Carter, '99 Arthur S. Cookman, '02

COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS AND AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William Nelson L. West, '92

Chairman

James C. Comfort, '73

Horace E. Smith, '86

Francis J. Stokes, '94 Elliott Field, '97 John T. Emlen, '00 Thomas J. Megear, '04

COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI ORATORICAL PRIZE.

Parker S. Williams, '94

Chairman

Walter Brinton. '81

Edward Y. Hartshorne, '81 Alfred Percival Smith, '84 John W. Cadbury, Jr., '01

COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS.

Charles J. Rhoads, '93
Chairman
Henry Cope, '69
Dr. Thomas F. Branson '80

Henry Cope, '69
Dr. Thomas F. Branson, '89
J. Henry Scattergood, '96
Alfred M. Collins, '97

Dr. Francis B. Jacobs, '97

Chairman Alfred C. Maule, '99
Dr. Frederic C. Sharpless, '00
son, '89 Henry S. Drinker, '00
d, '96 C. Christopher Morris, '04
The Norman Thorn, '04
Dr. James A. Babbitt

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S REPORT.

John M. Okie, '93

Richard D. Wood, '98

COMMITTEE ON HALL OF FAME IN CRICKET PAVILION.

Alfred G. Scattergood, '98

Chairman

Harold Evans, '07 William H. Roberts, Jr., '12

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF SENIOR CLASSES.

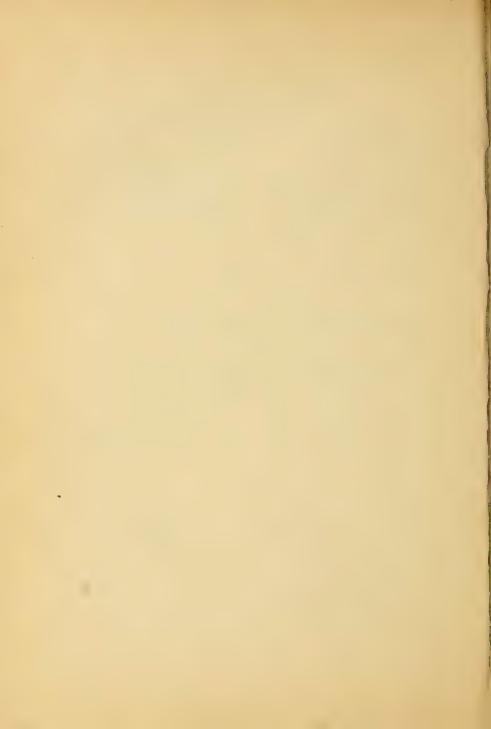
Arthur N. Leeds, '89

Francis R. Strawbridge, '98

Chairman Frederick Myers, Ir., '09

The meeting, on motion, duly seconded, adjourned.

EDWARD W. EVANS, Secretary.



HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

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No. 1

Reports of the Board of Managers President of the College and Treasurer of the Corporation 1908=1909



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THE CORPORATION

OF

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

REPORTS OF

BOARD OF MANAGERS

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
TENTH MONTH 12th, 1909

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

CORPORATION.

President.
T. WISTAR Brown235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
Secretary.
J. STOGDELL STOKES Diamond St., Philadelphia
Treasurer.
Asa S. Wing409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
Term Expires 1910.
RICHARD WOOD
JOHN B. GARRETT
Howard Comfort
Francis StokesLocust Ave., Germantown, Phila.
GEORGE VAUX, JR
FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE
J. Henry Scattergood
Term Expires 1911.
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER205 N. Fourth St., Phila.
Walter Wood
WILLIAM H. HAINES
Francis A. White1221 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. Jonathan Evans
John M. Whitall512 Church Lane, Germantown, Phila.
ISAAC SHARPLESS
Morris E. Leeds 4901 Stenton St., Phila.
Term Expires 1912.
EDWARD BETTLE, JR
JAMES WOOD
Justus C. Strawbridge School Lane, Germantown, Phila.
ABRAM F. HUSTON
Samuel L. Allen
THOMAS F. BRANSON
SETH K. GIFFORDMoses Brown School, Providence, R. I.
CHARLES J. RHOADSGirard Trust Co., Phila.
T. WISTAR BROWN, President, CHARLES J. RHOADS, Secretary,
235 Chestnut St., Phila. Girard Trust Co., Phila.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Executive Committee

HOWARD COMFORT JOHN B. GARRETT

EDWARD BETTLE, JR. Asa S. Wing

RICHARD WOOD IAMES WOOD GEORGE VAUX, JR.

Justus C. Strawbridge Frederic H. Strawbridge

JOHN M. WHITALL

CHARLES J. RHOADS

Committee on Finance and Investments.

WILLIAM H. HAINES Francis A. White Charles J. Rhoads

J. Henry Scattergood

Committee on Accounts.

Francis Stokes

THOMAS F. BRANSON J. STOGDELL STOKES

Library Committee.

RICHARD WOOD HOWARD COMFORT CHARLES JAMES RHOADS SETH K. GIFFORD

WALTER WOOD

Committee on College Property and Farm.

SAMUEL L. ALLEN Francis Stokes

ABRAM F. HUSTON

Frederic H. Strawbridge

JOHN M. WHITALL

The chairman of the Board of Managers is ex-officio a member of all standing committees.

FACULTY

ISAAC SHARPLESS, Sc.D., LL.D., L.H.D.
President and Professor of Ethics

ALLEN CLAPP THOMAS, A.M. Librarian

LYMAN BEECHER HALL, Ph.D. John Farnum Professor of Chemistry

FRANCIS BARTON GUMMERE, Ph.D., LL.D., LITT.D.

Professor of English

HENRY SHERRING PRATT, Ph.D. David Scull Professor of Biology

JAMES ADDISON BABBITT, A.M., M.D. Physical Director and Associate Professor of Physiology

RUFUS MATTHEW JONES, A.M., LITT.D. Professor of Philosophy

OSCAR MARSHALL CHASE, S.M. Registrar of the College and Instructor in Drawing

ALBERT SIDNEY BOLLES, Ph.D., LL.D. Lecturer on Commercial Law and Banking

DON CARLOS BARRETT, Ph.D.
Professor of Economics

ALBERT ELMER HANCOCK, Ph.D. Associate Professor of English and German

LEGH WILBER REID, Ph.D.
Professor of Mathematics

WILLIAM WILSON BAKER, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Greek

FREDERIC PALMER, Jr., A.M. Dean and Associate Professor of Physics

LEON HAWLEY RITTENHOUSE, M.E.
Instructor in Mechanics and Electricity

WILLIAM HARTAS JACKSON, A.M. Associate Professor of Mathematics

RICHARD MOTT GUMMERE, Ph.D. Instructor in Latin

*THOMAS KITE BROWN, Jr., A.M. Instructor in German

ALEXANDER GUY HOLBORN SPIERS, Ph.D. Instructor in Romance Languages

RAYNER WICKERSHAM KELSEY, Ph.D. Instructor in History

CLARENCE ELNATHAN NORRIS, A.M. Instructor in German

WILLIAM HENRY COLLINS, A.M.
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

JAMES WHITE CROWELL, S.B.
Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory

^{*}Absent 1909-10.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909

To the Corporation of Haverford College:

Your Board of Managers reports that the work of the College has been successfully continued during the last twelve months. Early in the year, President Isaac Sharpless was granted leave of absence, in the hope that a complete rest might restore his health, which had become impaired by long and faithful service. While President Sharpless declined to avail himself of the full leave granted him, yet he was away from the College for several months, and we are pleased to report that the excellent organization, which he has built up by earnest and intelligent effort, carried on the regular college work in a most satisfactory manner. It is the hope of your managers that President Sharpless, by taking brief vacations from time to time, may be enabled to continue for many years the work at Haverford in which he has been so successful.

On Tenth month 30th, 1908, our friend and colleague, Charles Hartshorne, deceased. He was a member of your Board for over thirty-seven years, to the duties of which he gave faithful attention, while his wide experience and well trained mind made him a valued counsellor. To succeed Charles Hartshorne, the Board elected Morris E. Leeds, a graduate of Haverford College of the class of 1888.

At the Board meeting held Eleventh month 20th, 1908, Howard Comfort, who has served as Secretary of your Board for a period of twenty-four years, asked to be released from that position. Your managers, realizing the value of his services, were reluctant to lose the benefit of his experience in this capacity, but felt it was right to grant his request, much as they regretted to do so.

In the report of the President of the College will be found details of the changes in the Faculty. We wish, however, to record our regret at the resignation of Dr. William W. Comfort, Professor of Romance Languages, who has successfully taught at the College for a number of years. Our best wishes for his success in his new connection follow him as he leaves us.

During the year the wood floor in the north wing of the Library has been replaced with iron and concrete, thus reducing the danger of fire. Friends of the College contributed the money required for this change. Much needed improvements have also been made in the home of President Sharpless.

It was found that after seventy years' use the farm barn was in danger of falling, and as it was inadequate for the requirements of a modern dairy farm, a new barn was erected to the southwest of the old site at a cost of \$11,585.

The Report of your Treasurer shows the financial results for the year. The debt of the College now amounts to \$98,387.52, being an increase of \$12,626.12 since our report of one year ago. This increase is more than accounted for by the expense incident to building a new barn and needed alterations to President Sharpless'

house. The Board has arranged that a sinking fund shall be provided in each annual budget until this increase in the debt shall be extinguished.

Many generous gifts have been received, particularly one of \$10,000 made by the late William P. Henszey during his lifetime and a legacy of \$25,000 from the same generous friend, which was recently paid to your Treasurer by the executors. Both of these sums, as well as \$17,000, proceeds of sale of land bequeathed by Jacob P. Jones, were set apart in separate funds, the income to be used for the same purpose as that of the President Sharpless Fund, making in all nearly \$100,000 endowment for the benefit of our teachers and professors.

John B. Garrett placed on a permanent foundation the Reading Prize which he has annually donated, by delivering to the corporation \$2,000 in five per cent bonds.

On the death of Elizabeth B. Chase, widow of Pliny Earle Chase, the donors of a fund established twenty-two years ago, under the title of the "Pliny Earle Chase Memorial Fund," directed that the principal of this fund, amounting to \$4,170.04, be paid over to the corporation, subject to an annuity of \$100, to be paid to Eliza B. Chase, daughter of Pliny Earle Chase. This sum has been received and the income will be added to that of the President Sharpless Fund.

There has also been received from a friend, who desires his name withheld, securities of a par value of \$12,000, the income of which is to be used to furnish opportunity for study of social and economic and religious conditions and duties connected therewith, especially from a Christian point of view.

For financial details we refer to your Treasurer's Report, and fuller information of the growth of the College during the past year will be found in the accompanying report of President Sharpless.

In conclusion we desire to express our appreciation of the faithful services of all the members of the Faculty of the College, and of the general staff.

By order of the Board,

T. WISTAR BROWN,

President.

C. J. RHOADS,

Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Tenth month 11th, 1909.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers:

The President reports the register of at-Attendance tendance during the last and present years as follows:

1908-1909.

Faculty Grads, Seniors Juniors Sophs, Freshmen Total 181 21 2 36 32 39 51

1909-1910.

Seniors Juniors Sophs. Freshmen Total Faculty Grads. 29 45 178 3 35 45

This classification places the special students with the classes with which they are most closely identified.

During the year, or at the end, besides those Losses of who had finished their course, twenty students dropped out. One-half of these were from the list of special students who had either accomplished their purpose in coming to College, or were so loaded up with conditions that they gave up the struggle. The latter reason may also be given for three of the remaining ten. Three others for financial reasons went into business. The remaining four, all good stu-

dents, went to other colleges to pursue technical work. This analysis may be instructive in showing the amount of satisfaction which our College gives its students.

Faculty Changes Dr. William Wistar Comfort, who since 1901 has been in charge of our teaching in Romance Languages, has resigned his position to accept the headship of the same department at Cornell University. His excellent preparation, his abilities as a teacher, his interest in all the concerns of the College, have made him a most valuable member of our Faculty, and we regret the loss. A. Guy H. Spiers (Haverford, '02, Ph.D., Harvard, 1909), late Instructor in French in Harvard University, is appointed to his work.

Thomas K. Brown, Jr., A.M., Instructor in German, has been granted leave of absence for one year, and Clarence Elnathan Norris, A.M., late Instructor in German in Brown University, will fill the same position here.

The Faculty is increased by the appointment of Rayner W. Kelsey (A.B., Earlham, Ph.D., University of California) as Instructor in History. This important department has hitherto been divided among several teachers, and hence has lacked unity and efficiency.

Dr. William Mann Mitchell, who has satisfactorily filled the position of Instructor in Astronomy for two years past, has resigned. His place is not yet filled.

The lectures and other public affairs for the Lectures and Public Events last collegiate year were as follows:

Haverford Library Lectures:

"The Hebrew Prophets of the Eighth Century," three lectures by Dr. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

12th mo. 15th, 17th, 18th, 1908.

The Thomas Shipley Lectures on English Literature:

"Whittier," by Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University.

3rd mo. 4th, 1909.

"Browning," by Professor William Lyon Phelps. 3rd mo. 11th, 1909.

Other Lectures:

A public meeting in the interest of Local Option, addressed by Rev. W. H. Gotwald, D.D., of the Anti-Saloon League, and others. Under the auspices of the Civics Club of Haverford College and the Local Option League of Main Line and Vicinity.

10th mo. 26th, 1908.

Annual contest in oratory, between the Senior and Junior classes, for the Alumni Prize.

Annual contest in extemporaneous speaking,

between the Sophomore and Freshman classes, for the Everett Medal.

5th mo. 6th, 1909.

"A Journey East of the Dead Sea," by George Adam Smith, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Professor in the Union Free Church College of Glasgow. Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

5th mo. 28th, 1909.

Commencement Day. Commencement exercises in Roberts Hall, with address by Francis Greenwood Peabody, D.D., LL.D., Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University. Informal Alumni program. Alumni business meeting.

6th mo. 11th, 1909.

Building Improvements When the Library Building was renovated in 1898 the old north wing was left untouched. This has been a source of danger to the collection of books, as a fire in the basement might do incalculable damage. By the financial aid of members of your Board, a fireproof floor has been constructed of iron and cement, which removes the insecurity. The wooden portico over the entrance has been replaced by one of cut stone, adding much to the dignity of the Hall. A considerable addition has also been made to the dwelling house of the President.

The Farm Barn, which is probably older The New than the College, has outlived both its beauty and utility. For a long time our friends have reminded us that it was a blemish on our landscape. It is pleasant, therefore, to be able to report that it is now doomed to demolition and that a new barn costing \$11,585 has been erected to the south of the present location. This gives modern accommodation to forty cows and six horses, besides the crops, and will enable us to insure the milk supply in amount and quality.

The college buildings are now all in good repair and well adapted to their uses. The present President does not expect to ask the friends of the College for further donations for building purposes of large extent after the Science Hall is completed. All our energies should then go towards increasing the efficiency of the teaching force.

As announced one year ago, Alfred Percival The Smith, '84, generously offered to erect at his Haverford Union expense a building to accommodate the wants of the Y. M. C. A. and kindred associations. and to afford social opportunities to alumni and undergraduates. This is now completed except the furnishing. An association, the Haverford Union, has been formed to control the uses of the building, subject, of course, to the college authorities. Membership will depend on yearly dues, and I have little doubt

that the utilities of the benefaction will be abundantly manifested in the near future. The old Y. M. C. A. hall is much needed for lecture and examination purposes.

The Fund for Pensions

In pursuance of the purpose suggested in previous reports, the College has received donations towards a fund for providing pensions for retiring teachers. The conditions are so worded, "a fund for the benefit of the Teachers and Professors of Haverford College," that under all circumstances it will be of great utility. But as long as needed its income will be used for pensions. It has been made up of about \$50,000, given for the purpose, and of nearly as much donated without restrictions as to its use. The amounts which may be paid will probably depend on the length of service and retiring salary of the professor, but as there are no present demands upon the fund. no definite rules governing the application of the proceeds have vet been made. If we adopt the rate of pensions prescribed by the Carnegie Foundation at least \$150,000, as principal, is necessary.

It should be noted with gratitude that \$35,-000 of the amount contributed came from our late liberal friend, William P. Henszey.

The John B. Garrett Prizes

Beginning with the year 1890-91 there have been offered prizes aggregating \$100 a year to members of the Junior Classes who had satisfactorily completed a profitable voluntary

course of reading during the two preceding years. These prizes have been paid for yearly by John B. Garrett. He has now made them permanent by the donation of a sum of \$2,000. the income of which is to be used for the purpose, with the provision that any excess of income after providing for possible depreciation of the principal should be used for the general purposes of the library.

From him as trustee, with the approval of Pliny Earle the heirs of Pliny Earle Chase, there has also been received a fund of \$4,173.04. This fund -was created at the time of the death of Professor Chase, and the proceeds paid to his widow. Her recent death releases it to the College.

A fund of \$12,000 has been created by an A Summer anonymous donor to aid in giving religious Project and social instruction at Haverford, not necessarily in connection with the regular college classes. It is proposed to initiate this work by a Summer School in 1910—which will be more serious and definite than such institutions often are. It will mean work for the students, with the usual tests, as well as lectures from the instructors. It is hoped that it will gather together a limited number of earnest, scholarly, Christian men and women in both capacities, with whom it will be a stimulus to associate, and that if successful it will be continued from year to year.

Total Donations The total additions to the college resources during the year amount to about \$112,000. Besides these we have the Hall for the Haverford Union, the cost of which does not appear on the college accounts, but is about \$30,000. Of this about \$75,000 is a permanent increase of our productive funds.

The New Science Hall Prior to the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Meeting an attempt was made to raise two funds for the College, one for pension purposes, and one for the Chemical Section of a new Science Hall, each of \$50,000.

The former was completed and to the latter something over \$20,000 was subscribed. The unfavorable business conditions and the absence of the President during a large part of the college year made it seem desirable not to push the matter further at the time. The need for the new building is, however, more emphasized than ever. It does not seem to me wise to permit the College to increase above the present number of students, 160, until proper provision is made for the instruction of a larger number.

I would therefore suggest that the matter of this subscription be taken up again, and a serious effort made to complete the sum early this winter, so that the erection may go on in the spring.

Classical Association The "Classical Association of the Atlantic States" held its annual meeting at Haverford

during the spring vacation. It is pleasant to have our halls and grounds used for such purposes, and we wish to invite other bodies of scholars to meet here.

The catalogue of the Charles Roberts col- The Charles Roberts lection of autographs is now practically com- Collection pleted, \$250 having been donated by Lucy B. Roberts to the purpose during the past year. She has also presented about 100 additional autograph letters of value. We wish again to express the hope that the collection will be used by historians and other interested scholars.

ing of Haverford College was fittingly celebrated on Tenth month 16th and 17th last. About sixty colleges and universities were represented by their presidents or others, and about five hundred Haverfordians were present. On the first day, really great addresses were given by President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton: Professor Theodore W. Richards. of Harvard, and Professor George Wharton Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of LL.D was conferred

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the found- The

A dinner, attended by about four hundred alumni and guests, was held in the evening,

dore William Richards, of '85.

by the direction of your Board upon James Tyson, of '60; Aaron Marshall Elliott, of '66; Louis Starr, of '68; Francis Barton Gummere, of '72; Lewis Lydon Hobbs, of '76, and Theo-

and addressed by Judge Beaver for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and by President Stanley Hall, of Clark University; President George Edward Reed, of Dickinson College; President Ethelbert D. Warfield, of Lafayette College; President Joseph Swain, of Swarthmore College, and President Robert L. Kelly, of Earlham College.

The next day was more especially a Haverford day. Games, dinners, processions, a Y. M. C. A. meeting, a historical meeting, and at the end a meeting where there were short addresses by a number of old Haverfordians, happily occupied the day.

The complete proceedings have been printed and can be had on application to the President of the College. A program of the exercises is appended to this report.

Haverford to Christ Church

The suggestion having been made that no portrait of William Penn had been placed on the walls of his old college, Christ Church at Oxford, among its other distinguished sons, some of our friends interested themselves in the matter.

An excellent copy of the "portrait in armor," supposed to be the only authentic one, by the kind permission of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was made, taken to Oxford by a representative of Haverford and formally presented and accepted.

The following correspondence accompanied the presentation:

JULY 23, 1909.

To the Governing Board of Christ Church, Oxford.

Gentlemen: On behalf of the Board of Managers of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, I write to ask that you will do us the favor to accept a portrait of William Penn. As residents of the state which he founded and as members of the religious body of which he was a distinguished leader, it gives us great pleasure to have this opportunity. He tells us that at Christ Church, in 1661, he had "an opening of joy towards these parts" which "opening" he afterwards developed into his "Holy Experiment."

We trust that you will find the portrait, which is a copy of the only known authentic one, worthy of a place in your historic halls.

Henry Cope, Esq., a graduate of our College, will see that it is safely placed in your hands.

Faithfully yours,

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

President.

2 October, 1909.

The President,

Haverford College, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR: The Governing Body of Christ Church, at their meeting yesterday, desired me to convey to the Board of Managers of Haverford College and to yourself their most hearty thanks for your generosity in presenting to them the portrait of one of our most notable alumni, William Penn. They will value the portrait for many reasons—and especially for the mark of friendship which it betokens between them and their kinsmen across the water,—a friendship

which is strengthened by the possession of a common heritage from the past.

They have not yet decided on the place which it is to occupy on our walls. At present it is placed on an easel in the center of the hall, where many American visitors have seen it, and, as letters to members of Christ Church indicate, have greatly admired it. We hope before long to have it hung in a place and manner worthy of it.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

CLAUDE H. BLAGDEN,

Secretary.

Teachers' Salaries

A problem which is ever present with us is the maintenance of an efficient teaching force. Without this our work will fail. With it all other deficiencies will disappear. The demand elsewhere for such men as we need is yearly increasing, while the supply is relatively small. This means for us, large salaries, comfortable conditions of living, ample opportunities for scholarly work, and moderate duties. From them we may demand their best efforts given to teaching, wholesome influences, and live scholarship. We now spend \$50,000 in salaries, an increase over ten years ago of about fifty per cent, but recent experience proves that further increases are necessary to retain satisfactory men. Other attractions besides money take our men away, as, for instance, in some cases the associations of a large university and the presence of graduate students.

This opens up an interesting problem which cannot be solved immediately. Nor does it seem necessary or desirable to pay a large salary at the beginning of the career of a young man. It is more important for him to see that there are places of honor and profit awaiting him at Haverford, should he prove in every way worthy of them. We cannot expect to retain every good man we would wish to, nor can we even appear to stand in the way of his promotion elsewhere. But we should have a number of places in which the conditions as to salary, duties, and surroundings would be congenial to certain men who fulfil our requirements. It is thus only that the best Haverford traditions can be perpetuated and her aspirations realized.

During the year ending Ninth month 30th, Library 1909, there were added to the library 3,049 volumes, of which 861 were bought, 1,354 were the gift of Hannah M. Jenks, 334 were gifts from various persons, 22 were exchanges for duplicates, 157 came from the United States Government "on deposit," and 321 were periodicals and pamphlets bound. The total number of bound volumes in the library on the above date was 53,462. During the year 8,442 volumes were withdrawn for use outside the building, much the largest number since a record has been kept. Of this number 4,405 were withdrawn by students, 2,336 by mem-

bers of the Faculty and others connected with the College, 796 by residents on the college grounds and in the neighborhood, and 905 were volumes withdrawn for use "over night."

The library, as usual, is under obligations to a number of friends of the College for gifts. Particular mention should be made of the gift by Hannah M. Jenks of the large collection of "Friends Tracts," chiefly of the seventeenth century, made by her husband, the late William H. Jenks, for a number of years a Manager of the College. This fine collection consists of about fourteen hundred tracts. With few exceptions each tract is handsomely bound by itself. This generous gift greatly increases the value of our already large collection of "Friends Books," and makes it among the best in America in the number of seventeenth century Friends tracts. A case uniform with our other library cases accompanied the donation. As a result of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary a collection numbering nearly one hundred volumes has been made of works written or edited by old Haverfordians. Those who have not already contributed are earnestly requested to do so.

The library has also received from Henry Pettit, of Philadelphia, in memory of George W. Bacon, '64, four large Chinese vases of the eighteenth century of very considerable value.

The bookcases now in the library are practically full, and the need for a storage or stack room is pressing.

ISAAC SHARPLESS,

President.

HAVERFORD, Tenth month 11th, 1909.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FACULTY 1908-1909

- Babbitt, James A.—Athletic Number, Haverford College Bulletin, Vol. VII, No. 4, Sixth Month, 1909.
- BAKER, WILLIAM W.—Slang, Ancient and Modern. The Classical Weekly, May 15, 1909.
- BARRETT, DON C.—Government Regulation of Railway Rates in the United States (Schluss). Blätter für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre, Berlin, IV Jahrgang, No. 5.
- Bolles, Albert S.—Some Aspects of National Bank Taxation. Law Review and American Law Register, May, 1909, pp. 505-525.

The Law Concerning Foreign Receivers. Yale Law Journal, May, 1909, pp. 488-503.

- COFFIN, FLETCHER B. (with G. P. Baxter, of Harvard University).—A Revision of the Atomic Weight of Arsenic. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 44, page 179, and Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vol. 31, page 297.
- Comfort, William W.—The "Æneid" Twenty Years After. The Nation, Vol. 88, March 4, 1909, pp. 216-217.

Les maîtres de la critique littéraire au dix-neuvième siècle. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, 1909.

The Value of the Classics: An Outsider's View. The Classical Weekly, October 16, 1909.

- Gummere, Francis B.—The Oldest English Epic. The Macmillan Company, New York and London, 1909.

 A Day with Professor Child. Atlantic Monthly, March, 1909.
- Gummere, Richard M.—Abstract on *The Britains in Roman Poetry* (Lucretius, Catullus, Vergil and Horace). Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association for 1908.

Haverford Verse (Editor-in-Chief). The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, 1908.

- HANCOCK, ALBERT E.—Bronson of the Rabble, a novel of the Jackson era. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1909.
- Jackson, William H.—An Elementary Method of Deriving the Deflective Force due to the Earth's Rotation for West-east Motion. Monthly Weather Review, November, 1908.

Notes on the Teaching of Mathematics in English Preparatory Schools and Colleges. Joint Bulletin of the Association of Mathematical Teachers in New England and in the Middle States and Maryland, November, 1908.

The Deflective Force of the Earth's Rotation and Foucault's Pendulum: An Elementary Analysis. The American Mathematical Monthly, May, 1909.

Jones, Rufus M.—Little Book of Selections from the Children of the Light. Headley Bros., London, 1909, pp. 100.

The Possibility of a New Event: or the Problem of Freedom. Friends' Quarterly Examiner, January, 1909.

Studies in Mystical Religion. The Macmillan Company, London, 1909, pp. xxxviii + 500.

- MITCHELL, WALTER M.—Water-vapor in Sun-spots.
 Astronomical Journal, Vol. XXX, No. 1, July, 1909.
 Recent Solar Observations at Haverford. Astronomical Journal, Vol. XXX, No. 2, September, 1909.
- Schelling, Felix E.—Elizabethan Drama, 1558-1642. Two volumes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1908.
- Sharpless, Isaac.—The Quaker Boy on the Farm and at School. The Biddle Press, Philadelphia, 1908.
- THOMAS, ALLEN C.—Editorial work on the Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia.

SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE

For the Year ending Eighth mo. 31st, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Income from investments:	
General Endowment Fund	\$4,874.82
Thomas P. Cope Fund	272.65
Edward Yarnall Fund	299.83
Alumni Library Fund	562.01
Isaiah V. Williamson Fund	1,269.42
John Farnum Memorial Fund	1,851.49
John M. Whitall Fund	505.03
Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund	225.00
David Scull Fund	1,954.92
Edward L. Scull Fund	568.16
New Library Fund	294.01
Wistar Morris Memorial Fund	208.26
Mary Farnum Brown Library Fund	1,590.92
Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund	371.06
Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund	348.47
Israel Franklin Whitall Fund	591.40
Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund	30,528.55
Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	1,177.31
John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible	
Study, etc	6,220.70
Ellen Waln Fund	508.58
Clementine Cope Endowment Fund	1,072.55
Nathan Branson Hill Trust	1160

Thomas Shipley Fund	46.75 2,449.79 1,604.20 217.37 98.00 490.00 47.78 .85 50.00	
Board and tuition, cash\$		60,540.98
Board and tuition, scholarships		
	\$	64,368,75
Board of professors		871.68
Rents		3,276.00
Farm		1,985.91
Stationery, etc		656.35
Income credited to Contingent Account		839.20
Receipts for account of previous years		1,065.80
Proceeds of land sold for account of Jacob		
Benefit Fund		17,000.00
Legacy from William P. Henszey		25,000.00
Donations:		
President Sharpless Fund\$	0 1/	
Special Endowment Fund	12,000.00	
William P. Henszey Fund	10,000.00	
Pliny Earle Chase Memorial Fund	4,173.04	
John B. Garrett Reading Prize Fund New Science Hall	2,000.00	
Library floor improvements	5,076.75 1,606.10	
Scholarships	600.00	
William Penn Portrait	286.00	
Case for Fictile Ivory Casts	144.50	
Expenses Seventy-fifth Anniversary	307.50	
Salaries, prizes, etc	179.00	
_		70,372.89

Money borrowed temporarily \$200,000.00 Investments realized: General Endowment Fund \$ 15,500.00 Edward Yarnall Fund 1,000.00 Alumni Library Fund 1,250.00 John Farnum Memorial Fund 8,500.00 John M. Whitall Fund 500.00 David Scull Fund 5,800.00 Edward L. Scull Fund 3,000.00 Mary Farnum Brown Library Fund 1,000.00 Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund 171,270.35 Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund 1,000.00 John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible Study, etc. 1,000.00 209,820.35 Balance on hand Eighth month 31st, 1908: 1,205.16
In hands of the Trestecti
1,735.20
\$657,533.11
====
PAYMENTS.
Salaries \$ 47,950.00 Provisions 18,150.08 Wages 12,385.10 Repairs and improvements 4,814.76 Fuel and lights 5,210.37 Interest 2,806.81 Family expenses and furniture 2,393.94 Lawn and garden 2,443.50 Taxes 1,258.86 Incidentals 1,195.58 Scientific equipment 883.66
Gymnasium and athletics

Insurance\$	4,130.95
Books, etc., from income Alumni Library	
Fund	532.96
Books, etc., from income New Library	
Fund	294.01
Books, etc., from income Mary Farnum	
Brown Library Fund	1,063.88
Lectures from income Mary Farnum Brown	
Library Fund	400.00
Lectures from income Thomas Shipley Fund	115.00
Prizes from income John B. Garrett Prize	
Fund	17.85
Barclay Hall improvements, above amount	
subscribed therefor	3,702.10
Expenses of Seventy-fifth Anniversary, above	
amount subscribed therefor	2,061.51
New Barn	11,585.36
Alterations to President Sharpless' House	2,595.35
	\$127,916.83
	4-4/12-0100
Scholarchine and Followships	Ψ Ψ,93
Scholarships and Fellowships:	, ,,,
Income General Endowment Fund\$	1,500.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund	I,500.00 300.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund.	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund. Income Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund.	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00 600.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund. Income Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund. Income Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00 600.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund. Income Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund Donation Account	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00 600.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund. Income Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund Donation Account	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00 600.00
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund. Income Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund Donation Account Paid out of special donations: Barclay Hall improvements\$	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00 600.00 3,639.64
Income General Endowment Fund\$ Income Thomas P. Cope Fund Income Edward Yarnall Fund Income Isaiah V. Williamson Fund Income Richard T. Jones Scholarship Fund Income Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund Income Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund Income Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund. Income Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund Donation Account Paid out of special donations: Barclay Hall improvements\$ Library floor improvements	1,500.00 300.00 300.00 900.00 225.00 400.00 300.00 9,200.00 1,100.00 600.00

Case for Fictile Ivory Casts	179.63	
Paid temporarily on account of loans, usi awaiting investment	ng funds	\$ 6,175.37 \$188,900.00
Investments:		
General Endowment Fund\$	24,460.70	
Thomas P. Cope Fund	600.00	
Edward Yarnall Fund	1,400.00	
Alumni Library Fund	1,986.90	
John Farnum Memorial Fund	8,460.70	
John M. Whitall Fund	3,500.00	
David Scull Fund	5,500.00	
Mary Farnum Brown Library Fund	1,600.00	
Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund	700.00	
Israel Franklin Whitall Fund	500.00	
Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund	170,283.07	
Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	1,000.00	
John Farnum Brown Fund for Bible		
Study, etc	1,700.00	
The President Sharpless Fund	34,485.25	
John B. Garrett Reading Prize Fund	2,000.00	
William P. Henszey Fund	35,000.00	
Jacob P. Jones Benefit Fund	8,500.00	
Pliny Earle Chase Memorial Fund	4,000.00	
Special Endowment Fund	12,000.00	
_		\$317,676.62
Balance on hand Eighth month 31, 1909:		
In the hands of the President	1,609.34	
In the hands of the Treasurer	429.95	
-		\$ 2,039.29
		\$657,533.11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending Eighth month	h 3	RI. 1000	۵.
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To the Tear ending Eighth month 31, 1909.	
Expense of running the College, as per Treasurer's Statement	
Leaving a deficiency of	
Leaving net deficiency for the year\$	
REPORT ON EACH FUND THOMAS P. COPE FUND. Founded 1842. Par value of invested funds	6,000.00
Principal uninvested	33.21
Total fund\$ Income on hand at beginning of year\$ 74.76 Income received during the year272.65	347.41
Paid for the Thomas P. Cope Scholarships	
Balance on hand at end of the year\$	47.41
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.	
Established 1847 and increased from time to time sin	
Par value of invested funds\$10 Principal uninvested	_
Total fund\$10	03,820.82

## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	Income received during the year\$ 4,874.3 Paid for scholarships\$1,500.00 Paid for general college expenses3,374.82	32
Founded 1860. Par value of invested funds\$ 6,100.00 Principal uninvested\$ 6,100.00 Principal uninvested\$ 47.46 Total fund\$ 6,147.46 Income on hand at beginning of year\$ 53.33 Income received during year\$ 299.83 ———————————————————————————————————		32
Par value of invested funds \$ 6,100.00 Principal uninvested 47.46 Total fund \$ 6,147.46 Income on hand at beginning of year \$ 53.33 Income received during year 299.83 Paid for the Edward Yarnall Scholarships 300.00 Income on hand at end of year \$ 53.16 ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND. Established by the Alumni Association, 1863. Par value of invested funds \$ 10,950.00 Principal uninvested 530.19 Total fund \$ 11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$ 103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$ 665.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21	EDWARD YARNALL FUND.	
Principal uninvested 47.46 Total fund \$ 6,147.46 Income on hand at beginning of year \$ 53.33 Income received during year 299.83 — \$ 353.16 Paid for the Edward Yarnall Scholarships 300.00 Income on hand at end of year \$ 53.16 ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND. Established by the Alumni Association, 1863. Par value of invested funds \$ 10,950.00 Principal uninvested 530.19 Total fund \$ 11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$ 103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$ 665.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21	Founded 1860.	
Income on hand at beginning of year		
Income on hand at beginning of year	Total fund	16
Paid for the Edward Yarnall Scholarships 300.00 Income on hand at end of year \$ 53.16 ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND. Established by the Alumni Association, 1863. Par value of invested funds \$ 10,950.00 Principal uninvested 530.19 Total fund \$ 11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$ 103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$ 665.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21	Income on hand at beginning of year\$ 53.33	40
Income on hand at end of year \$ 53.16 ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND. Established by the Alumni Association, 1863. Par value of invested funds \$ 10,950.00 Principal uninvested 530.19 Total fund \$ 11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$ 665.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21		16)
ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND. Established by the Alumni Association, 1863. Par value of invested funds \$10,950.00 Principal uninvested \$530.19 Total fund \$11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$103.16 Income received during the year \$562.01 Paid for books, etc. \$532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$132.21	Paid for the Edward Yarnall Scholarships 300.0	00
Established by the Alumni Association, 1863. Par value of invested funds \$10,950.00 Principal uninvested \$530.19 Total fund \$11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$103.16 Income received during the year \$662.01 Paid for books, etc. \$532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$132.21	Income on hand at end of year\$ 53.	16
Par value of invested funds \$ 10,950.00 Principal uninvested 530.19 Total fund \$ 11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$65.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21	ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND.	
Principal uninvested 530.19 Total fund \$ 11,480.19 Income on hand at beginning of year \$103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$ 665.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21	Established by the Alumni Association, 1863.	
Total fund	Par value of invested funds\$ 10,950.	00
Income on hand at beginning of year \$103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$665.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21	Principal uninvested	19
Income on hand at beginning of year \$103.16 Income received during the year 562.01 — \$665.17 Paid for books, etc. 532.96 Income on hand at end of year \$ 132.21	Total fund\$ 11,480.	10
Paid for books, etc\$ 665.17 Paid for books, etc\$ 532.96 Income on hand at end of year\$ 132.21		
Paid for books, etc		
Income on hand at end of year\$ 132.21	Τ	•
	Paid for books, etc	96
TOATALL W. WILLTAMSON CLIND	Income on hand at end of year\$ 132.	21
ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON FUND.	ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON FUND.	
Founded 1876 and increased 1883.	Founded 1876 and increased 1883.	
Par value of invested funds\$ 21,766.66	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	56
Principal uninvested		
Total fund\$ 21,785.30	Principal uninvested 18.	7

Income overdrawn at end of year\$ 18.26 Income received during the year	
Paid for scholarships	.00
Income on hand at end of year\$ 351	.16
JOHN FARNUM MEMORIAL FUND.	
Established 1878, increased by Legacy of Elizabeth H. Farm in 1899.	ım
Par value of invested funds\$ 39,800 Principal uninvested\$ 379	
Total fund	.49
JOHN M. WHITALL FUND.	
Founded in 1880.	
Par value of invested funds\$ 10,000 Principal uninvested\$ 490	
Total fund	.03
RICHARD T. JONES SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Founded by Will of Jacob P. Jones, 1885.	
Par value of the fund	.00
36	

DAVID SCULL FUND.

Founded 1885.

Founded 1885.	
Par value of invested funds\$ Principal uninvested	
Total fund\$	46,658.00
Income received during the year Paid toward salaries, etc.	
EDWARD L. SCULL LEGACY.	
Received in 1885.	
Par value of invested funds\$ Principal uninvested	
Total fund\$	
Income received during the year	
NEW LIBRARY FUND.	
Founded 1892.	
Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	245.18
Total fund\$ Income received during the year Paid for books, etc.	294.01
WISTAR MORRIS MEMORIAL FUND.	
Founded 1892,	
Par value of invested funds\$ Income received during the year	

208.26

Appropriated for salaries

MARY FARNUM BROWN LIBRARY FUND.

Founded 1892.

Founded 1692.	
Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$ Income received during the year Income appropriated for books, etc\$1,063.88 Income appropriated for lectures	1,590.92
MARY M. JOHNSON SCHOLARSHIP FUN Founded 1897.	D.
Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund	
Paid for Mary M. Johnson Scholarships	407.28 400.00
Income on hand at end of year\$	7.28
SARAH MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIP FUNI Founded 1897.	D.
Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$ Income overdrawn at beginning of the year\$ 10.23 Income received during the year 348.47	
Paid for Sarah Marshall Scholarships	338.24 300.00
Income on hand at end of the year\$	38.24

ISRAEL FRANKLIN WHITALL FUND.

Founded 1896.

Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$	
Income received during the year	591.40
Appropriated for salaries	591.40

JACOB P. JONES ENDOWMENT FUND.

Founded 1897.

Par value of invested funds	
Total fund	
Appropriated for general expenses	528.55

CLEMENTINE COPE FELLOWSHIP FUND.

Founded 1899.

Par value of invested funds	
Total fund	25,097.70
Income received during the year 1,177.31	
	1,541.22
Paid for fellowships	1,100.00
Income on hand at end of year	\$ 441.22

JOHN FARNUM BROWN FUND FOR BIBLE STUDY AND RELIGIOUS TEACHING

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.	AND	
Founded 1900 and increased later.		
Par value of invested funds\$151,2 Amount uninvested		
Total fund	220.70	
ELLEN WALN FUND.		
Founded 1900.		
Par value of invested funds	97.10	
Total fund	508.58	
CLEMENTINE COPE ENDOWMENT FUND. Founded 1904.		
Par value of invested funds\$ 31,0	000.00	
Total fund\$ 31,1		
Income received during the year		
Income appropriated for general expenses 1,0	72.55	
THOMAS SHIPLEY FUND. Founded 1904.		
Par value of invested funds\$ 5,0	00.00	
Amount uninvested 2	225.00	
Total fund\$ 5,2	25.00	

Income on hand at beginning of the year\$478.00 Income received during the year
Income on hand at end of the year \$ 592.50
NATHAN BRANSON HILL TRUST.
Fund Established in 1904, held in trust by Minneapolis Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
Income received during the year\$ 11.60 Income appropriated for general expenses 11.60
ELLISTON P. MORRIS FUND.
Founded 1906.
Par value of invested funds
Total fund
Income received during the year 46.75
Income on hand at end of the year\$ 85.53
JOSEPH E. GILLINGHAM FUND.
Founded 1907.
Par value of invested funds\$ 53,000.00 Amount uninvested
Total fund\$ 53,117.25
Income received during the year 2,449.79
Income appropriated for general expenses 2,449.79

THE PRESIDENT SHARPLESS FUND.

Founded 1907.

Founded 1907.	
Par value of invested funds\$ Amount uninvested	
Total fund\$	42,564.12
Income received during year	
Income added to principal	1,604.20
HENRY NORRIS FUND.	
Founded 1907.	
Par value of invested funds\$	5,000.00
Amount uninvested	534-35
_	001.00
Total fund\$	5,534,35
Income received during year	
Income appropriated for general expenses	217.37
Seneral enhances the transfer of the seneral enhances the seneral enhanc	2-7.57
JOHN B. GARRETT READING PRIZE FUNI Founded 1908.).
Par value of fund, all invested\$	2,000.00
Income received during the year	98.00
Income paid during the year for prizes	17.85
Income on hand at end of year\$	80.15
WILLIAM P. HENSZEY FUND.	
Founded 1908 by Gift. Increased 1909 by Legac	v.
Par value of invested funds\$	-
Amount uninvested	
Amount uninvested	490.00
Total fund\$	25 400 00
Income received during the year	490.00
Income added to principal	490.00

JACOB P. JONES BENEFIT FUND.

Founded 1909 from proceeds of land sold for account Jacob P. Jones Legacy.

00.00 47.78
47.78 47.78 47.78
00.00 73.89
73.89 .85 .85
00.00 50.00 50.00
320.82 33.21 47.46 80.19 85.30 79.30 90.89

David Scull Fund\$	46,658.00
Edward L. Scull Fund	12,171.57
New Library Fund	7,245.18
Wistar Morris Memorial Fund	5,000.00
Mary Farnum Brown Library Fund	34,331.35
Mary M. Johnson Scholarship Fund	8,395.00
Sarah Marshall Scholarship Fund	7,771.19
Israel Franklin Whitall Fund	12,546.87
Jacob P. Jones Endowment Fund	652,099.58
Clementine Cope Fellowship Fund	25,097.70
John Farnum Brown Memorial Fund for Bible Study	C. 3
and Religious Teaching	151,498.38
Ellen Waln Fund	11,097.10
Clementine Cope Endowment Fund	31,108.75
Thomas Shipley Fund	5,225.00
Elliston P. Morris Fund	1,188.75
Joseph E. Gillingham Fund	53,117.25
The President Sharpless Fund	42,564.12
Henry Norris Fund	5,534.35
John B. Garrett Reading Prize Fund	2,000.00
William P. Henszey Fund	35,490.00
Jacob P. Jones Benefit Fund	17,047.78
Pliny Earle Chase Memorial Fund	4,173.89
Special Endowment Fund	12,000.00
Total par value\$	1,388,298.98
being \$107,459.66 more than reported one year ago,	
as follows:	
Donations for President Sharpless Fund\$	34,000.00
Gift from William P. Henszey	10,000.00
Bequest from William P. Henszey	25,000.00
Proceeds of lands sold for account of Jacob P. Jones	_3,
Benefit Fund	17,000.00
Anonymous Gift for Special Endowment Fund	12,000.00
Gift to found John B. Garrett Reading Prize Fund.	2,000.00
Transfer to College by John B. Garrett, former Treas-	_,
urer of the Pliny Earle Chase Memorial Fund	4,173.04
	1, 10

Variations from par in price of securities bought and	
sold\$	442.10
Unused income credited to principal, as provided in	
terms of trusts	2,005.32
Income credited to principal for contingent account.	839.20
Total increase as above\$	107,459.66

DONATION ACCOUNT.

This account is made up of money donated for special purposes and now awaiting application thereto, as follows:

New	Science	Hall		 	6,446.75
Willia	m Penr	n Portrai	t	 	231.00
Prizes	, etc			 	87.88

\$6,765.63

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Corporation of Haverford College for the year ending Eighth month 31, 1909, of which the foregoing is a summary. We have compared his payments with the vouchers therefor, and find the same correct. There was a cash balance in his hands on that date of \$429.95, exclusive of \$1,609.34 in the hands of the President of the College.

Philadelphia, Tenth month 7, 1909.

We have examined the securities belonging to The Corporation of Haverford College, and find them to agree with the foregoing statement of the Treasurer.

Signed } J. Henry Scattergood, William H. Haines, Auditing Committee.

Philadelphia, Ninth month 29, 1909.

LIST OF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE

1908-1909

TT 1 35 T 1	
Hannah M. Jenks	,354
Howard Comfort	12
Pennsylvania State Librarian	14
T. L. Baily	7
J. W. Cromwell	7
Joel Cadbury	6
American Philosophical Society	5
J. C. Winston Company	5
Dr. L. Starr	5
Norman Penney	4
L. P. Smith	4
Dr. J. Tyson	4
Mrs. J. G. Garrigues	4
I. Sharpless	4
Mrs. M. G. Worthington	4
A. C. Garrett	4
R. M. Jones	3
F. G. Allinson	2
Samuel Parsons	2
Dr. F. B. Gummere, C. Brinton, H. T. Coates, T. W. Balch,	
I. R. Harris and many others each	I

CASH DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 8th MONTH 31st, 1909

G. Raymond Allen\$	5.00
Samuel L. Allen	100.00
Anonymous (in bonds)	12,000.00
Dr. James A. Babbitt	1.00
Albert L. Baily	100.00
Joshua L. Baily	20.00
Horace A. Beale, Jr.	10.00
Edward H. Binns	5.00
William A. Blair	100.00
Albert S. Bolles	4.00
William Parker Bonbright	20.00
T. Wistar Brown	11,725.60
John G. Bullock	2.50
Richard T. Cadbury	5.00
Francis K. Carey	25.00
Class of 1881	100.00
Class of 1882	376.75
Class of 1896	20.00
Class of 1898	10.00
Class of 1903	50.00
Class of 1904	300.00
Class of 1908	350.00
William M. Coates	10.00
Henry S. Conard	25.00
John H. Converse (in bond)	1,000.00
Howard M. Cooper	10.00
Francis R. Cope	510.00
Ruth Anna Cope's Estate	5,000.00
Alexander P. Corbit	10.00
James W. Cromwell	10.00

Royal J. Davis\$	10.00
Edward A. Edwards	10.00
A. Marshall Elliott	50.00
F. Algernon Evans	75.00
Clifford B. Farr	20.00
John B. Garrett (\$2,000 in bonds)	2,015.00
John B. Garrett, former Treasurer Pliny Earle Chase	, ,
Memorial Fund (\$4,000 in bonds)	4,173.04
Thomas S. Gates	50.00
Emil Guenther	100.00
R. Morris Gummere	5.00
Caspar Wistar Haines	10.00
Reuben Haines	100.00
William H. Haines	100.00
Charles Hartshorne	1,000.00
Edward Y. Hartshorne	55.00
Francis C. Hartshorne	5.00
	10,000.00
William G. Hilles	5.00
Clarence G. Hoag	60.00
Abram F. Huston	100.00
Carroll B. Jacobs	100.00
Walter C. Janney	51.00
Isaac T. Johnson	50.00
Franklin B. Kirkbride	5.00
Arthur N. Leeds	5.00
John A. Lester	15.00
Elizabeth C. Lewis	5.00
Henry L. Levick	2.00
Lewis K. Levick	2.50
Horace G. Lippincott	205.00
Charles A. Longstreth	100.00
William Mellor	5.00
Walter T. Moore	100.00
Joseph Paul Morris	40.00
William H. Morris	5.00
Arthur V. Morton	200.00

J. Whitall Nicholson\$	1,000.00
Charles Osborne	5.00
George Peirce	30.00
A. L. Pennock	5.00
Henry Pleasants, Jr	5.00
Frank B. Reeves, Jr.	5.00
Legh W. Reid	10.00
Charles J. Rhoads	360.00
Dr. Samuel Rhoads	1.50
Richard S. S. Rhodes	10.00
John Roberts	10.00
Alfred G. Scattergood	10.00
J. Henry Scattergood	30.00
Walter P. Shipley	2.50
Albert K. Smiley	500.00
Daniel Smiley	100.00
Albanus L. Smith	25.00
Alfred Percival Smith	410.00
Horace E. Smith	525.00
Howard Abbott Starkey	50.00
Edward Starr	10.00
Dr. Louis Starr	10.00
J. Stogdell Stokes	50.00
Frederic H. Strawbridge	5,000.00
Charles S. Taylor	25.00
Edward B. Taylor	10.00
Chester Jacob Teller	2.00
William Graham Tyler	503.00
Dr. James Tyson	5.00
George Vaux, Jr	30.00
George J. Walenta	50.00
Homer J. Webster	5.00
John M. Whitall	10,000.00
Richard J. White	5.00
William F. Wickersham	25.00
Asa S. Wing	200.00
Dr Randolph Winslow	25.00

John C. Winston\$	50.00
C. Cresson Wistar	6.00
Edward M. Wistar	100.00
Dr. Thomas Wistar	7.50
Thomas Wistar, Jr	20.00
Charles Wood	5.00
George Wood	45.00
Walter Wood	50.00
Walter H. Wood	10.00
William C. Wood	10.00
Edward Woolman	5.00
Gifford K. Wright	25.00
Charlton Yarnall	250.00
Stanley R. Yarnall	2.00
Total\$ 70	0,372.89

PROGRAM

OF THE

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FOUNDING OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE

1833 - 1908

OCTOBER 16, 1908.

- 2.30 P. M.—Reception to Delegates of Universities and Colleges, in the Gymnasium.
- 3.30 P. M.—Educational Meeting in Roberts Hall. President Isaac Sharpless, Chairman.
 - Announcement of Universities and Colleges represented.
 - 2. Addresses:
 - (a) Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, "The Life of Colleges."
 - (b) Theodore William Richards, '85, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University, "The Relation of Modern Chemistry to Medicine."
 - (c) George Wharton Pepper, Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania, "A Plea for the Highest Education."
 - 3. Conferring of Honorary Degrees.
- 7.00 P. M.—Subscription Dinner, open to all Haverfordians, James Wood, '58, President of Alumni Association, presiding. Representatives of other institutions present as guests.

OCTOBER 17, 1908.

IO.00 A. M.—Cricket on Cope Field.

Association Football on Walton Field.

Baseball on Merion Hall Field.

II.00 A. M.—A meeting in Roberts Hall under the charge of the Y. M. C. A., with addresses on the work of the Association. J. Jarden Guenther, '09, Chairman.

12.00 M. -Luncheon in College Dining Hall.

1.00 P. M.—Photograph of the company; east of Barclay Hall.

I.30 P. M.—Procession by classes, formed to march around the grounds and to Walton Field.

2.30 P. M.—Football Game on Walton Field. Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford. Admission to grounds free.

4.00 P. M.—Tea on the Lawn.

4.30 P. M.—Historical Meeting in Roberts Hall. T. Wistar Brown, Chairman.

Addresses:

- "Conditions and Foundation Ideas leading to the Establishment of Haverford," Edward Bettle, Jr., '61.
- (2) "Present Demands which Justify its Existence," Rufus M. Jones, '85.
- (3) "Its Ability to Satisfy the Demands of the Past and Present," Isaac Sharpless.
- 6.00 P. M.—Collation in College Dining Hall and Gymnasium. Free to all Haverfordians and members of their families.
- 7.30 P. M.—Informal Meeting in Roberts Hall, with short addresses by old Haverfordians, College Songs, etc.
 William W. Comfort, '94, Chairman.

Committee.

FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE, '87, Chairman CHARLES J. RHOADS, '93, Secretary

President Isaac Sharpless Edward Bettle, Jr., '61 Henry Cope, '69 John M. Whitall, '80 John C. Winston, '81 William L. Baily, '83 Alfred P. Smith, '84 JOSEPH W. SHARP, JR., '88 J. STOGDELL STOKES, '89 WILLIAM W. COMFORT, '94 J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD, '96 ALFRED M. COLLINS, '97 WALTER C. JANNEY, '98 ALFRED C. MAULE, '99

ANNUAL CONTESTS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

FOR

THE EVERETT SOCIETY PRIZE (A Silver Medal)

AND FOR

THE ALUMNI PRIZE IN ORATORY

ROBERTS HALL, FIFTH MONTH 6, 1909, AT 8 P. M.

DEAN FREDERICK PALMER, JR., Presiding.

Committee of Judges.—Prof. F. A. Child, Chairman; J. Claude Bedford, Esq., Henry S. Borneman, Esq.

Contestants for the Everett Medal in Extemporaneous Speaking.—Subject, "The Value of Fiction." Paul Clisby Brewer, Jr., '12; Lucius Rogers Shero, '11; Mark Balderston, '12; Ebenezer Hall Spencer, '11; Joshua Alban Cope, '12; Henry Bernard Stuccator, '11.

The contest for the Everett Medal is open to Freshmen and Sophomores. Each contestant is limited to six minutes.

Committee of Judges.—Joseph H. Taulane, Esq., Chairman; Henry S. Reed, Esq., Owen J. Roberts, Esq.

Contestants for the Alumni Prize in Oratory.—"The Education of the Immigrant," Samuel Abraham Rabinowitz; "The League of Peace," Howard Milton Lutz; "The Modern Arena," Walter Correll Sandt; "Whether this Nation or any Nation," Willard Pyle Tomlinson; "The Legal Code in America," Joseph Whitaker Pennypacker; "A Bundle of Possibilities," Paul Van Reed Miller.

The contest for the Alumni Prize is open to Juniors and Seniors. Each contestant is limited to ten minutes.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT DAY

SIXTH MONTH 11TH, 1909.

	ORDER OF EXERCISES.
11.00 A. M.—I.	Commencement Exercises in Roberts Hall. I. Introductory remarks by President Sharpless. 2. Announcement of Prizes and Honors. 3. Conferring of Degrees. 4. Address to the Graduates, by Francis Greenwood Peabody, D.D., LL.D., Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University.
12.15 P. M.—II.	Presentation of Cricket Prizes in front of Founders Hall.
12.30 P. M.—III.	Luncheon on the Lawn.
1.30 P. M.—IV.	Alumni Cricket Game on Cope Field.
3.00 P. M.—V.	Alumni Baseball Games on Walton Field and the Front Lawn.
4.30 P. M.—VI.	Afternoon Tea (for Alumni and Invited Guests) served by the Campus Club in the Mary Newlin Smith Memorial Garden.
6.30 P. M.—VII.	Alumni Business Meeting in Roberts Hall.
	Alumni Supper (for Alumni and Invited Guests) on the Lawn.
8.30 р. м.—ІХ.	Singing.

SCHEDULE OF RECITATIONS FOR THE COLLEGIATE YEAR 1908-1909

	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	1.30 2.00 3.00
SECOND DAY		Bib. Lit. IV Bib. Lit. III Bib. Lit. II English II	(Bib. Lit. V) French IV Physics VI Chem. IV History IV Greek IV Physics III English III (Biol. VI) Bib. Lit. I	(German V) Engin, V Astron. I English IX Physics A French I Greek I	Chemistry (Govern. I) Phil. II and III Engin. IV Biol. III (Math. VII) Engin. III Greek II Surveying French II German II German I Math. D
THIRD DAY	Econ. II Greek VI Biol. VIII Greek A Math. II Math. Ia, Ib	Phil. IV German A Math. IV Math. III Greek II French II	(Bib. Lit. V) French IV ¡Physics VI Chem. IV History IV Greek IV Physics III English III (Biol. VI) Math. Ia', Ib'	(German V) Engin. V English IX Physics A French I Greek I	Surveying Phil. II and III —Engin. IV —Chemistry —Engin. III —(Math. VII) —Physics I —Biology II —Latin I History I
FOURTH DAY	Econ. III and IV Phil. I Biology X German II Math. Ia', Ib' Math. Ia, Ib	Phil. V Econ. I Physics I Biol. II Latin I	German III Econ. V, VI (Geology I) French A Chem. I Math. II	Engin, IIb Math, XIV Math, V Astron, I Latin III History III Italian I Latin II German I	- Physics II - Physics VII - Physics VII - English V English XI - Biology III - Bengin IV Govern, II - Engin, III - Chemistry I - French I Greek I Biology I
FIFTH DAY	Econ. II Greek VI Biol. VIII Greek A Math. II Math. Ia, Ib	Phil, IV German A Math. IV Math. III Greek II French II English I	Меє	ting	Math. V Biol. VII Engin. IV Chemistry Latin III (Eng. X) Engin. III History III French A Italian I English VIb Physics A Latin II Physics I German I Latin I
Sixth Day	Econ. III and IV Phil. I Biol. X German II Math.Ia', Ib' Math. Ia, Ib	Phil. V Econ. I Physics I Biol. II Latin I	German III Econ. V, VI (Geology I) French A Chem. I Math. II	Engin. IIb Math. XIV Math. V Astron. I Latin III History III Italian I Latin II German I	Physics II Physics VII Eng. VIa English XI Biology III German IV Govern. II Engin. III Chemistry I French I Greek I Biology I
SEVENTH DAY		y II——	the prog Greek S Latin V 1 hour of Hours end in 1908-	o, the hours for the second the second the second to the s	uled courses were offered for or which were arranged to suit students electing said courses: athematics E, VIII, IX, X; Econ. VII and Biol. IV, each rangement. entheses () were not offered = Engineering.

STATED MEETING OF THE CORPORATION AND OF THE MANAGERS

The Annual Meeting of "The Corporation of Haverford College" is held on the second Third-day in the Tenth month, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Stated Meetings of the Managers are held on the third Sixth-day in the First, Third, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh months.

LEGACIES

The friends of the College, including former students, and all who are interested in the promotion of sound learning, are invited to consider the College in the disposition of their estates by will.

FORM OF LEGACY

HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

FIRST MONTH, 1910

No. 2

Catalogue

1909-1910



Issued Quarterly by Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Entered December 10th, 1902, at Haverford, Pa., as Second-Class Matter under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894



CATALOGUE

OF

Haverford College

1909-1910



HAVERFORD, PA.

Press of
THE JOHN C. WINSTON Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CALENDAR.

1909-1910.

Examinations for Admission9th Mo. 20-21-22
College Year 1909-1910 began*9th Mo. 22
Thanksgiving Recess11th Mo. 25-26-27
Winter Recess began12th Mo. 23
Winter Term began, 1910*1st Mo. 7
Second Half-year begins*2d Mo. 7
Spring Recess begins4th Mo. 16
Spring Term begins*4th Mo. 25
Senior Class Day
Commencement and Alumni Day, 19106th Mo. 10
Examinations for Admission6th Mo. 13-14-15

1910-1911.

Examinations for Admission9th Mo. 26-27-28
College Year 1910-1911 begins*9th Mo. 28
Thanksgiving Recess
Winter Recess begins12th Mo. 20
Winter Term begins, 1911*1st Mo. 4
Second Half-year begins*
Spring Recess begins4th Mo. 15
Spring Term begins*4th Mo. 24
Senior Class Day
Commencement and Alumni Day, 19116th Mo. 16
Examinations for Admission6th Mo. 19-20-21
to the second se

*The first classes at the beginning of each term are held promptly at half-past nine o'clock. No absences from them are excused, unless clearly unavoidable.



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

In the spring of 1830, a meeting of a few Friends in Philadelphia, shortly followed by a similar meeting in New York, originated Haverford College. The two committees expressed the object of their efforts as follows: "The members of the Society of Friends, having hitherto labored under great disadvantages in obtaining for their children a guarded education in the higher branches of learning, combining the requisite literary instruction with a religious care over the morals and manners of the scholars, . . . and carefully preserving them from the influence of corrupt principles and evil communications, it is therefore proposed that an institution be established in which the children of Friends shall receive a liberal education in ancient and modern literature and the mathematical and other sciences."

The sum supposed to be necessary, forty thousand dollars, was raised without great effort, and the committee went out to seek a location. "We wished to procure," they say, "a farm in a neighborhood of unquestionable salubrity—within a short distance of a Friends' meeting—of easy access from this city at all seasons of the year... and one that was recommended by the beauty of the scenery and a retired situation." They then reported that, of the many places inspected by them, the only one

which combined all the advantages was one of one hundred and ninety-eight acres (since increased to two hundred and twenty-five) "near the eight-mile stone of the Lancaster turnpike." They explained the present and prospective merits of the farm, the beauty of the natural woods, the unfailing springs of purest water, the nearness to the new Pennsylvania Railroad, in words which the succeeding decades have amply justified.

In the autumn of 1833 the school opened with twenty-one students, under the charge of a superintendent, who looked after the government, order and domestic economy of the family a teacher of Ancient Languages and Ancient Literature, a teacher of English Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy, and a teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The regulations of the new school were rigid. The bounds and hours of the boys were very strictly prescribed. All the details of the daily program were arranged with great care, and, if the elaborate provisions of a number of wise men for the normal growth of students could convert boys into perfect men, the students of those early days had every advantage.

The school thus established grew rapidly into prosperity and debt. The charges were low, the teachers were liberally paid, and the years which followed were marked by a constant endeavor to produce a maximum of good results from very limited funds. The financial deficiencies were made up in a liberal spirit and a constant growth was maintained by frequent subscriptions. All this time the school was justifying the effort by the quality of its results and was making for itself an increasing number of friends.

One of the first acts of the committee, after provision for absolute necessities, was to construct a gymnasium and make arrangements for systematic physical work. They were determined that the advantage gained by the salubrity of the surroundings should not be lost by want of exercise. Under their care the lawn was graded at considerable expense, and foreign and native trees set out with the design to make it a great arboretum. Cricket, a game not then known elsewhere in America, was introduced and has continued to flourish. A greenhouse and a flower garden were established and maintained for twenty years by the work of the boys. The idea that has done harm elsewhere, that schools are places for mental development only, had no foothold here; but morals, muscles, and senses received their due share of culture.

In 1845 a temporary suspension was declared to allow the funds to accumulate and to give time for the collection of an endowment. This suspension lasted three years.

In 1852 the Observatory was built and supplied with an 8½-inch equatorial and a 3¾-inch transit. In 1856 the school was changed to a college, and was authorized by the Legislature to grant degrees; but previously to this time the course had been as extended as in most colleges. It was still hampered with a preparatory department, which was not abolished until 1861. In 1863, Alumni Hall, containing an auditorium and ample accommodations for the library, was built. In 1877, Barclay Hall, with its private dormitories and study-rooms, was erected by friends of the College at a cost of eighty-two thousand dollars. The Chemical Laboratories were improved in 1878. The Observatory was enlarged in 1883, for

the accommodation of a 10-inch telescope. The Mechanical Laboratory was established in 1884 and was provided with a new building in 1890; this was burned down in 1806, and Whitall Hall, a new three-story structure, was built. The Biological Laboratory was established in 1886 and the Physical Laboratory in 1888. then the following buildings have been added to the college equipment: Chase Hall, for lectures and recitations, in 1888; the Cricket Shed in 1803; the enlargement of the nave and the south wing of Alumni Hall in 1808; Lloyd Hall in 1800; the large and well-equipped Gymnasium, presented by the Alumni at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, in 1900: Roberts Hall, the gift of Lucy Branson Roberts, for public lectures and college offices, and Merion Hall, a dormitory, remodelled from the old Grammar School building, in 1903; in 1905, a Dining Hall with offices and kitchen, erected by subscription of graduates and friends of the College; in 1906, a permanent building for the heating and lighting plant; in 1907. the enlargement of Merion Hall by remodelling the adjoining gymnasium building, providing accommodations in all for thirty-seven students, and, in 1909, the Haverford Union, a building presented by Alfred Percival Smith, '84, to accommodate the social and religious interests of the College. The whole of Alumni Hall is now available for the housing of the library, which contains over fifty thousand volumes. Various donations and bequests were received during these years, and in 1897 the Jacob P. Jones endowment, worth about a million dollars, came into the possession of the College.

During this time Haverford had developed into a fully organized college. Many rules, adapted to boys of board-

ing-school age, had been modified or abandoned, though enough restraint was retained to provide against demoralization. The standard of admission was raised. Students of any denomination were admitted. The number of teachers was increased sixfold. The annual charge was increased from two hundred dollars to five hundred dollars,* which still fails to represent what the College has to pay for professors' salaries and the board and care of students.

In general two students occupy a study-room and each has his private bed-room adjoining. A few single rooms are also available. Some of the professors live in the halls with the students, and others have houses on the grounds.

The College has a remarkably pleasant and healthful location in the township of Haverford, Delaware County,† Pa., nine miles west of the center of Philadelphia, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The buildings are surrounded by grounds of about sixty acres, tastefully laid out, with a great variety of trees and shrubbery. These grounds provide excellent fields for cricket, football, golf, tennis and other field games, a running-track, and a pond for skating.

Retaining the old idea of a "guarded education" and "religious care over morals and manners," the College has sought to attain these ideals, and has measurably succeeded, by appeals to Christian principle and manliness rather than by the exercise of arbitrary power.

^{*}According to the situation of the room the price may vary from \$375 to \$575.

[†]Haverford Post Office is in Montgomery County.

CORPORATION

President.

T. WISTAR Brown.....235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Secretary.

J. STOGDELL STOKES....1011 Diamond St., Philadelphia

Treasurer.

Asa S. Wing......409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Term Expires 1910.

Term Expires 1911.

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER205 N. Fourth St., Phila.
Walter Wood400 Chestnut St., Phila.
WILLIAM H. HAINES1136 Ridge Ave., Phila.
Francis A. White1221 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
JONATHAN EVANS "Awbury," Germantown, Phila.
JOHN M. W.HITALL 512 Church L., Germantown, Phila.
ISAAC SHARPLESSHaverford, Pa.
Morris E. Leeds4901 Stenton St., Phila.

Term Expires 1912.

EDWARD BETTLE, JR514 Walnut St., Phila.
James Wood
Justus C. StrawbridgeSchool L., Germant'n, Phila.
ABRAM F. HUSTON
Samuel L. Allen 1107 Market St., Phila.
THOMAS F. BransonRosemont, Pa.
SETH K. GIFFORD, Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.
CHARLES J. RHOADSGirard Trust Co., Phila.

T. Wistar Brown, President, 235 Chestnut St., Phila.

> CHARLES J. RHOADS, Secretary, Girard Trust Co., Phila.

FACULTY

ISAAC SHARPLESS, Sc.D., LL.D., L.H.D.
President and Professor of Ethics

ALLEN CLAPP THOMAS, A.M. Librarian and Professor of History

LYMAN BEECHER HALL, Ph.D. John Farnum Professor of Chemistry

Francis Barton Gummere, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D. Professor of English Literature

HENRY SHERRING PRATT, Ph.D. David Scull Professor of Biology

JAMES ADDISON BABBITT, A.M., M.D. Physical Director and Associate Professor of Physiology

Rufus Matthew Jones, A.M., Litt.D. Professor of Philosophy

OSCAR MARSHALL CHASE, S.M. Registrar of the College and Instructor in Drawing

ALBERT SIDNEY BOLLES, PH.D., LL.D. Lecturer on Commercial Law and Banking

Don Carlos Barrett, Ph.D. Professor of Economics

Albert Elmer Hancock, Ph.D. Professor of English

LEGH WILBER REID, PH.D. Professor of Mathematics

WILLIAM WILSON BAKER, PH.D. Associate Professor of Greek

Frederic Palmer, Jr., A.M. Dean and Associate Professor of Physics

LEON HAWLEY RITTENHOUSE, M.E. Associate Professor of Mechanics and Electricity

WILLIAM HARTAS JACKSON, A.M. Associate Professor of Mathematics

RICHARD MOTT GUMMERE, PH.D.
Instructor in Latin

*THOMAS KITE BROWN, JR., A.M.
Instructor in German

ALEXANDER GUY HOLBORN SPIERS, PH.D. Instructor in Romance Languages

RAYNER WICKERSHAM KELSEY, Ph.D. Instructor in History

CLARENCE ELNATHAN NORRIS, A.M. Instructor in German

WILLIAM HENRY COLLINS, A.M. Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

JAMES WHITE CROWELL, S.B. Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory

^{*}Absent 1909-10.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE FACULTY

- LIBRARY—President Sharpless, Chairman; Professors Thomas, Hall, and Gummere.
- CATALOGUE—Professor Barrett, Chairman; Professors Hancock, Reid, and Dean Palmer.
- Delinquent Students—Professor Reid, Chairman; Professors Babbitt, Barrett, and Dean Palmer.
- STUDENT PETITIONS—Dean Palmer, Chairman; Professors Barrett, Hancock, and Rittenhouse.
- ATHLETICS—President Sharpless, Chairman; Professor Babbitt, Dean Palmer, and Dr. R. M. Gummere.

STUDENTS

The letters in the last column denote the courses taken. The letter A denotes the Arts course, S the course in General Science, and E the course in Engineering.

GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Crowell, James White, S.B. (Haverford College), Avondale, Pa.

Teaching Fellows.

Lowry, Alfred, Jr., A.B. (Haverford College), Philadelphia, Pa.

Sandt, Walter Correll, A.B. (Haverford College), Philadelphia, Pa.

SENIOR CLASS.

Barrett, Lawrence Haney	Indianapolis, Ind.	A
Boyce, William Thomas	Tyner, N. C.	A
Bryan, Julian Scott	Hamilton, N. Y.	S
Cadbury, Earl Shinn	Haverford, Pa.	A
Clark, Charles Fygis	Philadelphia, Pa.	Α
Crow, Hollie Ernest	Wichita, Kansas	S
David, Edward Wandell	Germantown, Pa.	A
Davis, Henry	Guilford College, N. C.	A
Edwards, Earle Nelson	Philadelphia, Pa.	S
Else, Ralph Roscoe	Leighton, Iowa	S
Froelicher, Charles Mitchell	Baltimore, Md.	A
Gheen, Evan Pennock	West Chester, Pa.	A
Green, John Clinton	Mount Royal, N. J.	A
Haines, Carroll Austin	Philadelphia, Pa.	S

Hires, Harrison Streeter	Haverford, Pa.	A	
Kenderdine, John Donald	Germantown, Pa.	Α	
Kerbaugh, George Allen	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	A	
Leininger, Charles Scott	Mohnton, Pa.	S	
Lewis, Henry Carvill	Germantown, Pa.	E	
Morley, Christopher Darlingto			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Baltimore, Md.	A	
Morris, Reginald Hollingswo	rth		
	Villa Nova, Pa.	S	
Palmer, Walter	Media, Pa.	E	
Phillips, John Phillips	St. Davids, Pa.	S	
Rabinowitz, Samuel Abraham	Philadelphia, Pa.	A	
Ristine, Charles Scott	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	E	
Roberts, Alfred Stokes	Moorestown, N. J.	S	
Shoemaker, Comly Bird, 2nd	Philadelphia, Pa.	E	
Tomlinson, Willard Pyle	Swarthmore, Pa.	A	
Townsend, Horace Raymond	Martinsville, Ohio	A	
Wheeler, Guy Samuel	Germantown, Pa.	S	
Whitall, James	Germantown, Pa.	A	
Williams, William Lloyd Garrison			
	Esmond, N. Dak.	Α	
Junior Class.			
Allinson, Edward Page	Haverford, Pa.	Α	
Ashbrook, James	Philadelphia, Pa.	S	
Boyer, Daniel Burghard	Boyertown, Pa.	S	
Bradway, John Saeger	Haverford, Pa.	Ā	
Cary, Donald Bush	Baltimore, Md.	S	
Clark, Jefferson Hamer, Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	A	
, J	ao-p-ma,		

HAVERFORD COLLEGE		17	
Clarke, James Alexander, Jr.	Devon, Pa.	Α	
Downing, John Steele	Elsmere, Del.	S	
Furness, Harold Alan	Haddonfield, N. J.	E	
Hartshorne, William Davis, J.			
	Brighton, Md.	A	
Hinshaw, David Scull	Emporia, Kansas	S	
Post, Levi Arnold	Standfordville, N. Y.	A	
Price, Joseph Haines	West Chester, Pa.	A	
Reynolds, David Duer	Kennett Square, Pa.	A	
Schoepperle, Victor Franz	Oil City, Pa.	A	
Shero, Lucius Rogers	Racine, Wisconsin	A	
Spencer, Ebenezer Hall	Moorestown, N. J.	A	
Stuccator, Henry Bernard	Germantown, Pa.	A	
Taylor, Howard Gardiner, Jr.		A	
Tostenson, Frederick Oscar	Le Grand, Iowa,	S	
Wadsworth, Charles, 3rd	Philadelphia, Pa.	A	
Winslow, Caleb	Baltimore, Md.	A	
Young, Alan Sedgwick	Philadelphia, Pa.	S	
Young, Wilmer Job	Springville, Iowa	S	
Sophomore Class.			
Baily, Albert Lang, Jr.	Haverford, Pa.	A	
Baily, Joshua Longstreth, Jr.	Haverford, Pa.	A	
Balderston, Mark	Colora, Md.	A	
Birdsall, Daniel Lindley	Bristol, Vermont	E	
Bowerman, Arthur Lindley	Charleston, West Va.	Α	
Brewer, Paul Clisby, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.	E	
Brownlee, John Arthur	Pretty Prairie, Kansas	A	
Cope, Joshua Alban	Morton, Pa.	S	
Deane, Philip Bernard	Middleboro, Mass.	E	
Durgin, Clyde Gowen	Saco, Maine	E	
Falconer, Douglas Platt	Philadelphia, Pa.	A	

Ferris, Henry, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.	S
Ferris, Leslie Warren	Harborcreek, Pa.	Α
Froelicher, Hans, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.	A
Gardiner, William Henry	Lancaster, Pa.	S
Kwan, Yan Cho	Canton, China	A
Lathem, Lance Brenton	Chester, Pa.	Α
Longstreth, Walter Wood	Rosemont, Pa.	E
Lowry, Herbert Mendenhall	Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Mixter, George Washington,	Jr.	
	Philadelphia, Pa.	S
Morris, Sydney Sharp	Berwyn, Pa.	E
Murray, David Colden	Chappaqua, N. Y.	A
Parker, John Hollowell	Baltimore, Md.	E
Patrick, Jesse Kersey	West Chester, Pa.	A
Poley, Irvin Corson	Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Ritts, Leonard Chase	Butler, Pa.	A
Roberts, William Hooten, Jr.	Moorestown, N. J.	E
Smiley, Francis Gerow	Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	A
Smith, Lloyd Mellor	Germantown, Pa.	A
Steere, Walter Hopkins	Chepachet, R. I.	A
Sturgis, Samuel Booth	Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Thomas, Henry Malcolm, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.	S
Tunis, Richard	Media, Pa.	S

Freshman Class.

Baker, Paul Gay	Wakefield, N. H.	Α
Beatty, Joseph Moorhead, Jr.	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Α
Beebe, Stacey Kyle	Paris, Ill.	Α
Biedenbach, Albertus Lucas	Butler, Pa.	Α
Carpenter, James McFadden	Pittsburg, Pa.	S
Crosman, Charles Henry	Haverford, Pa.	A

HAVERFORD COLLEGE		
Crowder, William Samuel	Germantown, Pa.	A
Curtis, Frederick Augustus	Wilmington, Del.	A
Darlington, Charles Goodliffe	•	
	Brooklyn, N. Y	S
Diament, Francis Harrar	Devon, Pa.	Α
Elfreth, John Benington, Jr.	Chicago, Ill.	A
Fallon, Louis Fleming	Wayne, Pa.	A
Froelicher, Francis Mitchell	Baltimore, Md.	Α
Gifford, Philip Collins	Providence, R. I.	Α
Goddard, Arthur Herbert	New Bedford, Mass.	A
Hall, Norris Folger	Haverford, Pa.	A
Hare, William Yarnall,	West Chester, Pa.	S
Hires, Charles Elmer, Jr.	Haverford, Pa.	S
Howson, Horace	Wayne, Pa.	А
Howson, Richard	Wayne, Pa.	E
Kirk, Elisha T.	Columbiana, Ohio	S
Kurtz, Henry Keller, Jr.	Germantown, Pa.	Α
Longstreth, William Church	Germantown, Pa.	Α
Lewis, William Evan	Allentown, Pa.	A
Ludlam, Jesse Diverty	Cape May Court House N. J.	e, A
Lycett, Townsend Whelen	Philadelphia, Pa.	E
McConnell, William Mallery	Williamsport, Pa.	Α
Maule, Edmund Richardson	Moorestown, N. J.	A
Meader, Stephen Warren	Gonic, N. H.	A
Miller, Robert Everts	Lancaster, Pa.	Α
Montgomery, George	Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Moon, Charles Thompson	Fallsington, Pa.	S
Morgan, Gerard	Baltimore, Md.	Α
Nicholson, Herbert Victor	Lansdowne, Pa.	S
Peaslee, Francis Albert	Pittsfield, N. H.	A
Porter, Oliver Moore	Philadelphia, Pa.	S

Wayne, Pa.	S
Zieglerville, Pa.	A
South Bethlehem, Pa.	A
South Bethlehem, Pa.	A
Haverford, Pa.	A
Germantown, Pa.	A
Baltimore, Md.	S
Mt. Airy, Pa.	E
Wilmington, Del.	A
New York, N. Y.	A
Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Baltimore, Md.	A
Germantown, Pa.	A
Lancaster, Pa.	E
Unionville, Pa.	A
Philadelphia, Pa.	A
Warwick, N. Y.	A
Tamworth, N. H.	E
Toledo, Ohio	S
	Zieglerville, Pa. South Bethlehem, Pa. South Bethlehem, Pa. Haverford, Pa. Germantown, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Mt. Airy, Pa. Wilmington, Del. New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Germantown, Pa. Lancaster, Pa. Unionville, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Warwick, N. Y. Tamworth, N. H.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Briles, Herman McKinley
Brinton, Edward Garrett
Champlin, Carroll Dundam
Conklin, Frank Roland
Dixon, Alfred Alexander
Garner, Ralph Leslie
Levin, Edwin R.
Nichols, Eli
Taylor, Gerald Kirkbride
Thomas, Lester Ralston
Wetzel, Charles Howard

Westfield, Ind.
West Chester, Pa.
Towanda, Pa.
Huntington, Long Island.
Snow Camp, N. C.
Hatboro, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Overbrook, Pa.
Avondale, Pa.
Wayne, Pa.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

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SUMMARY.

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REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for the Freshman Class are admitted on examination. No certificates are accepted.

Examinations are held twice a year, in the Sixth and the Ninth months, at the College, except in cases of distant candidates, for whom special arrangements may be made.

In 1910 the dates will be as follows:

Sixth month 13th, and Ninth month 26th.

9.00-10.00 Latin Composition.

10.00-11.30 Latin Prose Authors.

11.30-12.45 { Latin Poets. English History.

1.30- 3.30 Algebra.

3.30- 4.30 Greek Composition.

3.30- 5.00 Physics.

Sixth month 14th, and Ninth month 27th.

9.00-11.15 French.

9.00-10.30 { Xenophon. Chemistry. Homer and Sight Translation. Zoology. American History. Greek History.

1.30- 3.00 English.

3.00- 5.00 German.

Sixth month 15th, and Ninth month 28th.

8.30- 9.30 Roman History. 9.30-11.00 Plane Geometry. 11.00-12.30 Solid Geometry. 1.30- 3.30 Trigonometry.

A candidate may pass a preliminary examination (i. e. one taken prior to the year of entrance) in any of his studies and be examined in the remaining studies in a subsequent year. A certificate will be given for the studies passed. No student will be admitted to a preliminary examination without a certificate from his teacher specifying the subjects in which he is prepared. The examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board will be accepted in place of corresponding Haverford examinations.

Candidates for Corporation scholarships (see page 89) must take all their examinations not later than the Sixth month of the year of entrance.

SUBJECTS FOR ADMISSION.

The requirements for admission will be divided into two groups in accordance with the table below. The units given are based upon those of the Carnegie Foundation.

The subjects in group A, comprising seven units, are required of all candidates.

In addition to the subjects in group A, students entering the Arts course shall present subjects from group B having a total of seven units; of these subjects Latin (elementary and advanced) and one other language will be required.

Students entering the Science courses shall present subjects from group B having a total of six units; of these subjects, four of the units shall be in the languages, and in the case of Engineering students, one unit must be Solid Geometry and Trigonometry.

Group A (required of all cand	didates):
English*	3
Algebra	I 1/2
Plane Geometry	
Two Histories†	I 1/2
Group B (elective):	
Latin { Elementary Advanced	2
Advanced	2
Greek	3
German	2
French	2
Solid Geometry and Trig-	
onometry	
Chemistry	
Physics	
Zoology	I

Students not able to pass all the examinations may be admitted with a few conditions. Each case will be decided on its merits.

Students not candidates for degrees may be permitted to pursue special courses, for proficiency in which cer-

^{*}For definitions of these subjects see pages 25-33.

[†]Candidates presenting the Greek language must offer Greek History, and candidates presenting Latin, Roman History.

In 1911, and thereafter, Ancient History must be offered by students entering the Arts course.

tificates may be granted; but this permission will be given only to students of ability and character sufficient to insure their success.

Candidates may be admitted to advanced classes if found proficient in all the preceding studies of the course. Each case will be considered on its merits.

Each candidate, in making application for admission, should fill a blank provided for the purpose. Principals of schools are requested to write fully as to the character, habits, and ability of applicants. Such statements will have due weight in determining the question of admission. Students entering from other colleges must present certificates of honorable dismissal.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS.

ENGLISH.

The requirement in English is that recommended by the Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English.

No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in points of spelling, punctuation, idiom or division into paragraphs.

A. Reading.—Certain books are selected for reading. The candidate will be required to give a list of the books he has read. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a short theme on a subject chosen by the candidate from several set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of the topic should show the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books read.

For entrance in 1910 and 1911 the candidate will choose ten books, under the restrictions indicated, from the following groups:

Group I (two to be selected).

Shakspere's As You Like It, Henry V, Julius Casar, Merchant of Venice, Twelfth Night.

Group II (one to be selected).

Bacon's Essays; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Part I; Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator; Franklin's Autobiography.

Group III (one to be selected).

Chaucer's *Prologue*; Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (selections); Pope's *Rape of the Lock*; Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*; Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* (*First Series*) *Books II* and *III*, with especial attention to Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper, and Burns.

Group IV (two to be selected).

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; Scott's Ivanhoe; Scott's Quentin Durward; Hawthorne's House of the Seven Gables; Thackeray's Henry Esmond; Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford; Dickens' Tale of Two Cities; George Eliot's Silas Marner; Blackmore's Lorna Doone.

Group V (two to be selected).

Irving's Sketch Book; Lamb's Essays of Elia; De Quincey's English Mail Coach and Joan of Arc; Carlyle's Heroes and Hero-Worship; Emerson's Essays (selected); Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies.

Group VI (two to be selected).

Coleridge's Ancient Mariner; Scott's Lady of the Lake; Byron's Maseppa and Prisoner of Chillon; Palgrave's Golden Treasury (First Series) Book IV, with especial attention to Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome; Poe's Poems; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal; Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum; Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish; Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and Passing of Arthur; Browning's Cavalier Tunes, Lost Leader, How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix, Evelyn Hope, Home Thoughts from Abroad, Home Thoughts from the Sea, Incident of the French Camp, Boy and the Angel, One Word More, Hervé Ricl, Pheidippides.

B. Study and Practice.—This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon the subject-matter, style, and literary history.

The books set for this part of the examination will be, for entrance in 1910 and 1911; Shakspere's Macbeth; Milton's Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso; Burke's speech on Conciliation with America, or Washington's Farewell Address and Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration; Macaulay's Life of Johnson or Carlyle's Essay on Burns.

The English examination may be taken in two parts.

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra A-To Quadratics.

The four fundamental operations for rational algebraic expressions.

Factoring, determination of highest common factor and lowest common multiple by factoring.

Fractions, including complex fractions, ratio and proportion.

Linear equations, both numerical and literal, containing one or more unknown quantities.

Problems depending on linear equations.

Radicals, including the extraction of the square root of polynomials and of numbers.

Exponents, including the fractional and negative.

Algebra B-Quadratics and beyond.

Quadratic equations, both numerical and literal.

Simple cases of equations, with one or more unknown quantities, that can be solved by the methods of linear or quadratic equations.

Problems depending on quadratic equations.

The binomial theorem for positive integral exponents.

The formulas for the nth term and the sum of the terms of arithmetical and geometrical progressions, with applications.

It is assumed that pupils will be required throughout the course to solve numerous problems which involve putting questions into equations. Some of these problems should be chosen from mensuration, from physics, and from commercial affairs. The use of graphical methods and illustrations, particularly in connection with the solution of equations, is also expected.

Plane Geometry.

The usual theorems and constructions of good textbooks, including the general properties of plane rectilinear figures; the circle and the measurement of angles; similar polygons; areas; regular polygons and the measurement of the circle.

The solution of numerous original exercises, including loci problems.

Applications to the mensuration of lines and plane surfaces.

Solid Geometry.

The usual theorems and constructions of good textbooks, including the relation of planes and lines in space; the properties and measurement of prisms, pyramids, cylinders, and cones; the sphere and the spherical triangle.

The solution of numerous original exercises, including loci problems.

Application to the mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Plane Trigonometry.

Definitions and relations of the six trigonometric functions as ratios; circular measurement of angles.

Proofs of principal formulas, in particular for the sine, cosine, and tangent of the sum and the difference of two angles, of the double angle and the half angle, the product expressions for the sum or the difference of two sines or of two cosines, etc.; the transformation of trigonometric expressions by means of these formulas.

Solution of trigonometric equations of a simple character.

Theory and use of logarithms (without the introduction of work involving infinite series).

The solution of right and oblique triangles, and practical applications.

In each subject stress will be laid upon accuracy and neatness of work. Results should be verified.

HISTORY, for admission in 1910.

- (a) Greek History to the death of Alexander.
- (b) Roman History to the death of Marcus Aurelius.
- (c) English History.
- (d) American History, including the periods of discovery and colonization.

HISTORY, for admission in 1911 and thereafter.*

The requirement in History is based on the recommendation of the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association.

- (a) Ancient History, with special reference to Greek and Roman history, and including also a short introductory study of the more ancient nations and the chief events of the early Middle Ages down to the death of Charlemagne (814).
- (b) Medieval and Modern European History, from the death of Charlemagne to the present time.
 - (c) English History.
 - (d) American History and Civil Government.

Each of the above topics is intended to represent one year of historical work wherein the study is given five times a week, or two years of historical work wherein the study is given three times a week.

The examination in history will be so framed as to require comparison and the use of judgment on the pupil's part rather than the mere use of memory. The examinations will presuppose the use of good text-books, collateral reading, and practice in written work. Geograph-

^{*}Candidates for the Arts course must present Ancient History.

ical knowledge will be tested by requiring the location of places and movements on an outline map.

GREEK.

(a) Xenophon, Anabasis, Books I-IV; Homer, Iliad, Books I-III, omitting the Catalogue of Ships. The examination will be designed to test the candidate's knowledge of grammatical forms and constructions, and his ability to translate into idiomatic English. (b) The translation at sight of simple Attic prose. (c) The translation into Greek of a simple English passage based upon some portion of the Xenophon prescribed.

LATIN.

Elementary. Cæsar, the Gallic War, Books I-IV; Cicero, the speech On the Manilian Law, the four against Catiline, and the speech For Archias; sight translation from the same authors; questions on forms and syntax.

Advanced. (a) Vergil, the Aeneid, Books I-VI. (b) Translation into Latin of an English passage, based on some portion of the Cæsar or of the Cicero prescribed. Other books of Cæsar or speeches of Cicero may be offered by the candidate instead of those mentioned, provided due notice be given.

GERMAN.

(a) The translation at sight of ordinary German prose. The passages set for translation must be rendered into correct idiomatic English. (b) The translation into German of simple English sentences or of easy connected prose, to test the candidate's familiarity with the grammar. (c) An accurate knowledge of the grammatical forms, rules, and constructions.

The passages set for translation into English will be suited to the proficiency of candidates who have read not less than three hundred pages, including reading at sight, from the works of at least three different authors. The books read during the first year's course in German (German A, page 43) will be adequate for preparation.

FRENCH.

Elementary. Requirements for admission to Freshmen French. (a) The translation at sight of simple French prose. The passages set for translation must be rendered into correct idiomatic English. (b) The translation into French of English sentences. (c) Special emphasis will be laid upon proficiency in grammar, including the conjugation of the more common irregular verbs.

The passages set for translation into English will be suited to the proficiency of candidates who have read not less than three hundred pages, including reading at sight, from the works of at least three different authors. The books read during the first year's course in French (French A, page 45) will be adequate for preparation.

Advanced. Requirement for admission to Sophomore French. (a) Translation at sight of idiomatic Nineteenth Century French. (b) Translation into French of a connected passage of simple English prose. (c) Thorough familiarity with grammar. In addition, this examination will include the main points of the examination in Elementary French. No candidate will be passed who fails upon these. Students passing this paper may, if their schedules permit, go directly into French II in their college course. As preparation, the work done in French I will be adequate.

SCIENCE.

Elementary Physics.—This examination will be based on one year's work, covering mechanics, sound, heat, light, and electricity. Emphasis will be laid upon the solution of problems. All students who have had laboratory work will be required to leave their laboratory note-books with the instructor at the time of the examination.

Elementary Chemistry.—In chemistry, the requirements will comprehend a course of at least sixty experiments performed by the pupil and accompanied by systematic instruction in the common elements and their compounds, including chemical equations, the simple gas laws, and the fundamental atomic and molecular theories. The student's original laboratory note-book, endorsed by the instructor, must be presented at the time of the examination.

Zoology.—The requirements will cover the work of one year, which should include dissection of types of the most important groups of the animal kingdom and a study of the principles of the morphology, physiology, and classification of animals.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. Course in Arts leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.—Latin and one other language presented for admission must be continued during the Freshman and Sophomore years. If a third language is presented it may be continued when the daily program and the number of hours taken by the student permit. All courses given in any department are elective for Juniors and Seniors who have satisfactorily completed the prerequisites.

COURSE LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

In laboratory and gymnasium work, two and one-half hours must be taken for each hour given below.

FRESHMEN.

	Hours per Week	
reek I or German I or French I	4	
atin I	4	
inglish I and II		
Sathematics I	4	
Sovernment I or Physics A, half-ye	ear* and	
History I, half-year	3	
liblical Literature II or IV	I	
siology I and Physical Training	2	

^{*}During the first half-year Physics A is required of all Freshmen who have not presented Physics for entrance. All others will take Government I.

SOPHOMORES.

SOPHOMORES.
Hours per Week
Greek II or German II or French II 3
Latin II 3
English III 2
Mathematics II or Chemistry I* 4
Physics I or Biology II or Greek A or His-
tory II and Economics I* 4
Biblical Literature II or IV I
Physical Training 2
JUNIORS.
JONIORS.
Greek III or IV or Latin III or IV or Math-
ematics III 3
English IV or V
Economics I† 2
Philosophy I 2
Biblical Literature III or IV or V I
Electives 7
SENIORS.
English IV or V 1
Philosophy V
Biblical Literature III or IV or V 1
Electives
Licetives

^{*}Instead of either of these groups students who take both Greek and Latin may elect four hours of advanced Greek or Latin, or German I, or French I, provided their schedules permit.

[†]Economics I is required of all Juniors who have not elected it in the Sophomore year. Others will take an elective,

- II. Courses in Science leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.
- (a) Course in General Science.—The elective list is practically the same as in the course in Arts.
- (b) Course in Mechanical Engineering.—This course consists largely of mathematics, applied science, and work in the shop and drawing-room.
- (c) Course in Electricity.—The following substitutions are made in Course (b) during the last two years: Physics VI for Engineering II; Physics VII for Physics VI. For outline of this course make the above substitutions in the Mechanical Engineering schedule on the next page.

The table on the next page presents the requirements in the Science courses.

COURSES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

-		
	GENERAL SCIENCE.	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
FRESHMEN.	*Biblical Lit. I I English I and II	*Biblical Lit. I I English I and II
SOPHOMORES.	Biblical Lit. II I English III 2 Mathematics II or Chemistry I 4 Physics I or Biology II or Greek A or History II and Economics I 4 †German II 3 †French II 3 Physical Training 2	Biblical Lit. II I English III 2 Mathematics II 4 Physics I 4 German II or French II 3 Engineering III 2 Engineering IV 2 Physical Training 2
JUNIORS.	Biblical Lit. III or V	Biblical Lit. III or V I English IV or V I Mathematics III 3 Mathematics IV 3 Engineering IIb I Engineering IIa Oor I Engineering III I Engineering IV 2 Chemistry I 4
SENIORS.	Biblical Lit. III or V I English IV or V I Philosophy V 2 Electives I2	Biblical Lit. III or V I English IV or V I Philosophy V 2 Engineering IIa I or 0 Engineering V 2 Engineering I 2 Engineering I 2 Engineering III or IV 2 Physics VI 2 Electives 4

*Figures in these columns indicate hours per week. In labora-

tory, gymnasium, and shop-work, two and one-half hours must be taken for each hour here indicated.

†A student presenting Greek or Latin for admission to the Science courses may substitute German A and German I for German I and German II or French A and French II in the French and French II. I and French II in the Freshman and Sophomore years.

‡See note page 34. §See note page 35.

GREEK.

Greek I and II are required, respectively, of Freshmen and Sophomores in the Arts course, who present Greek and Latin for admission and no other foreign language. (See pages 35 and 37, foot-note.) All Greek courses are open as electives.

A. Course for Beginners. Thorough study of the elements of the language, followed by the reading of simple Attic prose; Xenophon, Anabasis; selections from other authors. This course is generally given in alternate years. Students in the Arts course, who do not present Greek for admission and desire to begin the study at once, are permitted to substitute Greek A for French I or German I in the Freshman year. When not so taken, it is advised that the course be elected in the Sophomore year rather than later.

Professor Baker; 4 hours.

I. Freshman Greek. Selections from various prose authors; Homer, Odyssey. Sight reading. Greek composition. Collateral reading on Greek private life and Greek mythology.

Professor Baker; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore Greek. Xenophon, Memorabilia; Plato, Apology; selections from Aristophanes, Clouds; selected Greek tragedies. Sight reading. History of Greek Literature.

Professor Baker; 3 hours.

III. Greek Literature. Thucydides, Books VI and VII; Demosthenes, Philippic and Olynthiac Orations; representative Greek dramas, both tragedy and comedy, with study of others in English translation.

Professor Baker; 3 hours.

IV. Greek Literature. Plato, Republic; Demosthenes, On the Crown, and selections from Aeschines, Against Ctesiphon.

Professor Baker; 3 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

V. Advanced Greek Prose Composition. Exercises and conferences.

Professor Baker; I hour.

VI. Masterpieces of Greek Literature in English. Knowledge of Greek is not necessary for this course. It is designed primarily for men who have not studied the language, but wish to get some idea of the literature. It will include (1) lectures on the history of Greek literature, its characteristic features, and its subsequent influence; (2) collateral reading, in translation, of the Iliad and Odyssey, selected works of Plato, and selected plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

Professor Baker; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

LATIN.

Latin I and II are required, respectively, of Freshmen and Sophomores in the Arts course. All Latin courses are open as electives.

I. Freshman Latin. Selections from Livy; Vergil, Aeneid, Books VII-XII, Bucolics and Fourth Georgic. Translation at sight. Prose composition.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore Latin. Pliny, selected letters; Catullus; Horace, Odes and Epodes. Translation at sight. History of Latin Literature. Dr. R. M. Gummere; 3 hours.

III. Latin Literature. Terence, Andria; Plautus, Menaechmi and Captives; selections from Lucretius; Quintilian, Institutio Oratoria, Book X. Translation at sight.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 3 hours.

IV. Latin Literature. The principal Satires of Juvenal and Horace; Tacitus, Annals, Books I-VI. Translation at sight.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; 3 hours.

V. Advanced Latin Composition.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; I hour.

VI. Comparative Literature. Lectures on the relation of Latin Literature to English Literature.

Dr. R. M. Gummere; I hour.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

English Ia, Ib, and II are required of all Freshmen, English III of all Sophomores, and English IV of all Juniors and Seniors except those electing English V. The other courses are elective for Juniors and Seniors. No student will be graduated who cannot write a creditable style extemporaneously.

Ia. Freshman English. The elements of rhetoric and studies in style. Genung, Handbook of Rhetorical Analysis. Extemporaneous speeches.

Professor Hancock; I hour, first half-year.

Ib. American Literature. A brief historical and critical survey of American authors. Wendell, History of Literature in America. Extemporaneous speeches. Weekly themes.

Professor Hancock; I hour, second half-year.

II. Freshman English Literature. Lectures on the foundations of English Literature, and on its development down to the time of Shakspere.

Professor Gummere; I hour.

III. Sophomore English. Lectures on rhetoric and the appreciation of literature. Readings from selected authors. Weekly themes. Extemporaneous speeches.

Professor Hancock: 2 hours.

IV. Junior and Senior English. Essays, extemporaneous themes, and general readings in literature, history, and biography. The regulations of this course will be found, in detail, in the printed pamphlet.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

V. Advanced Themes. Discussion of the principles of literary art and method. Regular practice in the various forms of composition.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

VIa. Forensics. Advanced work in extemporaneous speaking. Occasional addresses and debates. Readings in the British and American orators.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

VIb. Public Speaking. Addresses on social and political topics. Arguments and pleas for civic reforms. This course is open only to those who have taken VIa and the class is limited to twelve members.

Professor Hancock; I hour.

VII. Early English. Bright, Anglo-Saxon Reader; Elene; Béowulf.

Professor Gummere; 2 hours.

VIII. Middle English. English literature in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Chaucer, Canterbury Tales. English and Scottish Ballads. Lectures and readings.

Professor Gummere; 2 hours.

IX. Elizabethan Literature. Lectures on the development of English literature, particularly of the drama, down to Shakspere. Readings of old plays and Elizabethan masterpieces. All the plays of Shakspere, three of which are read critically in class.

Professor Gummere; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

X. English Literature of the Seventeenth Century. Lectures, with readings in the general literature, and a special study of Milton. Selections from the minor poems,

the Comus, certain books of Paradise Lost, and all of Samson Agonistes are read in class.

Professor Gummere; I hour.

XI. Modern English Prose Writers. Lectures on the lives and works of Steele, Addison, Defoe, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Fielding, Sterne, De Quincey, Lamb, Landor, Hazlitt, Carlyle, Arnold, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, and others. Some attention will be given to the early Romantic poetry. Collateral readings and reports.

Professor Hancock; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

XII. English Poetry of the Nincteenth Century. Lectures on the lives and works of Burns, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, Keats, Arnold, Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne. Collateral readings and reports.

Professor Hancock; 2 hours.

GERMAN.

For the German requirements in the Arts and Science courses see pages 34-37. All German courses are elective for Juniors and Seniors who have satisfactorily completed the prerequisites.

Students wishing to qualify for German I may do so by passing either the examination in German A or the entrance examination.

A. Course for Beginners. Reading, grammar, composition, conversation, dictation, sight-reading. Duerr,

Essentials of German Grammar. Selections from the following books are read: Guerber, Märchen und Erzählungen; Heyse, L'Arrabbiata; Storm, Immensee; Hauff, Die Karawane and Das kalte Herz; Müller, Deutsche Liebe; Eichendorff, Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts; Freytag, Die Journalisten; Schiller, Der Neffe als Onkel; Baumbach, Der Schwiegersohn.

C. E. Norris; 3 hours.

I. Freshman German. Rapid reading, with some grammar, dictation, and composition. The following books are read: Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm and Emilia Galotti; Schiller, Wilhelm Tell and Maria Stuart; Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea; Dahn, Ein Kampf um Rom; Sudermann, Frau Sorge; Von Scheffel, Der Trompeter von Säkkingen; Meyer-Förster, Karl Heinrich.

C. E. Norris; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore German. Schiller, Wallenstein; Goethe, Faust and Vicar of Sesenheim; Von Scheffel, Ekkehard, and one modern German drama by Kleist or Ludwig.

C. E. Norris; 3 hours.

III. German Prose Composition. Review of grammar, dictation, conversation, written reports in German. Mosher, Willkommen in Deutschland, is used as a basis for the introduction of the student to the language of modern daily life.

C. E. Norris; 2 hours,

IV. Scientific German. Rapid reading in class of difficult prose in science, history, and philosophy, together with private reading of some treatise on a special subject chosen by the student and approved by the instructor. Wait, German Science Reader.

C. E. Norris, 2 hours.

V. Middle High German. Paul, Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik; Das Nibelungenlied; poems of Walther von der Vogelweide. T. K. Brown, Jr.; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

VI. German Literature of the Nineteenth Century. A course intended to show the outcome of the period in German literature which was dominated by Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe. The class work consists of lectures and the reading of texts; in addition to this, a considerable amount of outside reading is required. The authors especially studied are Tieck, H. von Kleist, Hebbel, Grillparzer, Heine, Hauptmann, and Sudermann.

T. K. Brown, Jr.; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

FRENCH.

For the French requirements in the Arts and Science courses see pages 34-37. All French courses are elective for Juniors and Seniors who have satisfactorily completed the prerequisites.

Students wishing to qualify for French I may do so by passing either the examination in French A or the entrance examination.

A. Course for Beginners. A course to give the student an elementary knowledge of grammar and a reading

knowledge of the language. The following books are used: Thieme and Effinger, A French Grammar; Laboulaye, Contes Bleus; Halévy, Un Mariage d'Amour; Labiche, Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon.

Dr. Spiers; 3 hours.

I. Freshman French. Grammar work continued and rapid reading. The following books are used: Koren and Vreeland, French Syntax and Composition; Thiers, Origines de la France Contemporaine; Lamartine, Scènes de la Revolution Française; Voltaire, Contes; Loti, Pêcheur d'Islande; Daudet, Contes; Rostand, Les Romanesques.

Dr. Spiers; 4 hours.

II. Sophomore French. Rapid reading of French classics both in the class room and as outside work. The following authors are read; Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, Mme. de Lafayette, Voltaire, Chateaubriand, Hugo, Lamartine, Musset, Bornier, Rostand. In connection with the above the instructor gives a few lectures on the History of French Literature.

Dr. Spiers; 3 hours.

III. History of French Literature. A lecture course treating the history of French literature from its origins to the present time. A large amount of outside reading, with written reports, is required. This course is conducted in French, and is open only to students who have passed creditably in French II.

Dr. Spiers; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

IV. Composition and Conversation. A course in French conversation and advanced composition. This course may be elected only after consultation with the instructor.

Dr. Spiers; 2 hours.

V. French Authors and Literary Types. Reading, conferences, and reports on limited fields of French literature, e. g. the work of Corneille, Racine, and Molière; French lyric poetry of the 19th century, etc. This course is regularly open to Juniors and Seniors only; others may be admitted with the permission of the instructor. This work counts as a two hours' course.

Dr. Spiers.

SPANISH.

I. Course for Beginners. An elementary course intended for those who wish the essentials of the Spanish language, either for a business career or for literary work. The following books are used: Hills and Ford, A Spanish Grammar; Alarcón, El Sombrero de Tres Picos; Taboada, Cuentos Alegres; Moratín, El Sí de las Niñas; Calderón, La Vida es Sueño; Ford, Selections from Don Quijote.

Dr. Spiers; 3 hours.

ITALIAN.

I. Course for Beginners. An elementary course in reading Italian. Grandgent, Italian Grammar, and Bowen, Italian Readings, are used. The following authors are read: Goldoni, Boccaccio, Dante.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

Dr. Spiers; 3 hours.

MATHEMATICS.

The courses in mathematics are arranged as far as possible to suit the needs of those students who (1) take them as part of their required Freshmen and Sophomore work and do not intend to proceed further in mathematics, (2) elect them as a minor subject and take either physics, engineering or astronomy as a major subject, (3) take them as part of the required work of the Engineering course, or (4) elect them as a major subject.

Courses I, II, III, and IV are given every year and V in alternate years. The electives to be offered in any one year will be such as the needs of the department may require. Courses, either for undergraduates or graduates, on certain subjects other than those named below may be arranged for by consultation with the instructor.

In the Library will be found some of the principal journals, treatises, and collected works. There are also libraries near by where other works and journals may be consulted. In one of the lecture rooms is a collection of mathematical models.

Courses Ia, Ib, Ia', and Ib' are required of all Freshmen. These courses, together with Ic, constitute the honor courses in mathematics for Freshmen.

Students who have passed solid geometry and trigonometry for entrance will substitute Ic' for Ia,' Ib'.

Courses IIa and IIb are for Sophomores. These courses, together with IIc, constitute the honor courses in mathematics for Sophomores.

Courses IIIa and IIIb should, in general, be taken by students electing mathematics in the Junior year.

Courses IIIa and IIIb, and IVa and IVb are required of Engineering students in their Junior year.

The Freshman and Sophomore mathematical prizes will be awarded only to students taking the honor courses in these years.

Ia and Ib. Algebra, including infinite series, undetermined coefficients, the binomial theorem for fractional and negative exponents, logarithms, probability, determinants, and the elements of the theory of equations. Fine, College Algebra.

Professor Reid; 2 hours.

Id. Trigonometry. The elements of plane trigonometry, including the solution of right and oblique plane triangles, with applications to practical problems. Murray, Plane Trigonometry.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, first half-year.

Ib'. Solid Geometry and Mensuration. Jackson, Elementary Solid Geometry.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, second half-year.

Ic. Special Topics in Algebra.

Professor Reid; 1 hour.

Ic'. Special Topics in Trigonometry and Solid Geometry, including Spherical Trigonometry.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours.

IIa. Plane Analytic Geometry, including that of the curves of the second degree. Fine and Thompson, Co-ordinate Geometry.

Professor Jackson; 4 hours, first half-year.

IIb. Elementary Calculus, with applications. Osgood, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Professor Jackson; 4 hours, second half-year.

IIc. Plane Analytic Geometry. The course is a continuation of IIa.

Professor Jackson; I hour.

IIIa. Solid Analytic Geometry. Fine and Thompson, Coordinate Geometry.

Professor Reid; 3 hours, first half-year.

IIIb. Advanced Calculus and Elementary Differential Equations. Osgood, Differential and Integral Calculus. Professor Reid; 3 hours, second half-year.

IVa. Elementary Statics and Dynamics. Cox, Mechanics.

Professor Jackson; 3 hours, first half-year.

IVb. Dynamics of a Particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics. Cox, Mechanics.

Professor Jackson; 3 hours, second half-year.

V. Descriptive Geometry. This course is required of Engineering students and is given in alternate years.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, first half-year.

A selection from the following courses will be given each year. A student wishing to take any special course should apply to the professor in charge.

VI. Introduction to the Theory of Functions. Prerequisite, IIIa. Harkness and Morley, Introduction to Analytic Functions.

Professor Reid; 3 hours.

VII. Theory of Equations; including an introduction to the Galois theory. Cajori, Theory of Equations.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

VIII. Differential Equations. The subject will be treated on lines similar to those of Forsyth's text-books. Prerequisite, IIIa.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

IX. The Differential Equations of Physics, with simple applications.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, half-year.

X. Introductory Theory of Vibrations.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, half-year.

XI. Introduction to Hydrodynamics.

Professor Jackson; 2 hours, half-year.

XII. Introduction to Modern Geometry.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

XIII. Analytic Geometry of Three Dimensions. Theory of surfaces and curves in space. C. Smith, Solid Geometry.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

XIV. Advanced Mechanics. This course is a continuation of Courses IVa and IVb. It includes the methods by which the general principles of mechanics are applied to the solutions of various physical problems. Thomson and Tait, Natural Philosophy.

Professor Jackson; 3 hours.

XV. Elements of the Theory of Algebraic Numbers.

Professor Reid; 2 hours, half-year.

HISTORY.

A liberal use of the College Library facilities is required in all the history courses. The modern methods of historical study are developed progressively throughout the four years.

History I is required of all Freshmen in the second half-year.

History II, in connection with Economics I when taken in the Sophomore year, is an elective for Sophomores.

History III-VI are electives for Juniors and Seniors.

I. European History. The two-fold object of this course is to develop the general background of historical knowledge in the student, and introduce him to the methods of college history study. In a brief introductory survey the student is required to fix definitely in his mind some of the essential landmarks of Ancient and Medieval History. The course is then brought down to the present by a more thorough study of the Modern Period.

Dr. Kelsey; 3 hours, second half-year.

II. General Course in English History. Much of the subject matter is obviously dealt with in outline form. The unity and continuity of English history is developed and emphasis is laid upon such phases of the subject matter as will especially aid the student in understanding modern constitutional development in Europe and the United States. Sophomores who elect this course take Economics I the same year.

Dr. Kelsey; 2 hours.

[Note: On account of a readjustment of the history courses, a course in Modern European History will be given in 1910-11, in place of History II.]

III. American Colonial History to 1783. Conditions in Europe leading to the motives and methods of colonization, expansion of the English colonies, rivalry of the English and the French, development of industrial, social, and political conditions, growth toward independence and union, the Revolution.

Dr. Kelsey; 3 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

IV. History of the United States, 1783-1865. Constitutional and political history of the United States from the close of the Revolution to the close of the Civil War. The following topics cover the points of chief emphasis in the course:

The genesis and adoption of the Constitution; the rise of political parties and the growth of nationality; westward extension; economic development and sectional divergence; the relation of slavery to the oncoming contest; the great struggle and the final settlement.

Intended primarily for Juniors.

Dr. Kelsey; 3 hours.

V. Medieval History. This course includes a survey of the civilization of Europe at the beginning of the Middle Ages and deals with the decline of the Roman Empire, the Gothic invasion, the rise and fall of Saracen civilization, the growth and decay of Charlemagne's empire, Feudalism, the Crusades, the conflicts between the Empire and the Papacy, and the Reformation.

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours.

VI. Advanced Course in English History. This course deals chiefly with the history of England from the Norman Conquest to recent times, but is prefaced by a

brief review of the Anglo-Saxon period. The evolution of representative government in England and its relation to world society of to-day is emphasized. The larger lines of economic development are followed. Emphasis will be laid also upon the history of the church in England, especially during the Reformation period and to the establishment of the modern sects.

Intended primarily for Seniors.

Dr. Kelsey; 3 hours.

ECONOMICS.

Economics I is required of all Juniors in the Arts and General Science courses who have not elected it in the Sophomore year. The other courses in Economics are elective for Juniors and Seniors.

I. Elementary Economics. The purpose in this course is to acquaint the student with the fundamental principles of the science and to promote his preparation for the duties of citizenship. The principles are developed from a study and discussion of the actual processes and organization of industrial society. Text-book, collateral readings, lectures, and the discussion of a series of problems set for solution. If elected in the Sophomore year, History II must also be taken.

Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

II. Transportation and Corporations. (a) The historical development and present systems of railways and canals in the United States are treated. Then follow the problems of rate-making, pooling, consolidation, gov-

ernment control and other topics showing the relation of railways to shippers and to the public. (b) A study is made of industrial organization and the trust problem. The topics include forms of business organization, covering partnerships, corporations, pools, trusts and holding companies; the evils of corporate management, such as fraudulent promotion, over-capitalization and speculation, and government control.

Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

III. Labor Problems. A study is made of the factory system, collective bargaining, trade unions, employers' associations, strikes and boycotts, methods of arbitration and conciliation, labor legislation and court decisions, employers' liability, compulsory insurance, etc. An extended investigation of some phase of the labor question is required of each student and the results are presented in a report to the members of the course. Lectures and discussion of assigned readings.

Professor Barrett; 3 hours, first half-year.

IV. Money and Banking. The course begins with a review of the principles of money and of the functions of a bank, followed by a brief survey of the history and present practice of banking in leading countries but with extended study of conditions in the United States. Such practical problems as the monetary standard, paper money, credit, price movements and their effects on incomes, crises, foreign exchange, and the proposed reforms in our banking system are taken up. It may be taken with Economics VI.

Professor Barrett; 3 hours, second half-year.

V. Commercial Law. An exposition of the leading principles of the law relating to contracts: who can make them; what assent is needful; what consideration is required; how they are interpreted and enforced. Also the law relating to particular subjects; sales, carriage of goods and passengers, agency, partnership, negotiable paper, checks, guaranty, surety, payments, interest, shipping, insurance, deeds and loans, and corporations.

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours, first half-year.

VI. The Practice and Law of Banking. The practice and most important legal principles of banking; the methods of raising the capital; modes of organizing national and state banks, savings banks, trust and finance companies; the resources of a bank and the modes of lending them; the duties of its directors, president, cashier, tellers, bookkeepers and other officials; public and private examinations and audits. This course may be taken with Economics IV.

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours, second half-year.

VII. Distribution of Wealth. A study is made of leading writers from Adam Smith to the present, including Ricardo, Mill, Cairnes, Marshall, Böhm-Bawerk, and American economists. The object is to acquaint the student with various views on the problems of value and distribution and to secure a more thorough grasp of economic principles and economic conditions than is possible in Economics I.

Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

VIII. Sociology. This course begins with an introduction to the general theory of sociology. A study is made

of the development of modern social institutions with especial reference to the family and the problems of marriage and divorce. The problems of pauperism and crime, with the methods and principles of modern relief policies are taken up. Students visit institutions in Philadelphia for the betterment of the dependent and neglected classes. The work is covered by lectures, text-books, collateral reading, and reports.

Professor Barrett; 2 hours.

GOVERNMENT.

Government I is required of all Freshmen who have offered Physics as an entrance requirement. The other courses in government are elective for Juniors and Seniors.

I. Constitutional Government. This course affords a general survey of the political and constitutional development in the United States and some states of modern Europe. Emphasis is laid upon the elementary principles of government and upon the actual working of the governments of the United States and England. The course is conducted by means of text-bóoks, informal lectures, and collateral reading.

President Sharpless and Professor Barrett; 3 hours, first half-year.

II. Expenditure and Revenue. A description of the mode of expending and collecting the revenues of the national and state governments. The functions of government are briefly set forth and expenditures are classified. The mode of making expenditures by the different depart-

ments of the national government is then discussed, followed by a description of the bills appropriating money. The different kinds of taxes are next considered, the principles on which the laws are based, and the modes of administering them. The expenditures and revenues of the state are treated in the same manner.

Dr. Bolles; I hour.

III. Blackstone. This course is intended to meet the admission requirements of the law schools in this subject. The class work consists of quizzes and explanations of the more difficult and important parts of the work.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

Dr. Bolles; 2 hours.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Biblical Literature I is required of all Freshmen, II of all Sophomores, and III of all Juniors and Seniors, with these exceptions, that Juniors or Seniors may elect Course V, and Sophomores, Juniors or Seniors, who are studying Greek, may elect Course IV, in place of the courses that would otherwise be required of them.

I. Biblical Literature in English. This course consists of a survey of the history and literature of the Bible from the beginning of Hebrew history down to the close of the Apostolic age, with special emphasis on the work and mission of the Hebrew Prophets.

Professor Jones; I hour.

II. The Life and Letters of Paul. A study of Paul primarily as a man, but to some extent also as a missionary, religious teacher, and writer.

Professor Baker; 1 hour.

III. Biblical Literature in English. Courses are given in alternate years on (a) The Teaching of Jesus and (b) The Ethical Ideals of the New Testament.

Professor Jones; I hour.

IV. Early Christian Literature in Greek. Reading in the Greek Testament and other Christian writings of the first and second centuries with lectures on various related topics. This course is open only to students of Greek. The work is so varied from year to year that it may be elected, as desired, for one, two, or three years.

Professor Baker; I hour.

V. The Literary Study of the English Bible. The Book of Job and selections from the Psalms and other books are read in class. Lectures on the English of the Bible, and on its literary form.

Professor Gummere; I hour.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

PHILOSOPHY.

I. Psychology. A course in general psychology. James, Psychology (briefer course), is used as a text-book, supplemented by lectures. A short series of lectures is also given on logic.

Professor Jones; 2 hours.

II. Interpretation of the New Testament. This course is devoted to a search for the original message of Christianity as expressed by the writers of the Gospels and Epistles. It consists of lectures, assigned reading, and theses. The work is done in English.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, first half-year.

III. Development of Christian Thought. An examination of the great types of religious thought which have prevailed at different epochs in the history of the Church, such as the Alexandrian conception of Christianity, the Latin, the Calvinistic, and the Quaker conception. Lectures, assigned reading, and theses.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, second half-year.

IV. History of Philosophy. The chief systems of philosophy from the earliest period down to modern times. The development of theories of idealism receives special attention. The text-books required are Rogers, A Student's History of Philosophy, and Royce, The Spirit of Modern Philosophy, with other reading. Lectures, discussions, and theses.

Professor Jones; 2 hours.

Va. Ethics. The important ethical theories are studied historically with a view of discovering a satisfactory criterion or basis of moral action. Each student is expected to make an exposition of some one representative system. The books from which selection is to be made are Muirhead, Elements of Ethics; Spencer, Data of Ethics; Dewey and Tufts, Manual of Ethics; Green, Prolegomena to Ethics. Lectures and theses.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, first half-year.

Vb. Ethics. In this course are considered current problems of practical ethics.

President Sharpless; 2 hours, second half-year.

VI. Religious and Philosophical Movements. This course is for advanced students and honor men only, and is conducted on the seminar method. Different epochs are studied from year to year.

Professor Jones; 2 hours, in the evening.

ASTRONOMY.

The Haverford Observatory affords students the means of becoming familiar with the use of astronomical instruments, and of acquiring, from actual observation, a practical acquaintance with astronomy.

It contains two equatorial telescopes, one by Clark, with an object-glass 10 inches in diameter, with filar micrometer, and eyepieces; and one with an object-glass 8½ inches in diameter by Fitz; a Newtonian reflector with a silver-on-glass speculum 8½ inches in diameter; a Grubb prismatic spectroscope; a meridian circle of 3¾-inch aperture; a combined transit and zenith telescope of 1¾-inch aperture; two sextants; a mean time and a sidereal time clock, both being electrically connected with a chronograph by Bond.

The latitude of the Observatory is 40° 0′ 40.1″ north; its longitude, 5 h. .01 m. 14.5 sec. west of Greenwich.

I. Elementary Astronomy. This course is mainly descriptive. It sets forth the leading facts of astronomy and gives an elementary explanation of the methods by which they are ascertained. Lectures and recitations. Young, Manual of Astronomy.

2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

II. Practical Astronomy. The use of the transit, sextant, and theodolite in the determination of time, latitude, and azimuth. Campbell, Practical Astronomy, with use of the American Ephemeris. Prerequisite, Astronomy I and Mathematics Id.

2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

SURVEYING.

I. Elementary Surveying. The theory and use of the compass, level, and transit. Field practice, including the complete survey of a tract of land. Breed and Hosmer, Principles and Practice of Surveying.

2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

BIOLOGY.

The Biological Laboratory is amply equipped with microscopes, reagents and all other necessary apparatus and appliances. It also contains several hundred biological works and zoological, anatomical, and botanical charts.

The courses of the department are arranged so that students intending to study medicine may have every facility for preparation.

Course I is required of all Freshmen through the first quarter,

Courses II to X are elective, but Courses III to VI, inclusive, must be preceded by Course II.

I. Elementary Physiology and Hygiene. This course is preparatory to the general physical training required

by the College, and includes general physiology, hygiene, a brief review of human anatomy, and lectures on first aid to the injured.

Professor Babbitt; 2 hours, first quarter.

II. Elementary Biology. The lectures of this course are devoted to a discussion of the fundamental principles of the structure and life-processes of animals and plants, and also to some of the more important questions relating to their origin and evolution. The laboratory periods are devoted to the practical study and discussion of typical representatives of some of the greater groups of animals and plants. Many field excursions are taken in order to study animals and plants in their natural environment.

Professor Pratt; 4 hours.

III. Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. The laboratory work of this course includes the dissection and study of a cartilaginous and a bony fish, an amphibian, a reptile, a bird, and a mammal. This course is given in alternate years with Courses Va and Vb. One lecture and two laboratory periods a week.

Professor Pratt; 3 hours.

IV. Morphology of Invertebrates. This course is intended for those who may wish to make a more extended study of invertebrates than is possible in Course II.

Professor Pratt; I hour, or more by arrangement.

Va. Histology of Vertebrates. The laboratory work of this course includes a microscopical study of vertebrate tissues. The student also learns the methods of microscopical technique, the preparation of some of the

more important reagents, the use of the microtome, etc., and he prepares or obtains about one hundred stained and mounted slides. One lecture and two laboratory periods a week.

Professor Pratt; 3 hours, first half-year. [Not given in 1909-10.]

Vb. Embryology of Vertebrates. The laboratory work in this course is devoted to the study of the embryology of the chick and of the frog. One lecture and two laboratory periods a week.

Professor Pratt; 3 hours, second half-year. [Not given in 1909-10.]

Courses Va and Vb are given in alternate years with Course III.

VI. General Botany. The laboratory work of this course consists of the dissection and structural study of typical representatives of the principal groups of plants. One lecture and one laboratory period a week.

Professor Pratt; 2 hours,

[Not given in 1909-10.]

VII. Evolution and Hercdity. The development of the evolutionary idea is traced from the time of the Greeks to the present time, and the systems of Lamarck and Darwin and their followers are described and discussed. The growth of our knowledge of the facts of heredity is studied and the theories of Darwin, Weismann, Mendel, and others are discussed. Lectures and supplementary readings.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

Professor Pratt; I hour.

VIII. Human Anatomy. A general course in anatomy intended especially for preparatory medical students and prospective teachers of physical training. The department is equipped with a skeleton, a manikin, enlarged models of the eye, ear, throat, and heart, and numerous charts to aid in practical work. A complete set of individual bones, including a disarticulated skull, affords opportunity for the study of osteology. The course includes a study of the brain and spinal cord, and, as far as time permits, a study of the eye, the ear, and the throat. It is supplemented by attendance upon medical clinics and by occasional visits to the anatomical museums of the city.

Professor Babbitt; 2 hours.

IX. Applied Anatomy and Physiology. A course offering special work in preparation for the teaching of physical training. It may be combined with Courses VIII and X.

Professor Babbitt; 2 hours.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

X. Advanced Physiology. While primarily intended for those who wish to study medicine, this course is made general and is open to all Juniors and Seniors. It consists of one hour of recitation and, if desired, one laboratory period a week. Suitable apparatus is provided for practical and experimental work upon muscle and nerve preparations, examination and tests of blood and of secretions, production of artificial digestion, functional study of the heart, general circulation, spe-

cial senses, etc. This course may be modified to suit the needs of the course in normal physical training.

Professor Babbitt; 2 hours.

CHEMISTRY.

The chemical laboratory affords ample facilities for the prosecution of elementary or advanced special work. The professor and his assistants are in constant attendance. The laboratory work comprises elementary experiments in general chemistry; the preparation of a number of pure compounds; qualitative or quantitative analysis, and experimental work illustrating chemical laws and theories. Chemistry I or Mathematics II is required of all Sophomores in the Arts and General Science courses, and of all Juniors in the Mechanical and Electrical courses.

I. Elementary General Chemistry. In this course students will probably have two lectures or recitations and two laboratory periods a week. The preparation, properties and uses of the more important elements and inorganic compounds are discussed in the lectures and are illustrated by experiments. In the laboratory the time is given mainly to the preparation and study of the non-metallic elements and a few of their compounds.

Professor Hall; 4 hours.

II. Qualitative Analysis. The exercises are mainly practical, but there is, each week, at least one lecture or examination. Although the instruction is devoted chiefly to the methods of qualitative analysis, it is expected that the student will increase materially his knowledge of general chemistry by following this course.

Professor Hall; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

III. Quantitative Analysis. The simpler gravimetric and volumetric methods of analysis are studied. The calibration of flasks and burettes is also included.

Professor Hall; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

IV. Organic Chemistry. This course consists of lectures, recitations, and laboratory work throughout the year. It will be found useful not only to those intending to become chemists, but also to students of biology and medicine.

[Not given in 1909-10.]

Professor Hall; 2 hours.

V. Advanced Quantitative Analysis. This course is a continuation of Course III, but includes the analysis of silicates and other complex compounds, the examination of water, milk, butter, iron, steel, etc.

Professor Hall; 2 hours, or more by arrangement. [Not given in 1909-10.]

PHYSICS.

The Department of Physics occupies six rooms in the west end of Founders Hall, well arranged both for laboratory work and for lectures. The apparatus has been carefully chosen to illustrate the principal phenomena dealt with in the lecture demonstrations of both elementary and advanced work. The installation of a new 24-inch induction coil and accessory apparatus has made the laboratory excellently well equipped for doing all sorts of X-ray work. The wireless telegraph station can receive mesages from the commercial stations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, and the government

stations of the Navy, as well as communicate with neighboring stations. The apparatus belonging to the electrical laboratory, which includes several excellent standards, was selected to illustrate the modern application of the science as well as its fundamental principles. This includes many types of dynamos and motors, both alternating and direct; a complete line of measuring instruments; arc and incandescent lamps; galvanometers, bridges, etc. All the rooms are supplied throughout with both gas and electric light. The following currents are available: 20 volt storage battery, 110 volt direct, 110 and 220 volt 60 cycle three phase alternating, and, by means of transformers, other voltages and phase relations.

Course A is required of all Freshmen not presenting Physics at entrance.

Course I is elective with either Biology II or History II and Economics I in the Sophomore year.

Courses II and IV are usually given in alternate years, as are also III and V, and all are open as electives to those who have taken Course I.

A. Elementary Physics. The work is intended to cover the ground of a good high school course. The student is made familiar with natural laws and their applications to daily life, and receives sufficient preparation to enable him to pursue the subject further. The recitations and lectures are accompanied by numerous experimental demonstrations. There is no laboratory work. The text-book is Mann and Twiss, Physics.

Professor Palmer; 3 hours, first half-year.

I. General Physics. This course is open to those who have passed the entrance examination or Physics A. Me-

chanics, sound, heat, light, electricity and magnetism are taken up and treated in detail. A feature of this course is the laboratory work, the chief aim of which is accuracy of observation and of measurement. At least one period each week is spent in the laboratory. The text-books are Hastings and Beach, General Physics, and Ames and Bliss, Experiments in Physics.

Professor Palmer; 4 hours.

II. Electrical Measurements. The laboratory work of this course supplements that of Physics I in magnetism and electricity, and consists of fundamental experiments in the measurement of magnetic hysteresis, currents, resistances, electromotive forces, capacity, and inductance. The lectures are devoted chiefly to the description and explanation of phenomena met with in the laboratory.

Professor Palmer; 2 hours, or more by arrangement, first half-year.

III. Molecular Physics. A study of vacuum tube phenomena, cathode rays, Roentgen rays, and radioactivity is followed by an introduction to the theory of ionization, and to the corpuscular theory of matter. The lectures are accompanied by many interesting demonstrations. There is no laboratory work. The books of J. J. Thompson, Rutherford, and Fournier are used for reference.

Professor Palmer; 2 hours, second half-year.

IV. Wireless Telegraphy. In this course a brief study of mutual inductance, self-inductance, and capacity leads to a discussion of electric waves, their properties and measurement. Finally the application of these quantities is made to wireless telegraphy, and the student is given

an opportunity to apply his knowledge both in sending and receiving messages at the department wireless station. As a reference book, frequent use is made of Fleming, Electric Wave Telegraphy.

Professor Palmer; 2 hours, first half-year. [Not given in 1909-10.]

V. Light. In this course a brief study is made of fundamental light phenomena. Experiments are performed in the laboratory on the measurement of indices of refraction, wave-length, and spectra, and observation is made of diffraction and polarization phenomena. Preston, Theory of Light, is used for reference.

Professor Palmer; 2 hours, second half-year. [Not given in 1909-10.]

VI. Electrical Engineering. This course includes a general survey of electrical science with its applications. A knowledge of electricity, such as would be obtained in Physics I, is required. The instruction is carried on by text-book, lectures and laboratory work. It includes a study of instruments, dynamos, motors, transformers, are and incandescent lamps, heaters, welders, etc. The practical phases of engineering, such as wiring buildings, testing apparatus, etc., are taken up as far as time permits.

Professor Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

VII. Electrical Engineering. This course follows Course VI. It consists of one hour of class-room work and one hour of laboratory work, either of which may be taken as an elective. The experiments include the use of refined measuring instruments, the absolute measurement of electrical and magnetic quantities, efficiency tests

of dynamos, motors, and transformers, construction of characteristic curves, etc. Electrical apparatus is studied in more detail than in Course VI. The modern applications are studied and illustrated by visits to the large power houses, substations, etc., around Philadelphia.

Professor Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

VIII. Electrical Engineering. An advanced course for students specializing in electrical work. Laboratory experiments and special investigations. This work will be arranged to suit the needs of those electing it.

Professor Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

GEOLOGY.

I. Elementary Geology. A discussion of the general principles of the science. Excursions are taken occasionally in which the physiographical and geological features of the country about Haverford are studied, and trips are made to the important paleontological and mineralogical collections of Philadelphia.

Professor Pratt; 2 hours.

ENGINEERING.

The engineering courses are designed to give a thorough training in fundamental engineering principles and, as far as practicable, to teach the application of these principles to the generation and utilization of power and to the construction of machines.

Exceptional facilities for observing the practical side of the work are offered by the many manufacturing companies in and near Philadelphia, and frequent inspection trips are taken.

The Engineering Department occupies a commodious stone building, three stories high, erected during the summer of 1806. The equipment of the shop is modern and of the best quality. The wood-working room affords accommodation for fourteen students. The benches are provided with quick-action vises and a complete set of carpenter's tools for each student. This shop contains a 36" band saw and five wood-lathes. The iron-working room contains a 24" x 12' Blaisdel engine-lathe and three smaller engine lathes; a 24" x 24" x 6' planer, a Becker-Brainard universal milling machine, a Gould and Eberhardt 16" shaper, two drill presses, several vises, and complete sets of machinist's tools for bench work. pipe-fitting, etc. Steam engine indicators, weighing scales, standard pressure gauges, calorimeters and electrical measuring instruments, in connection with the central heating and lighting plant, afford good opportunity for boiler, engine, and dynamo testing. A 30,000 pound Riehlé screw-testing machine, recently erected, is used for testing materials and for investigating the laws of stress and strain. The third story of the building is devoted to drawing; it is a large and well-lighted room, where thirty students may be accommodated at one time. The equipment includes a number of pieces for study and sketching, such as steam and air pumps, safety valves, shaft hangers, etc.

The following technical mechanical courses are given. For the corresponding electrical courses see under Physics.

Special courses may be arranged to suit the needs of those students intending to continue their engineering studies at other institutions. I. Steam Engineering. A study of the action of steam and gas engines, condensers, air compressors, etc. Horse-power tests are made and efficiencies studied. The thermo-dynamic principles involved are taken up in the last half-year of the course. Hydraulics, refrigeration, heating, and ventilation are taken up as far as time permits.

Professor Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

IIa. Descriptive Geometry. [Mathematics V.]
Professor Reid; 2 hours, first half-year.

IIb. Elements of Mechanism. A study of the mechanical movements employed in machinery; various methods of transmitting and transforming motion; a detailed study of the teeth of wheels. This course includes a series of problems in invention to be solved by the student. At least one drawing-room period a week is devoted to the work of this course.

Professor Rittenhouse and O. M. Chase; 2 hours, second half-year.

III. Practical Mechanics. Students in engineering spend at least five hours a week for two and one-half years in the shop and have the privilege of electing extra hours after the completion of the regular course, if the facilities of the shop permit. The course begins with simple exercises in wood-working, including sawing and planing, and progresses through graded exercises in joinery of all kinds, turning, and pattern-making. One year is usually spent in this department, unless the student has previously had practice in wood-working.

The iron-working is begun regularly at the beginning of the Sophomore year. Bench work in filing, chipping, and scraping occupies a half-year. The second half-year is occupied with pipe-fitting, forging, welding, and annealing. Each student is required to make a set of tools to be used in the machine-shop.

The remaining two years are devoted to the use of the various machine tools in executing a series of graded exercises, and, finally, to the construction of a complete machine such as a lathe or engine.

The grades in this course are based upon the faithfulness of the student in his work, his promptness, and his care of tools as well as upon the accuracy of his work and the time occupied on each exercise.

Professor Rittenhouse and G. W. Weaver; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

IV. Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design. The first exercises are designed to give facility in the use of instruments. These are followed by the elementary projection of solids and complicated intersections, exact and conventional representation of threads, bolts, and nuts.

Sketching and dimensioning from models are next taken up, and, during the Sophomore year, simple working drawings are made from these sketches. Spur and bevel gear wheels, screw and other gearing, quick return motions, and the various transmission gears are taken up and designed in connection with the course in mechanism.

A number of practical problems in valve gears, involving the plane slide valve, piston valve, Corliss valve, shifting eccentrics, link motions, etc., are solved by each student. The course concludes with the design of a steam

or gas engine and complete detail drawings of all working parts, or the equivalent.

O. M. Chase and Professor Rittenhouse; 2 hours, or more by arrangement.

V. Mechanics of Materials. A study of the materials employed in engineering constructions, including the manufacture and properties of iron in all its commercial forms of cast iron, steel and wrought iron; the making of alloys; the strength, elasticity, and ductility of metals; the strength of timbers, shafting, girders, trusses, etc.

A series of tests on the screw-testing machine is made by each student.

Professor Rittenhouse; 2 hours.

VI. Boilers. A study of the types of boilers, of boiler design and construction, of efficiencies, and of the various boiler accessories including feed pumps and injectors, economizers, forced draft outfits, etc. The course includes a study of fuels and a complete test of a boiler for horse-power and efficiency.

Professor Rittenhouse; 2 hours, first half-year. [Not given in 1909-10.]

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Gymnasium contains a main floor, sixty by ninety feet, abundantly equipped with the most improved American and Swedish gymnastic appliances. It has an inclined running track, five feet in width. Adjoining the main floor are offices for the use of the director in physical examination and measurement. These rooms may

be further utilized for special work by students taking advanced courses in anatomy and physiology, preparatory to medicine, and by those electing normal courses in physical training. Adjoining the main hall is a large and comfortable reading-room. Above are a trophy room and apartments for the use of the alumni.

The following periodicals are taken in the Reading Room:

American Cricketer. American Gymnasia. Collier's Weekly. Cosmopolitan. Everybody's Magazine. Harper's Weekly. Life,
McClure's Magazine,
Mind and Body,
Motor Print,
Outing,
Recreation,

The basement contains dressing-rooms, a number of well ventilated lockers, shower-baths, a swimming pool, and a double bowling alley. There is a special dressing-room provided for the use of the faculty and visiting athletic teams.

A thorough physical examination is given to all students upon entrance, and another at the end of the Sophomore year.

No student whose physical condition is unsatisfactory will be permitted to represent the College on any athletic team.

The work of the department begins with a course of lectures upon anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, given to the Freshman class during the first quarter of the College year. This is followed by systematic gymnastic drill during the two succeeding quarters, three times a week.

A similar course is required during the Sophomore year and elective courses are open to Juniors and Seniors.

Each student must take one of the following courses:

- I. A course in elementary gymnastic drill, with moderate apparatus work.
- II. A general course in light and heavy gymnastic work of regular collegiate type.
- III. Regular practice with the candidates for the College gymnastic team, for entrance to which gymnastic ability and physical qualifications are requisite.

For additional courses in anatomy and physiology, see pages 62-65.

THE LIBRARY.

The College Library now contains over fifty-three thousand volumes, besides numerous pamphlets. It is arranged with the object of making it especially useful as a library of reference. The students have free access to the shelves and the Librarian and his assistants are, at all times, ready to give aid to students and readers.

About eighteen hundred dollars are expended yearly for the purchase of books and periodicals. The library is a regular depository of the United States Government and several hundred volumes of publications are annually received.

The following literary and scientific periodicals are taken:

Acta Mathematica.
Advocate of Peace.
American Friend.
American Historical Review.
American Journal of Archæology.
American Journal of Mathematics.

American Journal of Philology.
American Journal of Religious
Psychology.
American Journal of Science.
American Journal of Theology.
American Machinist.
American Naturalist.
Among the Deep Sea Fishers.

Anglia. Anglia Beiblatt. Annalen der Physik. Annals of American Academy. Annals of Mathematics. Astronomical Journal. Astronomische Nachrichten. Astrophysical Journal. Athenæum. Atlantic Monthly. Australian Friend. Banner and Herald. Beiblätter für die Annalen der Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Lit-Biological Bulletin. Bird Lore. Bookman. British Friend. Bulletin Astronomique. Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society. Bulletin of the American Re-Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute. Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards. Bulletin of the Department of Labor. Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society. Canadian Friend. Cassier's Magazine. Cassinia. Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents. Century Magazine. Chicago Banker. Classical Journal. Classical Philology. Classical Review. Columbia University Quar-

terly.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle. Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences. Congressional Record. Consular Reports. Contemporary Review. Cumulative Book Index. Department of Labor Bulletin (New York). Dial. Economist (London). Edinburgh Review. Educational Review. Electrical World. Electrician. Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry, Engineering Magazine. Englische Studien. English Catalogue of Books. English Historical Review. Experiment Station Record. Expositor. Expository Times. Evangelical Friend. Forest Leaves. Friend (London). Friend (Philadelphia). Friendly Messenger. Friends' Fellowship Papers. Friends' Intelligencer.
Friends' Missionary Advocate.
Friends' Quarterly Examiner.
Friends' Witness. Good Government. Harper's Magazine. Harper's Weekly. Hartford Seminary Record. Harvard Bulletin. Harvard Graduates' Magazine. Herald of Peace. Hibbert Journal. Independent. Indian's Friend. International Conciliation. International Journal of Ethics,

Jahrbuch u. d. Fortschritte d. Mathematik.

Jahresbericht über d. Fortschritte d. klass. Altertumswissenschaft, und Beiblatt.

Johns Hopkins University Cir-

Johns Hopkins University Studies in History, etc.

Journal of the American Chemical Society.

Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research. Journal of the Chemical Society.

Journal de Mathématiques. Journal of Philosophy Psychology, etc.

Journal of Political Economy. Journal of the Franklin Insti-

Journal of the Friends' Historical Society.

Journal of English and German Philology.

Journal of Experimental Zoology.

Journal für die reine u, angewandte Mathematik.

Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Library Journal. Literary News.

Literaturblatt für germ. u. rom. Philologie.

Living Age. McClure's Magazine, Mathematische Annalen.

Messenger of Peace. Mind.

Missionary Review. Modern Language Notes. Modern Language Review.

Modern Philology.

Monthly Notices of Royal Astronomical Society. Monthly Summary, Commerce

and Finance.

Nation (New York).

Nation (London). National Geographic Magazine. Nature.

New York Times Saturday Review.

Nineteenth Century and After. North American Review.

One and All. Our Missions. Outlook.

Pacific Friend. Peacemaker.

Pennsylvania Magazine. Philosophical Magazine. Philosophical Review.

Physical Review. Political Science Quarterly.

Popular Astronomy. Popular Science Monthly.

Power.

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science. Proceedings of American Anti-

quarian Society. Proceedings of American Phil-

osophical Society. Proceedings of American So-

ciety for Psychical Research. Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.

Psychological Bulletin. Psychological Review.

Publications of the Modern Language Association. Publishers' Weekly.

Quarterly Journal of Econom-

Quarterly Journal of Mathematics.

Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Health, New York City.

Ouarterly Review. Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

Review of Reviews (American).

Revue des deux Mondes.

Rheinisches Museum für Philologie. Romania. Schwenkfeldian. Science. Science Abstracts. Scientific American. Scientific American Supple-Scribner's Magazine. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Southern Workman. Spectator. Survey. Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.

University of Pennsylvania Law Review. University Record (Chicago University). War or Brotherhood. Western Work. Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie. World's Work. Yale Alumni Weekly. Yale University Bulletin. Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie. Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie. Zoölogischer Anzeiger. Zoölogisches Zentralblatt,

The Library is open, with some exception, on week-days from 8.30 a. m. to 10 p. m. While designed especially for the use of the officers and students, others have the privilege of consulting and, under certain restrictions, of withdrawing books.

THE CHARLES ROBERTS AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

This autograph collection, formed by the late Charles Roberts, of Philadelphia, a graduate (1864), and for many years a Manager of the College, was in 1902 presented to the College by his wife, Lucy B. Roberts. It consists of more than 10,000 items embracing not only autograph letters of European and American authors, statesmen, scientists, ecclesiastics, crowned heads, and others, but also several series of valuable papers. The whole collection, covering as it does the period beginning with the late fifteenth century down to the present day, is one of unusual historical and literary interest.

Through the munificence of the donor, it has been

housed in a fireproof room and a careful card catalogue prepared. The collection is open for inspection and research on application to the curator.

HONORS.

1. Honors are awarded for excellence in the studies of single departments. They are never given merely for performance of routine work in courses, but a considerable amount of extra work is demanded in every case.

2. Honors are of three kinds:

- (a) Honorable Mention, to be awarded for work in a single course, meeting not less than two hours per week throughout a year, plus additional work to the total amount of not less than 75 hours. Candidates for Honorable Mention must obtain the grade of A in the regular work of the course and pass creditably an examination on the additional work required.
- (b) Preliminary Honors, to be awarded at the end of either Sophomore, Junior, or Senior year for not less than two years work, amounting to six hours a week in the courses of a single department, plus additional work to the total amount of not less than 150 hours.

Candidates for Preliminary Honors must obtain a grade of at least B in all courses required for such honors (see § 5 below) and a grade of A in such of these courses as are taken in the year in which they are candidates and must pass creditably examinations on the additional work required.

(c) Final Honors, to be awarded upon graduation for work in the courses of a single department, plus additional work to the total amount of not less than 250 hours.

Candidates for Final Honors must take courses amounting to at least ten hours in the department in which they apply for honors, at least six of these hours being in the Junior and Senior years. They must in all of these courses obtain a grade of at least B and in those taken in the Senior Year a grade of A, and must pass creditably examinations on the additional work required. There are three grades of Final Honors: Honors, High Honors, and Highest Honors. The requirements for High Honors are of a more exacting nature than those for Honors, and Highest Honors are reserved for very exceptional cases. Both High Honors and Highest Honors are awarded only by special vote of the Faculty.

- 3. Students entering with advanced standing may offer work done elsewhere towards satisfying the requirements for Preliminary or Final Honors.
- 4. A student who has received the prescribed grade in the regular work of a course required for honors, but who has not done the additional work required in connection with such course, may, with the consent of the professor in charge, make up this deficiency in a later year, but in the case of Final Honors all such deficiencies must be made up by the end of the Junior Year.
- 5. The minimum requirements in courses for Preliminary Honors (if offered) and for Final Honors are specified on the next page.

COURSES REQUIRED FOR PRELIMINARY AND FINAL HONORS.

PRELIMINA	ARY HONORS.	FINAL HONORS.
Greek	I, II.	I, II, III, IV, V.
Latin	I, II.	I, II, III, IV.
English	None given.	I, II, III, IV, and courses amounting to six hours in V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.
German	I, II.	I, II, III, V, VI.
French	I, II.	I, II, III, IV, V.
Romance Languages	None given.	Final Honors in French and Honorable Mention in Spanish I and Italian I.
Mathematics	I, II.	I, II, III, VI.
History	I, II, and III or IV.	I, II, and three of the four courses III, IV, V, VI.
Economics	None given.	I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII or VIII,
Philosophy	None given.	I, II, III, IV, V, VI.
Biology	II and III or V.	II, III, IV, V, VIII, X.
Chemistry	I, II.	I, II, III, IV.
Physics	I, II and III, or IV and V, or VI.	I, and any three of II and III, IV and V, VI, or VII.
Engineering	None given.	Physics I, Engineering IIb, I. V.

GRADING OF STUDENTS.

Students are classified, according to their grades, into five sections, A, B, C, D, E. Each student is notified of the section to which he has been assigned, but the grades are not published. A indicates a grade from 90 to 100, B from 80 to 90, C from 65 to 80, D from 50 to 65, and E indicates a failure. No student is permitted to graduate if his combined average for the Junior and Senior years is below C. Daily recitations, hour examinations, and final examinations are all employed in determining the standing of the student.

DEFICIENT STUDENTS.

Opportunities for the removal of entrance conditions will be given at the regular entrance examinations in June and September and at a special examination in January.

Opportunities for the removal of first half-year conditions will be given in April and September.

Opportunities for the removal of second half-year conditions will be given in September and January.

Conditions should be removed at the first regular reexamination period after failure; if not then removed, a fee of five dollars will be charged for the second regular re-examination period and for each subsequent one, should additional opportunities be granted by special permission of the Faculty in unforeseen and exceptional cases. A student who has failed to remove a condition after two opportunities, or who has taken absences exceeding 40 per cent. of the total number of recitations and lectures in a given course, shall repeat the course and may be registered with the next lower class. The repeated course shall take precedence in the matter of conflicts of all other courses.

ADVANCED DEGREES.

Resident graduates who have received the Bachelor's degree from Haverford College, or graduates of other colleges who, in the judgment of the Faculty, have done work equivalent to that required for the Bachelor's degree, may be admitted as candidates for the Master's degree. Such students shall be required to do a full year's work, three-fourths of which shall be in related subjects. The courses must first be accepted by the Faculty before the student is admitted to candidacy. A thesis on a topic in the special field of study may be required and an examination satisfactory to the professor in charge must be passed.

Non-resident graduates of Haverford College of three years' standing or more will be granted the Master's degree when they have satisfactorily done work equivalent to that required of a resident graduate. They must, however, at the beginning of their work, arrange with some one department a definite course of study, acceptable to the Faculty, and make annual reports during the three years to the professor in charge.

The fee for the Master's diploma is twenty dollars. In the case of non-resident graduates an additional fee of ten dollars is required at the beginning of the course.

Adequate courses of study for the Master's degree will be arranged on application to the President.

PUBLIC LECTURES, 1909-1910.

HAVERFORD LIBRARY LECTURES.

"The Hebrew Prophets of the Eighth Century," three lectures by Dr. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

12th mo. 15th, 17th, 18th, 1908.

THE THOMAS SHIPLEY LECTURES ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"Whittier," by Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University.

3rd mo. 4th, 1909.

"Browning," by Professor William Lyon Phelps.
3rd mo. 11th, 1909.

OTHER LECTURES.

A public meeting in the interest of Local Option, addressed by Rev. W. H. Gotwald, D.D., of the Anti-Saloon League, and others. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Civics Club of Haverford College and the Local Option League of the Main Line and Vicinity.

10th mo. 26th, 1908.

"A Journey East of the Dead Sea," by George Adam Smith, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Professor in the Union Free Church College of Glasgow. Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

5th mo. 28th, 1909.

ROOMS.

A student who continues in the College may retain the room he already occupies. The vacant rooms are assigned by lot, the upper classmen having first choice. About one-fourth of the rooms in Merion Hall will be reserved for Freshmen. New students may select rooms in the order of entry. For this purpose they must fill certain blanks to be had on application to the President of the College. Signatures to these blanks are considered to bind the students, unless the latter are refused by the College for failure in examinations or other cause. A day is fixed, information of which is given in advance, when new students may choose rooms.

A deposit of \$15 is required of all students, old and new, before a room will be reserved. In case the student occupies the room, the amount will be deducted from his bill for the following year; otherwise, it will be forfeited.

EXPENSES.

The charge for tuition, board, and room-rent varies with the location of the rooms from \$375 to \$575 a year, and accommodations for students are furnished at different rates, as follows:

 Merion Hall,
 17 at \$375 each.

 Merion Hall,
 20 at \$400 each.

 Founders' Hall,
 8 at \$400 each.

 Barclay Hall,
 6 at \$450 each.

 Barclay Hall,
 26 at \$500 each.

 Lloyd Hall,
 16 at \$575 each.

The room-rent includes steam heat, electric light, necessary bed-room furniture, and care of rooms. Students will supply their own study-room furniture.

The tuition of day-students is one hundred and fifty dollars a year; the charge for tuition and mid-day meal, two hundred dollars a year.

Books and stationery will, at the option of the student, be supplied by the College and charged on the half-yearly bills. Materials consumed and breakage in the laboratories are also charged.

Bills for board and tuition are payable, three-fifths at the beginning, and two-fifths at the middle of the college year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

- I. Senior Foundation Scholarships. Five scholarships of the annual value of \$300 each are offered to graduates nominated by the Faculties of Earlham, Penn, Wilmington, and Guilford Colleges and Friends' University.
- II. Isaiah V. Williamson Scholarships. Three scholarships covering all expenses of board and tuition.
- III. Richard T. Jones Scholarship. One scholarship covering all expenses of board and tuition.

II and III are so arranged that one is usually vacated each year and awarded to a Freshman.

IV. Corporation Scholarships. Sixteen scholarships of the annual value of \$300 each will be awarded after competitive examination. They are open to all applicants.

For the incoming Freshman class, the award for the following college year is made after the Sixth month ex-

aminations of each year. Candidates in the higher classes are selected each year from those highest on the grade list in the preceding year. Four scholarships are given to each class.

V. Edward Yarnall Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200. Open to Friends only.

VI. Thomas P. Cope Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200. Open only to Friends who intend to teach.

VII. Sarah Marshall Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200.

VIII. Mary M. Johnson Scholarship. One scholarship of the annual value of \$200.

IX. Day Scholarships. Eight scholarships of the annual value of \$100 each.

X. Tuition Scholarships. Twenty-four scholarships of the annual value of \$150 each. One of these may be nominated by the Lower Merion High School for the Freshman year only.

XI. Alfred Smith Scholarship. One scholarship given on competitive examination to a candidate for the Freshman class who is of German-American parentage. The annual value is \$400. It may be held for two or more years if the work of the recipient is satisfactory, and may also be followed by a fellowship of \$400 for one year in Harvard University.

It will be awarded to a Freshman in 1910.

XII. Joseph E. Gillingham Scholarships. Four scholarships of the annual value of \$200 each "for meritorious students."

All scholarships are given for one year only, but they may be renewed by the College (except I) if the conduct and standing of the recipient be satisfactory.

The Senior Foundation Scholarships will thus be vacated yearly, and about one-fourth of the others.

Except IX and a few of X all scholarships involve residence at the College.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Clementine Cope Fellowship, of the annual value of \$500, may be awarded by the Faculty to the best qualified applicant from the Senior class. He is required to spend the succeeding year in study at some American or foreign university approved by the Faculty.

On the same foundation are offered, yearly, two fellowships of \$300 each, called Teaching Fellowships, involving certain duties at Haverford College. They are construed to cover all the charges for tuition, rooms, and board.

PRIZES.

Alumni Prizes for Composition and Oratory.

The Association of the Alumni, in the year 1875, established an annual prize of \$50, either a gold medal or an equivalent value in books and bronze medal, for excellence in composition and oratory.

The following are the rules governing the competition:

I. The Alumni medal is offered yearly for competition amongst the members of the Junior and Senior classes, as a prize for the best delivered oration prepared therefor.

- II. Three or five judges shall be appointed from year to year by the Alumni Committee, who shall hear publicly, in Roberts Hall, all competitors who may be qualified to appear.
- III. No oration shall occupy in delivery more than fifteen minutes.
- IV. In making the award, while due weight is to be given to the literary merits of the oration, the judges are to consider the prize as offered to encourage more especially the attainment of excellence in elocution.
- V. The judges shall have the right to withhold the prize if the elocution and the literary merits of the oration fall below a creditable standard of excellence.

The Everett Society Medal.

This silver medal is offered by the donor to the members of the two lower classes for competition in extemporaneous speaking. It is given in memory of the old Everett Society.

John B. Garrett Prizes for Systematic Reading.

Four prizes worth \$40, \$30, \$20, and \$10 respectively, will be given in books to those members of the Junior class who, having creditably pursued their regular studies and paid proper attention to physical culture, shall have carried on the most profitable course of reading in standard authors during the Sophomore and Junior years.

The direction of the work and the award of the prizes shall be in the hands of a committee consisting of the President, the Librarian, and the Professor of English. There will be an oral examination to determine the scope and quality of the reading, and a thesis treating of subjects embraced in the course will be required.

Any or all of these prizes may be omitted if, in the judgment of the committee, the work does not justify an award.

The Class of 1896 Prizes in Latin and Mathematics.

These are two prizes worth \$10 each. They will be awarded in books at the end of the Sophomore year for proficiency in Latin and Mathematics, respectively.

The Class of 1898 Prize in Chemistry.

The Class of 1898 offers a prize of \$10 in books to the member of either the Junior or Senior class who, in the judgment of the professor in charge, shall have done the most thorough and satisfactory work during the year in the laboratory, and in oral and written examinations.

The prize will not be awarded twice to the same student.

The Mathematical Department Prize in Freshman Mathematics.

The Mathematical Department offers a prize of \$10 in books, to be awarded at the end of the Freshman year, to the most proficient student in Mathematics.

The Elliston P. Morris Prize.

A prize of eighty dollars, open to all undergraduates and to graduates of not more than three years' standing, is offered in alternate years for the best essay on "International Peace and the Means of Securing It." The next award will be made in the Fifth month of 1910, and will be announced at Commencement. Any or all of the papers may be rejected if a high standard of merit is not reached. Competitors are urged to avoid mere discussion and fine writing, and to seek the advancement of knowledge by a study of facts or a proposal of practical advantage. The essays of 1910 shall be written on one of the following subjects:

- 1. The grounds for believing that The Hague Conference will become a substitute for war.
 - 2. The ethical grounds for opposition to war.
- 3. Will the economic burden of war, and of national armaments in time of peace, force the nations of the world to adopt peaceful methods of settling disputes?

SOCIETIES.

The Loganian Society was established by the officers and students in 1834, and now includes three departments—a Scientific Department which holds meetings for the reading of papers, the presentation of reports, and the discussion of such topics as may be suggested by its members; a Debating Department; and a Civics Department, for the discussion of political and economic questions.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, organized in 1879, has a membership embracing a majority of the students.

A chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was established at the College in 1898.

The Campus Club is an organization of the Faculty,

students, and other friends of the College for promoting the study and preservation of trees, shrubs, birds and wild animals on the College property.

PERIODICALS.

Haverford College Bulletin. Five publications for the collegiate year in uniform type and binding, including the College Reports, Catalogue, Athletic Annual, and other matter.

The Haverfordian, founded in 1879, is published monthly by the students during the college year.

College Weekly, founded in 1909, is published weekly by the students during the college year.

DEGREES, PRIZES AND HONORS GRANTED IN 1909.

At the Commencement in 1909, degrees were granted after examination to the following students:

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Carroll Thornton Brown, A.B. (Haverford College). Thesis—Implications of the Unity of Apperception.

Walter Wilkin Whitson, A.B. (Haverford College). Thesis—The Juvenile Court and Probation System in Philadelphia.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Andreas Bryne
Gerald Hartley Deacon
Henry Andrew Doak
Percival Bradshaw Fay
Clarence Creadick Killen
Paul Cliff Kitchen
Alfred Lowry, Jr.
Howard Milton Lutz
Paul Van Reed Miller

Lawrence Clayton Moore
Joseph Whitaker
Pennypacker
David Leon Philips
Walter Correll Sandt
Thomas Kite Sharpless
Charles Baker Thompson
Robert Lindley Murray
Underhill

Matthew Herbert Watson

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

George Smith Bard Robert Newton Brey James White Crowell William Sellers Febiger Frederick Clifford Hamilton Thomas Krapfel Lewis Charles Gilbert Martinson Glenn Whinery Morris Richard Henry Mott Frederick A. Myers, Jr. Edward Paul Raiford

fel Lewis Frank McCracken Ramsey
E Martinson Edwin Shoemaker

y Morris Reynold Albrecht Spaeth
Mark Herbert Carver

Spiers
Raiford Joseph Warrington Stokes
Frederick Raymond Taylor

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Clementine Cope Fellowship (\$500) for 1909-1910 was awarded to

Robert Lindley Murray Underhill

Two Teaching Fellowships (\$300) for 1909-1910 were awarded to

Alfred Lowry, Jr. Walter Correll Sandt

PRIZES.

The Alumni Prize in Composition and Oratory (\$50 in Books) was awarded to

Walter Correll Sandt Honorable mention—Howard Milton Lutz

The Everett Society Oratorical Medal for Sophomores and Freshmen was awarded to

Ebenezer Hall Spencer

The First John B. Garrett Prize (\$40 in Books) for Systematic Reading during the Sophomore and Junior years was awarded to

Willard Pyle Tomlinson The Second, Third and Fourth Prizes were not awarded.

The Class of 1896 Prizes (in Books) in Latin and Mathematics for Sophomores were awarded as follows:

> Latin (\$10) . . . Levi Arnold Post Honorable mention-Lucius Rogers Shero Mathematics (\$10) . Levi Arnold Post

The Class of 1898 Prize in Chemistry (\$10 in Books) for Seniors or Juniors was awarded to

Robert Newton Brey

The Mathematical Department Prize (\$10 in Books) for Freshman Mathematics was awarded to

Joseph Bennett Hill

HONORS

The following Seniors were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society:

Robert Lindley Murray Underhill Percival Bradshaw Fav

Clarence Creadick Killen Charles Baker Thompson

General Honors (an average of 90 per cent., or over, for the Junior and Senior years) were awarded to

Robert Lindley Murray Percival Bradshaw Fay Underhill

Clarence Creadick Killen

Honors in Departments were granted as follows:

Highest Honors in Biology . Reynold Albrecht Spaeth Honors in English and Philosophy,

Clarence Creadick Killen

Honors in Romance Languages and Philosophy,

Percival Bradshaw Fay

Honors in Philosophy and Economics,

Robert Lindley Murray Underhill

Honors in Biology Thomas Krapfel Lewis

Corporation Scholarships.

These \$300 scholarships are awarded annually to the four students in each class having the highest average scholarship for the year. In some cases the money is applied, at the option of the holder, to students of greater financial need, the original recipient retaining the honor.

Holders of Corporation Scholarships for the collegiate year 1909-1910.

Class of 1910

Christopher Darlington Morley Edward Wandell David Willard Pyle Tomlinson William Lloyd Garrison Williams

Class of 1911

Levi Arnold Post Ebenezer Hall Spencer Victor Franz Schoepperle Lucius Rogers Shero

Class of 1912

John Hollowell Parker Mark Balderston Hans Froelicher, Jr.

Arthur Lindley Bowerman

Class of 1913

Norris Folger Hall Joseph Moorhead Beatty, Louis Fleming Fallon Jr.

Norman Henry Taylor

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No. 3

Haverkordian Register

1833-1910



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Entered December 10th, 1902, at Haverford, Pa., as Second Class Matter under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894



HAVERFORDIAN REGISTER

1833-1910



HAVERFORD COLLEGE HAVERFORD, PA.

Press of The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Matriculates.

1835.

Non-Graduate.

1836.

†Cock, Thomas Ferris, A.M., L.L.D., (Hon.) 1883. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1838.)

†WALTON, JOSEPH, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†Barnes, Jonathan B.

†GUMMERE, WILLIAM

†MENDENHALL, CYRUS

†PARSONS, SAMUEL BOWNE

†RICHARDSON, JOHN D.

'SHEPPARD, CLARKSON

1837.

†Longstreth, William Collins, A.B.

†Marsh, Benjamin Vail, A.B.

†Murray, Lindley, A.B.

†Parsons, Robert Bowne, A.B.

†Pennock, Joseph Liddon, A.B.

†Sharpless, Charles Leeds, A.B.

†SMITH, LLOYD PEARSALL, A.B., A.M. †WISTAR, BARTHOLOMEW WYATT, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†BAKER, ISAAC C.

†CANBY, ROBERTS

†Collins, Alfred Morris

†Collins, Henry Hill

†Collins, Thomas Abbott

†Evernghim, Henry

†Fell, Jonathan W., (M.D.)

†FISHER, LINDLEY

A dagger (†) placed before a name indicates that the matriculate is deceased.

THACKER, HENRY MARRIOTT †Howell, Arthur Holton THULME, SAMUEL † Jones, Charles †Jones, Samuel Howell †King, Francis Thompson TLEWIS, JOHN HOWARD †LIPPINCOTT, JAMES STARR †Logan, John Dickinson †MURRAY, DAVID COLDEN †OSBORNE, CHARLES †SERRILL, ISAAC S. †SMITH, DILLWYN TATNALL. EDWARD THURSTON, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, J. TYARNALL, WILLIAM

1838.

†Elliott, John, A.B. †Emlen, James Valentine, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†BISHOP, JOHN †CLAPP, ISAAC HICKS †Collins, John †CROMWELL, HENRY †DAVIS. RICHARD WISTAR †GUMMERE, BARKER †GUMMERE, JOHN GRISCOM †HACKER, EDWARD †HAINES, JOHN SMITH †Howell, Joseph Kirkbride †Howell, William Hudson †Lownes, Phineas †MORGAN, JAMES TRASK †REDMAN, JOSEPH SWEET SHOTWELL, GEORGE FOX.....Skaneateles, N. Y. †SMITH, BARCLAY ARNEY †WISTAR, RICHARD

†Collins, Frederic, A.B.

†COPE, THOMAS PIM, A.B.

†HARTSHORNE, HENRY, A.B., A.M.

†MENDENHALL, NEREUS, A.B.

(M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.)

†RANDOLPH, RICHARD, A.B.

(M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia)

†TABER, CHARLES, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†BALDERSTON, LLOYD

†CAREY, JAMES

†Coates, Joseph Potts Hornor

†Collins, Benjamin, Ir.

†COLLINS, FRANCIS

†Cope, Francis Reeve

†CRENSHAW, JOHN BACON

†DRINKER, JOHN HENRY

†Folwell, Joseph D.

†Foster, Charles

†Haines, William Snell

†HILL, NATHAN BRANSON

†HINSDALE, STEPHEN GRELLET

†KING, THOMAS

†Moore, RICHARD MOTT

†Morris, Joshua Husband

†Mott, William Franklin, Jr.

†NEEDLES, CALEB HATHAWAY

†Randolph, George

1840.

KIMBER, ANTHONY MORRIS, A.B.,

5337 Wayne St., Germantown, Phila.

†Sharpless, Henry Hale Graham, A.B.

†Winslow, John Randolph, A.B., (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1846.)

Non-Graduates.

1841.

†Lawrence, Richard Henry, A.B. †Perot, James Poultney, A.B. †White, Elias Albertson, A.B. (M.D.)

Non-Graduates.

†BIRDSALL, THOMAS WEBB
†BIRDSALL, WILLIAM, JR.
†GREAVES, THOMAS (OF Greeves)
†GUMMERE, CHARLES J.
†JONES, BENJAMIN W.
†LONG, ALFONZO W.
†MAULE, EDWARD
†PARSONS, WILLIAM BOWNE
†SHARPLESS, ISAAC
†SMITH, ALBANUS
†TROTTER, WILLIAM HENRY
†WARDER, WILLIAM (A.B., Oxford College, Ohio)

1842.

†Bowne, Robert, A.B. †Cadbury, Richard, A.B. †HILLES, WILLIAM SMITH, A.B. †KIMBER, THOMAS, IR., A.B., Litt.D., 1887

†Levick, James Jones, A.B., A.M., 1884

(M.D., Univ. of Penna., 1847)

†RODMAN, EDMUND, A.M.

†RODMAN, THOMAS ROTCH, A.B.

†SMITH, BENJAMIN RAPER, A.B.

(Ph.G. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy)

TABER, AUGUSTUS, A.B.

†WINSLOW, CALEB, A.B. (M.D., University of Penna., 1849)

Non-Graduates.

†ARNOLD, WILLIAM DENNIS

†ASHBRIDGE, ABRAHAM SHARPLESS

†BUNKER, NATHAN, JR.

†CANBY, WILLIAM

†COBB. WILLIAM ALMY

†COLLINS, ISAAC

†Cowperthwaite, Thomas Carlile

†EDWARDS, EDWARD BIRD

†ELLIOTT, DANIEL MORRIS

†HARDY, BENJAMIN F.

†Hunn, John

† Johnson, Henry Norton

†LEGGETT, CHARLES PLEASANTS, (M.D.)

†Mendenhall, James Ruffin

† MORGAN, SAMUEL RODMAN

†Mott. Samuel Franklin †MURRAY, ROBERT LINDLEY

†TATNALL, WILLIAM

†TAYLOR, JOSEPH B.

1843.

HOWLAND, ROBERT BOWNE, A.B.,

Pleasantville Station, West Chester County, N. Y.

†STROUD, WILLIAM DANIEL, A.B. (M.D., University of Penna.)

†WHITE, FRANCIS, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†ADAMS, JUSTUS C. †ALDRICH, JOSEPH W. †BACON, JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE †Brown, WILLIAM A. †BUFFUM, BENJAMIN BULLOCK, WILLIAM R. (M.D.). The Wilmington Apartments, Delaware Ave. and Jackson Sts., Wilmington, Del. †CHASE, GEORGE HAZEN TCOALE, JAMES CAREY †DUNBAR, CHARLES CLARK †EASTLACK, THOMAS, JR. (Ph.G., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1844) †FISHER, ISRAEL PLEASANTS †FOLWELL, RICHARD L. †Franklin, Benjamin H. †Fuller, James, Jr. †FULLER, JOHN WILKINSON †HOLLINGSHEAD, HENRY HOWLAND, WILLIAM PENN.....(No address) Hussey, John Bowne......New Bedford, Mass. †KING, JOSEPH †Morris, Charles Wistar TNEWBOLD, EDWARD OUINBY, WATSON FELL (M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Phila-†Scull, Gideon Delaplaine STAPLER, JOHN WARDELL, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, Okla. †STROUD, MORRIS ROBESON TATUM, SAMUEL CANBY †THOMAS, WILLIAM ASHBRIDGE, JR. THORNE, EDWIN †UNDERHILL, GEORGE W.

UNDERHILL, WILLIAM W.....(No address)

Non-Graduates.

†BINES, WILLIAM HENRY

†BULLOCK, CHARLES

†DAY, EDWARD MUNSON

†EDDY, JOB ABRAHAM TUCKER

†HACKER, LLOYD MIFFLIN

†HESTON, GEORGE THOMAS (M.D., University of Penna., 1852)

†King, Elias Ellicott

†Lewis, Mordecai K.

†Morgan, Alexander

†SMITH, RICHARD MORRIS

†SMITH, ROBERT PEARSALL

†Stokes, John Newton

†Trotter, Charles West

†TROTTER, NEWBOLD HOUGH

†Tyson, Jesse

†Tyson, Richard Wood

†WIGHAM, THOMAS MATTHEW

†Wistar, Isaac Jones (Hon. Sc.D., University of Penna., 1893)

†WOOD, WILLIAM ELDRIDGE

†WRIGHT, BENJAMIN H.

1845.

†CRENSHAW, EDMUND AUSTIN, A.B.

(Ph.G., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy)

†Pearsall, Robert, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†Adams, Samuel F.

†Brown, Stephen

GUMMERE, HENRY DAY......Burlington, N. J.

†HANDY, CHARLES

†LADD, WILLIAM HENRY

†Martin, James, Jr.

PEROT, SANSOM

STARBUCK, CHARLES CASEY (A.B., Oberlin, 1849; A.M., 1852),
Andover, Mass.

TYSON, JAMES WOOD

1846.

Non-Graduates.

Brown, Thomas S.

†Coale, Isaac, Jr.

†HARTSHORNE, CHARLES, (A.B., Univ. of Pa., 1847; A.M., 1850)

†Hunt, Ambrose

†Morris, Samuel

†Murray, John

†NICHOLSON, WILLIAM HOPKINS

Underhill, Robert......Skaneateles, N. Y.

†VALENTINE, JACOB DOWNING

†VALENTINE, ROBERT

†WILLETS, JEREMIAH, JR.

†WINES, GILBERT H.

†Wood, RICHARD †Wood, Joseph

1847.

Non-Graduates.

†Brown, Joseph Johnson (A.B., 1851, Univ. of Pa.; A.M., 1854)

†Brown, Moses, Jr.

†Crew, Benjamin Johnson

HACKER, CHARLES

†Morgan, William Burroughs

PENNOCK, ABRAHAM LIDDON, 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. PERKINS, LINDLEY MURRAY......Baxter Springs, Kansas

†Shinn, Samuel Earl (Ph.G., 1850, Phila. College of Pharmacy)

†Shotwell, Augustus Fox

†Shotwell, Joseph Fox

†Stewardson, John

†Stewardson, Thomas, (A.B., University of Penna., 1847)

WRIGHT, JOHN HOWARD...... 2 Wall St., New York City †YARNALL. FRANCIS COPE

Non-Graduates.

†BARROW, HENRY HAYDOCK, JR.
†BEESLEY, THEOPHILUS
†HACKER, MORRIS
†HAVILAND, EDWARD EMMET
†HILLES, JOHN SMITH
MORRIS, ELLISTON PEROT.....119

Morris, Elliston Perot.119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†Pancoast, Charles Howard †Price, Joseph M. Paul

†REDMOND, CHARLES PHILIP

†Wood, George Bacon

1849.

Smiley, Albert K., A.B.; A.M., 1859; LL.D. (Hon.), 1906 Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y. †Smiley, Alfred Homans, A.B., A.M., 1863.

Non-Graduates.

†BIRDSALL, NATHAN DUNN

†Birdsall, Zephaniah

HAVILAND, CHARLES FIELD,

Chateau de Masmarvent, Par St. Victurnien, Haute-Vienne, France.

†HAZARD, ROWLAND

(A.B., Brown Univ., 1849; A.M., 1852; Hon., LL.D.)

†PRICE, STEPHEN SIMMONS

†WALKER, ROBERT

†WALKER, THOMAS

1850.

Non-Graduates.

†CADBURY, WILLIAM WARDER

†HOWLAND, GEORGE HENRY

NICHOLSON, COLEMAN LINDZEY, 528 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†Bailey, Joseph Lukens, A.B.

†GARRETT, PHILIP C., A.B.

†Levick, Thomas J., A.B.

PAIGE, FRANKLIN ENOCH, A.B., A.M., 1857,

Brandywine Summit, Pa.

†Test, Zaccheus, A.B., A.M.

(M.D., University of Penna., 1855; Hon., A,M., Franklin and Marshall, 1861.)

THOMAS, JAMES CAREY, A.B., A.M., 1877

(M.D., Univ. of Md., 1854)

WOOD, RICHARD, A.B......1620 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

†ATWATER, JOSEPH HOAG

†CLAPP, JOHN, JR.

ELY, RICHARD ELIAS...... New Hope, Pa.

†PAXSON, SAMUEL

†PRICE, RICHARD, JR.

†TABER, ABRAHAM

1852.

†CLARK, DOUGAN, A.B.

(A.B., University of N. C.; M.D., University of Pa., 1861)

†Hopkins, Lewis Neill, A.B.

†KINSMAN, WILLIAM LOW, A.B.

†NEWHALL, WILLIAM ESTES, A.B.

†WHITALL, JAMES, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†Brinton, George

†BRINTON, THOMAS HILL

†Brooke, NATHAN

†CHASE, GEORGE HOWLAND

†COPE. SAMUEL BARNES

†HACKER, ARTHUR

THERENDEEN, EDWARD WELCOME

HULL, JOSEPH JANNEY (M.D., Univ. of City of New York,
1858)158 W. 34th St., New York City
†Hulme, John L.
†Ladd, Benjamin
†PARRY, EDWARD RANDOLPH
REEVE, WILLIAM COOPERSalem, N. J.
†Roberts, George Wilson (A.B., Yale, 1857)
STOKES, FRANCIS704 Locust Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
†WEAVER, THOMAS
†WISTAR, CASPAR

†MORGAN, WILLIAM BUTLER, A.B., A.M., 1857
(C.E., Univ. of Mich., 1863)
†PANCOAST, WILLIAM HENRY, A.B., Honorary A.M., 1876
(M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Phila., Pa.)

Non-Graduates.

†Brinton, Charles
†Coale, Thomas Ellicott
CORBIT, JOHN COWGILLOdessa, Del.
†Corbit, William Francis
†DILWORTH, WILLIAM T.
GIFFORD, CHARLES HENRY New Bedford, Mass.
†GILL, WILLIAM HOPKINS
†HAWORTH, JAMES MAHLON
†Hoag, Nicholas W.
HOWLAND, ANDREW MOOREEl Paso, Texas
†Howland, Benjamin
†Hull, John
†JONES, THOMAS WOODWARD
LEVIS, FRANKLIN B. (A.B., Princeton, 1853), Mount Holly, N. J.
†MATTHEWS, RICHARD J.
†PANCOAST, GEORGE ABBOTT
†Perkins, Benjamin Douglas
Scull, Jacob Ridgway
†STADELMAN, JACOB LATCH
†Stokes, Wistar H.

1854.

Non-Graduates.

ALLEN, GIDEON, Jr. (A.B., Harvard, 1858), New Bedford, Mass. †CHASE, WILLIAM HENRY, JR. CREW, PETER JOEL........2718 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. DEACON, JAMES WOOLMAN....300 Garden St., Mt. Holly, N. J. HACKER, WILLIAM †HILL, THOMAS CLARKSON †Howland, Cornelius TLADD, THOMAS WOOD PARRY. ISRAEL HALLOWELL PARRY, RICHARD RANDOLPH......New Hope, Bucks Co., Pa. RICHMOND, ALEXANDER A......Peekskill, N. Y. †RICHMOND, JAMES HENRY CROCKER †STABLER, WILLIAM DAVIS (M.D.) †STREET, LEWIS †TATUM, JOHN COOPER TAYLOR, AUGUSTUS †TAYLOR, THOMAS CHALKLEY TROTH, SAMUEL......401 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. TWILLETS, JOHN TITUS

†BETTLE, SAMUEL, JR., A.B.

Hubbard, John Russell, A.B., A.M. (1859)....(No address)

Non-Graduates.

BAILY, THOMAS CHALKLEY JAMES.....(No address)

Brown, Joseph Howell

†Crew, John Henry

†FERRIS, LINDLEY MURRAY, JR.

†HALLOWELL, RICHARD PRICE

†HANSON, EZEKIEL HUNN

Hibberd, Isaac H. (No address)

†Hopkins, John J.

†Jones, James Parnell (A.B., Univ. of Mich., 1856; A.M., 1859)

†Morris, Stephen

†OSBORNE, WILLIAM PECKHAM

†Painter, John Vickers

Reeve, Augustus......301 State St., Camden, N. J.

†Riddick, Joseph H. (M.D., University of Penna.)

†Riddick, Reuben Briggs (M.D., University of Penna.)

†Rowell, John F.

STABLER, THOMAS S. Brighton, Md.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH PETTY

†Thomas, William Richard

†WALTON, FRANCIS

1856.

BEESLEY, BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR, A.B.,

333 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CADBURY, JOEL, A.B.....1134 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

†Comfort, Jonathan Jones, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Mich., 1858; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1859)

†WALTON, JAMES M., A.B.

Wood, Edward Randolph, A.B.; A.M., 1859,

400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

†CANBY, SAMUEL (C.E., Delaware College, Del.)

COLLINS, STEPHEN GRELLET....1830 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. †Cooper, John

†Field, W. Harrington

HADLEY, HIRAM (Hon. A.M., Earlham College, 1886),

Mesiola Park, New Mexico.

†HOPKINS, GERARD

†HUNT, ELLWOOD

†JANNEY, JOHNS HOPKINS

Lamb, Eli Matthew.....Sykesville, Md.

TLEWIS, ENOCH EDWARD

Mellor, John Bancroft....460 Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, William Ballinger, 404 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.

†Street, George

†STREET, OGDEN

†Thomas, Lewin Wethered

†THORNE, BARTON F.

†VALENTINE, BOND

†VALENTINE, GEORGE

†WALTON, ISAAC M.

†WISTAR, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

1857.

†Cheyney, Jesse Sharpless, A.B.; A.M., 1860. †Mendenhall, Cyrus, A.B. †Wood, Stephen, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†Bradford, James Cresson

†Brooke, Francis Mark

†Brooke, Lewis Trimble

†COPE, EDGAR

CREW, WILLIAM HALL......217 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

†Dickinson, Edwin L.
FARMER, ELIHU JEROME (No address)
HALLOWELL, NORWOOD PENROSE (A.B., Harvard, 1861),
102 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
†IDDINGS, JAMES C.
†Leedom, John Moore (PhG., College of Pharmacy, Philadel-
phia, Pa., 1856; M.D., University of Penna., 1859)
†Longstreth, Samuel Townsend
†Newbold, Joseph Trotter
†Pilcher, Samuel F.
†Sellers, Nathan
STREET, JOHN W.
THOMAS, EVANProduce Exchange, New York City, N. Y.
Tucker, Benjamin
†Valentine, Abram Sharpless
†VALENTINE, SAMUEL RHOADS
†VALENTINE, WILLIAM THOMAS
WOOD, WILLIAM COOPERHaddonfield, N. J.
1858.
†Burgess, Thomas Harvey, A.B.
CLARK, THOMAS, A.B
†Hunt, Daniel Williams, A.B.
†Satterthwaite, Samuel T., A.B.
Tyler, William Graham, A.B.,
3638 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WISTAR, THOMAS, A.B.; A.M., 1861 (M.D. Univ. of Penna.),
51 E. Penn St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
†YARNALL, ELLIS HORNOR, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Penna., 1866)
Non-Graduates.
†Acton, Thomas Wistar
ALDERSON, WILLIAM CHARLES Overbrook, Pa.
†Brooke, Alfred
†Cooper, Lehman Adams (M.D., Univ. of Penna., 1864)
†Cresson, James Clarence
†Crowe, Samuel
†Dawson, William Morrison
†Eyre, Joshua P., Jr.

†Fothergill, Henry
†HACKER, PASCHALL
HOAG, JOSEPH LINDLEY (No address)
HOPKINS, EPHRAIM (M.D., 1858, Univ. of Md.) Darlington, Md.
Hopkins, George H
†Hopkins, Samuel
†Lewis, Berge Rawle
Livezey, John,
Allen's Lane and Wissahickon Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
LIVEZEY, JOSEPH RIDGWAYGermantown, Phila., Pa.
Mellor, William517 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MILLER, WILLIAM H Media, Pa.
PEDRICK, ALEXANDER K1510 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
POTTS, WILLIAM WEAVERSwedeland, Montg., Co., Pa.
RATCLIFF, WILLIAM ROBINSONMount Pleasant, Ohio
†Rhoads, William Gibbons
STARR, JOSEPH WEST
Steele City, Steelburg P. O., Jefferson Co., Neb.
STREET, DAVID
TATUM, GEORGE M. Brighton, Md.
†Tevis, Edwin L.
TEVIS, NORMAN
Thompson, Edgar Lewis. 1927 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Underhill, Stephen
Wood, James, A.M. (Hon.), 1883
WOOD, JAMES, A.M. (11011.), 1883
1920

†CHASE, RICHARD WYATT, A.B. MAGEE, JAMES RONALDSON, A.B.,

1720 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†PAXSON, RICHARD C., A.B.

†Rhoads, Edward, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1863)

SAMPSON, EDWARD COBB, A.B.....58 Reade St., New York City †SAMPSON, GEORGE, A.B.

SHARPLES, ABRAM, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa.)

Eugene City, Oregon

SMITH, BENJAMIN HAYES, A.B.,

4704 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

†BACON, MORRIS
†Brown, William Henry, Jr.
CARMALT, JAMES EDWARD, 235 W. 76th St., New York City, N. Y.
†Comstock, Nathan F.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CROMWELL, JAMES WILLIAM,
48 W. 59th St., New York City, N. Y.
DeCou, Samuel Coleman
†HICKMAN, JOSEPH E.
†HILL, FOWELL BUXTON
†IDDINGS, GEORGE W.
†Johnson, Jacob Lindley
†MATLACK, GEORGE T.
Morris, Henry Gurney333 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, Morron1057 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
†Noble, Charles
†Parrish, Dillwyn, Jr.
PARRISH, JAMES CRESSONSouthampton, L. I., N. Y.
SAMPSON, HENRY58 Reade St., New York City
Steele, Thomas CPottstown, Pa.
†Tomlinson, William Inskeep
WILDES, THOMAS (M.D., 1861, N. Y. Homocopathic College)
(No address)
WITMER, JOHN STEELEPort Washington, L. I., N. Y.
†Wood, WILLIAM H. S.

1860.

†CLARK, LINDLEY MURRAY, A.B.
†CORBIT, WILLIAM BRINTON, A.B.
(M.D., Jeff. Med. Col., Phila., Pa., 1863)
†CORLIES, WILLIAM MOORE, A.B.
LINDLEY, CYRUS, A.B............Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
MORRIS, FREDERICK WISTAR, A.B.,
1608 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MORRIS, THEODORE HOLLINGSWORTH, A.B.,
1619 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PANCOAST, RICHARD, A.B....15 Gold St., New York City, N. Y.

†PINKHAM, JOHN WARREN, A.B. (M.D., Bellevue Med., Col., N. Y., 1866.) RICHARDSON, FRANCIS, A.B......Norfolk, Va. †SMITH, CLEMENT LAWRENCE, A.B.; A.M., 1863; LL.D., 1888; (A.B., Harvard, 1863) Tyson, James, A.B.; A.M., 1865; LL.D. (Hon.), 1908. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1863), 1506 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. †Underhill, Silas Albertson, A.B. (LL.B., Harvard, 1862) Non-Graduates BROOKE, BENJAMIN COLKET, WILLIAM WALKER. 2018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. COOPER, SAMUEL C......Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J. †HARRIS, JOHN STUART (M.D., Univ. of Mich.) HOPKINS, JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. HOPKINS, WALTER G......226 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. HULL, WILLIAM JANNEY. . 622 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. †LIPPINCOTT, JOSHUA W. MADDOCK, EDWARD......2227 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa. MERRITT, ISAAC NEHEMIAH 105 W. 128th St., New York City, N. Y. †MERRITT, WILLIAM HENRY MOTT, JOHN BOWNE..... 123 E. 40th St., New York City, N. Y. †PLEASANTS, CHARLES ISRAEL RATCLIFF, ELLWOOD.....(No address) †Shinn, Thomas Jefferson SMITH, THOMAS C.....(No address) UNDERHILL, EDWARD B.....Little Rest., Dutchess Co., N. Y. †UNDERHILL, WILLIAM HENRY †YARDLEY, EDWIN 1861. †Bettle, Charles, A.B. †Bettle, Henry, A.B.

Broomall, William Booth, A.B
Jones, Charles Henry, A.BLe Mars, Iowa
†Lamb, Thomas White, A.B. (M.D.)
Potts, William Newlin, A.B 901 Swede St., Norristown, Pa.
STUART, JEHU HARLAN, A.B.; A.M., 1864 (M.D., Bellevue Col.,
N. Y., 1867)1811 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS, JOHN CLAPP, A.B1333 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
Non-Graduates.
Exton, Joseph, Union Farms, near Clinton, Hunterdon Co., N. J.
†Flowers, William Pickering
(A.B., Antioch Col., Ohio, 1862; A.M., 1871)
†HARKNESS, HOWARD F.
†Jones, Ivins Davis
LIPPINCOTT, CHARLES
Mellor, Alfred (Ph.G., Phila. Col. of Pharmacy),
152 Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
MURRAY, JOSEPH KING
PARSONS, SAMUEL (Ph.B., Yale, 1862)Flushing, L. I.
SMITH, WILLIAM EASTWICK,
4045 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa
†STARR, THEODORE
Street, John(No address)
†Tomlinson, Edwin
1862.
†Coates, Henry Troth, A.B.; A.M. (Hon.), 1882
†HADLEY, SAMUEL ALLEN, A.B.
LIPPINCOTT, HORACE GREENOUGH, A.B
Mellor, George Brown, A.B
WILLIAMS, HORACE, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1865),
1717 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
†Wood, Isaac Francis, A.B.
Non-Graduates,
†Cox, Robert B.
†FARNUM, SAMUEL
†Haines, Samuel Bunting
LIPPINCOTT, HEULINGS
J. J.

†STOKES, J. SPENCER (M.D., Jeff. Med. Col., Phila., Pa., 1864) †Thurston, William Richardson WILLETS, WILLIAM HENRY..... The Old Brick, Roslyn, N. Y.

BATTEY, THOMAS JESSE, A.B.; A.M., 1889,

Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.

†Coates, George Morrison, A.B.; A.M., 1866

COATES, WILLIAM MORRISON, A.B.,

1717 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

† Jones, Richard Thomas, A.B. MORRIS, WILLIAM HENRY, A.B.,

1608 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PINKHAM, JOSEPH GURNEY, A.B.; A. M., 1866; M.D., 1866,

Lvnn, Mass.

Non-Graduates.

CORBIT, DANIEL WHEELER.....Odessa, Del. †DAVID, HENRY WILKINS †HANDY, THOMAS POULTNEY †KNIGHT, THOMAS WALTER †LEEDS, ALBERT RIPLEY (A.B., Central High School, Phila., Pa., 1860; A. B., Harvard, 1865; Hon. Ph.D., Princeton, 1876) †LEVICK, ROBERT

†MATTHEWS, WILLIAM W.

MERRITT, J. WALTER......3005 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. †Morris, James Thompson

PANCOAST, HENRY BOLLER.....243 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. †PARRISH, JOSEPH, A.M. (Hon.), 1884

Scott, Thomas, Jr....... Westinghouse Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. THORNE, JONATHAN, JR. 1028 5th Ave., New York City, N. Y.

†Toms, RICHARD H. R.

†Tyler, John Edgar

TVAUX, ROBERTS

1864.

†Angell, Franklin, A.B.; A.M., 1869

†ASHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, A.B.,

(M.D., Col. Phys. and Surg., Phila., Pa.)

COATES, EDWARD HORNOR, A.B.,

Stephen Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOPER, HOWARD MICKLE, A.B.; A.M., 1867,

106 Market St., Camden, N. J.

GARRETT, ALBIN, A.B.,

McKean and Swanson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Longstreth, Morris, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1866; A.M., 1869; M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1869), 1416 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†PANCOAST, ALBERT, A.B.

†ROBERTS, CHARLES, A.B.

†SAMPSON, ELIJAH POPE, A.B.

†Scull, Edward Lawrence, A.B.

†WOOD, RANDOLPH, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†BACON, GEORGE WARDER

†BARNEY, WILLIAM HENRY

DAWSON, CHARLES POULTNEY

Dennis, James, Jr......East Providence, R. I.

GRIER, GEORGE(No address)

HAINES, HOWARD LIPPINCOTT. . 1714 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†HALL, FRANK STEVENS

HIATT, OLIVER SMITH.....Leavenworth, Kans.

†HINDLEY, JOHN HADLEY

MERRITT, CHARLES FROST.......89 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

†PARRISH, WILLIAM WRIGHT

PHILLIPS, ALBERT SHREVE......Greenwood Ave., Trenton, N. J.

SHEPHERD, CALEB WILLIAM...47 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

†SMYTH, HORACE

†THOMAS, JONAS PRESTON

Zook, John Miller......1728 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1865.

†Bringhurst, John Richardson, A.B.

†Brown, Edward Taylor, A.B.

†SHARPLESS, HENRY WILLIAMS, A.B.

†SMITH, GEORGE, JR., A.B.

†TABER, ROBERT BARNEY, A.B.; A.M., 1860

THOMAS, ALLEN CLAPP, A.B.; A.M., 1882,

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

422, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

†CLAPP, SAMUEL HICKS

3421 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. GILLIS, JOHN PRITCHETT....113 Highland Ave., Orange, N. J.

†LAWRENCE, WILLIAM HENRY

†MILLER, CHARLES MARTIN

†Morris, Isaac Wistar

PHARO, JOSEPH JOHN.....1002 Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

†RICHARDSON, HENRY BANNING

ROBERTS, EDWARD CHURCHMAN...100 Broadway, New York City †SHANNON, JOHN RELPH

SWIFT, HENRY HINSDALE......Millbrook, N. Y.

1866.

ELLIOTT, AARON MARSHALL, A.B.; A.M., 1878; LL.D. (Hon), 1908 (A.B., Harvard, 1868; Hon. Ph.D., Princeton, 1877; LL.D., Lake Forest College, 1891),

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. VALENTINE, BENJAMIN EYRE, A.B. (L.L.B., Harvard, 1868)

(No address)

Brown, Henry Clay (A.B., 1866; A.M., 1869, Univ. of Pa.),
520 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
CARPENTER, SAMUEL PRESTON
CLOUD, JOSEPH COOPERLansdowne, Pa.
†Congdon, Samuel Hopkins
GUMMERE, RICHARD MORRISSouth Bethlehem, Pa.
PENDLETON, CHARLES MASONBerkeley Springs, W. Va.
PENDLETON, EDWARD GRAY1750 N St., Washington, D. C.
†REDMAN, SAMUEL BISPHAM
SANDS, WILLIAM LEACH998 Trinity Ave., New York, N. Y.
WOODWARD, THOMAS, JR44 Front St., New York, N. Y.
1867.
ASHBRIDGE, GEORGE, A.B.; A.M., 1870 (LL.B., Univ. of Pa.), Whitford, Pa.
†ASHBRIDGE, JOHN, A.B.
CLARK, WILLIAM PENN, A.B.; A.M., 1870 (LL.B., Univ. of Indiana, 1871)
†Collins, Samuel Craft, A.B.; A.M., 1870
†CRENSHAW, NATHANIEL BACON, A.B.
DARLINGTON, CHARLES HOWARD, A.B.; A.M., 1870,
Phoenixville, Pa.
†Dorsey, William Tagart, A.B.
/25T2 TT 1 4 25 4 4 0 3
(M.D., Univ. of Maryland, 1870)

JONES, RICHARD MOTT, A.B.; A.M. (Hon.), 1879; LL.D., 1891.

8 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†Sharpless, Charles Williams, A.B.

Wood, Walter, A.B.....400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

†Beatty, H. J.

†Beck, Charles Bayard

CHASE, ROBERT HOWLAND, A.M. (Hon.), 1885 (M.D. Univ. of Pa., 1869).....Friends' Asylum, Frankford, Pa. COFFIN, ELIJAH......Rosemont, Pa. COLES, DAVID BUDD, JR.....Lumberton, N. J.

Coles, Isaac Woolston. Ellisburg, N. J. De Cou, Franklin. St. Paul Park, Minn. Griffith, Richard Edward. Winchester, Va. Haines, Zebedee. West Grove, Pa. Heulings, Isaac W. Moorestown, N. J. †Hopkins, Frank Neville Jackson, Charles West. (No address) Jackson, Walter. (No address) Levick, Lewis Jones, 2231 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Lippincott, Joseph Kay. Woodstown, N. J. Morris, John Thompson, 879 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Parrish, Alfred. Rome, Italy †Swift, William Lane (A.B., Harvard, 1868; A.M., 1873) †Tatham, Henry Billington Tomlinson, Benjamin Albert. Laurel Springs, N. J. †Tomlinson, Ephraim, Jr. Wistar, John. Salem, N. J.
†WITMEN, ADAM EXTON
WIIMEN, ADAM CATON
1868.
COOK, EDWARD HANSON, A.BNorth Vassalboro, Me. †COPE, ALEXIS THOMAS, A.B.
SATTERTHWAITE, BENJAMIN CADWALLADER, A.B.,
Satterthwaite, Benjamin Cadwallader, A.B., (No address) Starr, Louis, A.B.; LL.D. (Hon.), 1908 (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1871)

1869.

TKAIGHN, WILLIAM BARTRAM, A.B.

King, Pendleton, A.B.; A.M., 1872,

U. S. Consulate, Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany

RANDOLPH, WILLIAM HENRY, A.B.

312 Madison Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

TAYLOR, EDWARD BALLINGER, A.B. (B.C.E., 1870, and M.C.E., 1873, Polytechnic College of Pa.)

"The Sturges," Zanesville, Ohio

†TAYLOR, WILLIAM SHIPLEY, A.B.

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. Wood, Walter, A.B....274 County St., New Bedford, Mass.

Non-Graduates.

†HAINES, LINDLEY

Longstreth, Benjamin Taylor,

1608 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pearson, George (A.B., Harvard Univ., 1870)

Prothonotary of Supreme Court, Pittsburg, Pa.

†WALTON WILLIAM KITE

1870.

Brown, James Stuart, A.B.,

Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

CAREY, JOHN ELLICOTT, A.B.,

†Longstreth, Thomas Kimber, A.B.; A.M., 1873.

†OWEN, OLIVER, A.B.; A.M., 1874

†PRATT, CHARLES EDWARD, A.B.; A.M., 1877

†Steele, John Dutton, A.B.

WOOD, CHARLES, A.B.; A.M., 1873 (D.D., Princeton),

Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C.

WOOD, STUART, A.B. (Ph.D., Harvard, 1875),

400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

†CAREY, THOMAS KIMBER

†DELAPLAIN, LOUIS SPRINGER, JR.

†GRISCOM, WILLIAM WOODNUTT

(A.B., Univ of Pa., 1870; A.M., 1873)

†LEVICK, SAMUEL JONES, JR.

WISTAR, BARTHOLOMEW......8409 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

1871.

Brown, Henry Graham, A.B...5050 Forbes St., Pittsburg, Pa. †Evans, William Penn, A.B.

GARRIGUES, JOHN SHARPLESS, A.B.....Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Haines, Reuben, A.B.; A.M., 1878,

Haines and Chew Sts., Germantown, Phila.

HAINES, WILLIAM HENRY, A.B.

1136 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTSHORNE, JOSEPH, A.B.....Pottstown, Pa.

†Hoskins, Jesse Franklin, A.B.

Moore, Walter Thomas, A.B.,

121 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.

REEVES, ELLIS BIDDLE, A.B.,

Care of H. H. Gilkyson, Phoenixville, Pa.

†Roberts, Alfred Reginald, A.B.

TAYLOR, CHARLES SHOEMAKER, A. B.,

Arcade Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

THURSTON, EDWARD DAY, A.B.

24 Corlears St., New York City, N. Y.

†Comfort, WILLIAM

HARTSHORNE, WILLIAM DAVIS (C.E., Lehigh Univ., 1874),

Box 442, Methuen, Mass.

†McDowell, Henry

†PAINTER, HOWARD

THOMAS, CHARLES YARNALL.....Darlington, Harford Co., Md. †TOMLINSON, ALLEN JOSIAH

1872.

ASHBRIDGE, RICHARD, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa.))

2410 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CADBURY, RICHARD TAPPER, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1877; A.M., 1878)......409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAREY, JAMES, JR., A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Maryland, 1874),

119 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

†Estes, Thomas Rowland, A.B.

FORSYTHE, JOHN EVANS, A.B. (Degree granted in 1879),

Media, Pa.

Cheltenham, Pa.

HUSTON, ABRAM FRANCIS, A.B......Coatesville, Pa. †KIMBER, MARMADUKE COPE, A.B.

LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM MORRIS, A.B.,

Knox and Penn Sts., Germantown, Phila. †Thomas, Richard Henry, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Md., 1875)

Non-Graduates.

†CHASE, WILLIAM BARKER

†HARLAN, WILLIAM BRICK

HOWLAND, CHARLES SAMUEL, 106 W. Colvin St., Syracuse, N. Y.

1418 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wistar, Edward Morris, 704 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

1873.

COMFORT, JAMES COOPER, A.B.,

5343 Knox St., Germantown, Phila. Cope, Thomas Pim., Jr., A.B., Awbury, Germantown, Phila. Emlen, George Williams, A.B.,

Awbury, Germantown, Phila. Fox, Joseph Mickle, A.B., 221 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. †Haines, Henry Cope, A.B.

TLOWRY, BENJAMIN HOWARD, A.B.; A.M., 1876

Non-Graduates.

CLARK, CHARLES GRANVILLE (M.D.),

29 Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, London N., England. †Peitsmeier, Edward

WARNER, GEORGE MALIN....462 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

1874.

†ALLINSON, EDWARD PEASE, A.B.; A.M., 1874

John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio Jones, John Barclay, A.B.,

134 W. Baltimore Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. †Kirkbride, Mahlon, A.B.

PRICE, THEOPHILUS PHARO, A.B.....Tuckerton, N. J. THOMPSON, JAMES BEATIN, A.B.,

201 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, Pa. Trotter, Joseph, A.B.....322 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

(A.B., Yale, 1876; LL.B., Univ. of the City of New York, 1880) †WARRINGTON, CURTIS HOOPES

1875.

Non-Graduates.

1876.

Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I. Hobbs, Lewis Lyndon, A.B.; A.M., 1882; LL.D. (Hon.), 1908, Guilford College, N. C.

HOLME, RICHARD HENRY, A.B.,

1517 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md.

†Kimber, Thomas William, A.B. Longstreth, Charles Albert, A.B.,

Non-Graduates.

†Cope, Alfred, Jr.

HAINES, FRANCIS COPE,

Haines and Chew Sts., Germantown, Phila.

LONGSTREET, JACOB HOLMES......(No address)

WARRINGTON, THOMAS FRANCIS,

1877.

1709 Sydenham St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†Mercer, George Gluyas, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1877; LL.M., Yale, 1878; D.C.L., Yale, 1879)

SMITH, WILLIAM FOULKE, S.B.....Barnesville, Ohio Townsend, Wilson, A.B....Longdale, Alleghany Co., Va.

Non-Graduates.

†Bell, Charles Dutilh

†CONGDON, GILBERT ARNOLD

†Lyon, John Stewart

METCALF, CHARLES A.................(No address)
Thompson, John James, Jr., 2024 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1878.

18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

156 W. School Lane, Germantown, Phila. Hill, Samuel, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1879),

Coulter St., below Stokley, Germantown, Phila. Pearce, Robert Kester....5219 Warren St., Philadelphia, Pa. White, Oliver H............2021 West St., Topeka, Kans.

1879.

BISPHAM, SAMUEL, JR., A.B.,

2306 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

†GIBBONS, EDWARD, A.B.

GIFFORD, JOHN HENRY, A.B. (M.D., Harvard Univ., 1884),

320 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.

HENDERSON, FRANCIS, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa.),

3033 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOWRY, WILLIAM CHALKLEY, A.B.,

32 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWKIRK, JOHN BACON, A.B., 2110 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. SHEPPARD, JOHN E., A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1882),

130 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Non-Graduates.

Beezley, James(No address)

1880.

EDWARDS, JOSIAH PENNINGTON, A.B.....Spiceland, Ind. GAUSE, CHARLES EDWARD, JR., S.B.,

406 N. 42d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Jones, Edward Magarge, S.B.,

143 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.

"The Aldine," 19th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia Pa. RHOADS, JOSEPH, A.B.; A.M., 1883.................Моуlan, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

BACHMAN, FRANK ESHLEMAN (S.B., Lafayette Col., 1880), Strasburg, Pa.

BINES, DAVID ADAMS,

Care of Samuel M. Bines, N. 53d St., near Berks, Phila., Pa. †Cope, Francis Hazen

210 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. Schively, Edwin Ford (A.B.; A.M.; LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1884)......243 School Lane, Germantown, Phila. †Townsend, Clayton William

(M.D., Col. of Phys. and Sur. New York City, 1870)

WHITALL, JOHN MICKLE, 512 Church Lane, Germantown, Phila. WHITE, THOMAS NEWBY (M.D.)....Belvedere, N. C.

1881.

1004 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

COLLINS, WILLIAM HENRY, S.B.; A.M., 1892,

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

COOK, JOSEPH HORACE, S.B.....742 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. EDWARDS, LEVI TALBOT, A.B.; A.M., 1889,

409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Johnson, Isaac Thorne, A.B.; A.M., 1887......Urbana, Ohio.

KENNARD, EDWIN ORSON, A.BGlendora, Cal.
Moore, Jesse Hollowell, A.B.,
Lincoln Mem. Univ., Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
PAGE, WILLIAM ENOCH, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1882),
Dungeness, Fernandina, Florida
PRICE, WALTER FERRIS, A.B.; A.M., 1882 (A.M., Harvard, 1884)
714 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SMITH, ALBANUS LONGSTRETH, S.B.,
29 E. Penn St., Germantown, Phila.
WINSLOW, THOMAS NEWBY, A.BGreensboro, N. C.
Winston, John Clark, A.B., 1010 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
M C L L.
Non-Graduates.
CHASE, WILLIAM CROMWELL(No Address)
Davis, George Frederick
†HADLEY, WALTER CARPENTER
HARVEY, LAWSON MOREAU (LL.B., Central Law Sch., Ind., 1882)
Indianapolis, Ind.
†Hussey, George Frederick (LL.B., Univ. of Md.)
†Jenkins, Charles Williams
MARSHBURN, WILLIAM VALENTINE (M.D., Univ. of Louisville,
Ky., 1886)El Modena, Cal.
PHILLIPS, JOHN LOUGEAY (M.D., Jeff. Med. Col., Phila., Pa.)
2231 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SHIPLEY, WALTER PENN (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1883)
404 Franklin Nat. Bank Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.
†Vail, George Requa
†Vail, John Randolph
WHITE, WALTERBelvedere, N. C.
1882.

BARTON, GEORGE	AARON,	A.B.;	A.M,	1885	(A.M.,	Harvard,
1890; Ph. D.,	Harvard	1, 1891)			.Bryn 1	Mawr, Pa.
Coffin, John E.	LIHU, S.I	3 <i></i> .			\dots Wh	ittier, Cal.
CORBIT, DANIEL,	S.B				0d	lessa, Del.
Cox, ISAAC MILT	on, A.B.				Honolul	u, Hawaii
CROSMAN, GEORG	E LORING	, S.B				Saco, Me.

HAZARD, RICHARD BOWNE, A.B.

732 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jones, Frederick Dilwin, S.B.,

226 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Jones, Wilmor Rufus, A.B.. 1900 Lincoln Ave., Allegheny, Pa.

†LEEDS, WILMER PANCOAST, A.B.

Non-Graduates.

†GAMBLE, ELISHA

†JAY, WILLIAM CHARLES (M.D., Bennett Med. Col., 1883)

MOTT, RICHARD......Burlington, N. J. ROBINSON, HERBERT WINSLOW (M.D., Bowdoin Col., 1892)

16 Irving St., West Medford, Mass.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM HENRY, 3412 La Plata St., Los Angeles, Cal. RUSHMORE, TOWNSEND......524 Steele Ave., Plainfield, N. J. THOMAS, HENRY M. (M.D., Univ. of Maryland, 1884; Hon. A.M., Johns Hopkins Univ., 1902),

1228 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.

1883.

Baily, William Loyd, S.B., 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Blanchard, John, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1886)

Bellefonte, Pa.

Briggs, Frank Elwood, A.B.

194 W. 95th St., New York City, N. Y.

EDWARDS, DAVID WILLIAMS, S.B.,

508 Indiana Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Evans, George Henry, A.B.,

914 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Non-Graduates.

Univ., 1888; LL.B., Univ. of Md., 1890) Lancaster, Pa.

CATES, EDWARD EARLE (A.B., 1883; A.M., 1888, Colby Univ.)
Frederick College, Frederick, Md.
CATES, HORACE GETCHELL (A.B., 1883; A.M., 1885, Colby Univ.;
M.D., Maine Hospital Col., 1887).......Los Angeles, Cal.
DUNN, ROBERT ROWE.......Minneapolis Minn.
FRISSEL, WALKER IRWIN......Benwood, W. Va.
OSBORNE, WILLIAM ELMORE......Stantontown, Ohio
PRICE, WILLIAM FARMER,
41 Comstock St., New Brunswick, N. J.
RHODES, RICHARD SOMERS SMITH

601 W. Seventh St., Chester, Pa. †Sмітн, Sтернен Decatur, Jr.

STARKEY, HOWARD ABBOTT.....825 W. Third St., Duluth, Minn. VAIL, HERBERT ELI (A.B., Hobart Col., N. Y., 1883; A.M., 1886),
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Mobile, Ala.

WETHERILL, JOHN McIlvane......Rockport, Mass. †WILBUR, HARRY LAWRENCE (A.B., Amherst, 1884).

1884.

ALLEN, JOHN HENRY, A.B.; A.M., 1890...Grand Junction, Colo. BATES, ORREN WILLIAM, A.B. (L.L.B., Yale, 1891).Oneco, Conn. CHASE, THOMAS HERBERT, A.B. (A.B., Harvard Univ., 1885),
6549 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Haines, William Jones, A.B.,

124 S. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HALL, ARTHUR DILLWYN, A.BSouth Windham, Me.
HILL, LOUIS TABER, S.B(No address)
JACOB, CHARLES RICHARD, A.B.,
Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.
Moore, Walter Linton, S.BMoorestown, N. J.
SMITH, ALFRED PERCIVAL, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1885; LL.B.,
Univ. of Pa., 1888),
704 Franklin Natl. Bank Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
VAUX, GEORGE, JR., S.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1888),
404 Franklin Natl. Bank Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
WHITE, FRANCIS ALBERTSON, L.B.,

†Butler, Frederick C.
CLOTHIER, JOHN BIRELEYNarberth, Pa.
CRAIG, ANDREW CATHERWOOD, JR.,
3901 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellicott, William Miller, Jr.
1101 Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Estes, Joseph Stanley(No address)
FERRIS, DAVID SANDSGenesee Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
†GUMMERE, WILLIAM HENRY
Jones, Samuel Rufus26 N. Main St., Dayton, Ohio
LADD, ISAAC GIFFORD
List, John Kilbourne25 Thirteenth St., Wheeling, W. Va.
PEET, WILLIAM FELLOWSSt. Paul, Minn.
Tyson, James Wood, JrSouth Strafford, Vt.
YARNALL, CHARLTON17th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

1885.

BAILY, CHARLES WINTER, S.B., 30 S. 15th	St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BETTLE, SAMUEL, S.B	Haverford, Pa.
BLAIR, JOHN JAY, S.B	Wilmington, N. C.
†Doan, Enos L., A.B.	
FERRIS, WILLIAM TABER, A.B.,	
D 1	NT NT 1 CT: NT NT

149 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

15 North St., Baltimore, Md.

HILLES, WILLIAM SAMUEL, A.B,

1002 King St., Wilmington, Del.

HUSSEY, WILLIAM TIMOTHY, A.B......North Berwick, Me. JONES, ARTHUR WINSLOW, A.B.; A.M., 1890,

Friends' University, Wichita, Kans.

Jones, Rufus Matthew, A.B.; A.M., 1896 (Litt.D., Penn Col., 1898; A.M., Harvard, 1901),

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

MARKLEY, JOSEPH LYBRAND, A.B.; A.M., 1886 (S.B., State Normal Sch., West Chester, Pa., 1883; A.M., Harvard Univ., 1887; Ph.D.,1889)......912 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Morris, Marriott Canby, A.B.,

6706 Cresheim Road, Germantown, Phila.

NEWLIN, THOMAS, S.B.; A.M., 1892,

Whittier College, Whittier, Cal.

Harvard, 1886; A. M. and Ph. D, Harvard, 1888),

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Sutton, Isaac, A.B.; A.M., 1891 (A.B., Trinity College, N. C., 1882; A.M., 1885)......1547 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.

WHITE, ELIAS HENLEY, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1891),

700 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Wickersham, William Frederick, A.B.; A.M., 1891,

Westtown, Pa.

†WILSON, MATTHEW TERRELL, S. B.

Non-Graduates.

Brick, Joseph Coles (M.D., Jeff. Med. Col., Phila., Pa., 1894), 1629 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†Brooke, Benjamin (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1889)

HARDING, GEORGE FRANKLIN (M.D., Harvard Univ., 1889), 419 Boylston St, Boston, Mass.

†HILL, JOSEPH GURNEY JAY, ISAAC E
1886.
†Betts, Thomas Wade, S.B. Dickinson, Jonathan, Jr., A.B.; A.M., 1898, Wilmington, Ohio Johnson, Guy Roche, S.B
Non-Craduates

†UNDERHILL, JOSEPH TURNER

1887.

Adams, Jedediah Howe, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1889), 324 S. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†BAILY, ARTHUR HALLAM, S.B.

Bedell, Charles Hampton, S.B.; A.M., 1894,

Care of Electric Boat Co., Quincy, Mass.

119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

928 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

GARRETT, ALFRED COPE, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1889; A.M., 1890; Ph. D., 1892)......525 Locust Ave., Germantown, Phila.

GODDARD, HENRY HERBERT, A.B.; A.M., 1889 (Ph.D., Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass., 1899)...........Vineland, N. J.

HAZARD, WILLIS HATFIELD, A.B. (A.M., Harvard, 1892; Ph.D. 1894; B.D., Gen. Theological Seminary, New York, 1891),

18 N. High St., West Chester, Pa.

LESLEY, HUGH, S.B.,

155 W. Washington Lane, Germantown, Phila.
MORRIS, PASCHALL HOLLINGSWORTH, B.E.....Villa Nova, Pa.
NEWHALL, BARKER, A.B.; A.M., 1890 (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins
Univ., 1891)..........Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
PHILLIPS, JESSE EVANS, JR., A.B.; A.M., 1891,

Kennett Square, Pa.

STOKES, HENRY WARRINGTON, A.B.

1304 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. STRAWBRIDGE, FREDERIC HEAP, A.B., Class Secretary,

801 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

†TRIMBLE, WILLIAM WEBSTER, S.B.

WHITE, RICHARD JANNEY, A.B., 10 South St., Baltimore, Md. †WOOD, GEORGE BACON, A.B.

WOOD, WILLIAM CONGDON, A.B.,

51 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

140n-Graumates.
BACON, JOHN (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1889)Torresdale, Pa. †BARR, ERNEST KIRBY
CHASE, ALFRED
CHILLMAN, EDWARD FENNEMORE (C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic
Inst., Troy, N. Y., 1888) 146 Fifth Ave., N. Troy, N. Y.
†COPE, ALBAN
DEAN, WILLIAMHarrisonburg, Va.
GRAFFLIN, FREDERICK LINCOLN
HACKER, WILLIAM ESTES.,
HERENDEN, FRANCIS ALBERT(B.S., Hobart College, N. Y.
1886)
HUSSEY, ARTHUR MEKEEL (A.B., Univ. of Mich., 1889),
North Berwick, Me.
•
JANNEY, JOHN HALLBrighton, Md.
LEWIS, EDMUND COLEMAN. 201 Arcade Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
MacLear, Walter822 S. 17th St., Newark, N. J.
†Martin, L. Lanphier
Mowry, Allan McLane, 111 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
PARKER, JOHN EBERLY
PURDY, ELLISON REYNOLDSPenn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa
†TANNER, CLARENCE LINCOLN
TROTTER, FREDERICK NEWBOLD. 119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WILSON, CALVERT(No address)
WRIGHT, WILLIAM TOWNSENDSt. Davids, Pa.
YARNALL, HAROLD ELLIS,
1112 Franklin Bank Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Young, Frank Levi (A.B., Cornell, 1888),
Military School, Ossining, N. Y.

1888.

BATTEY, CHARLES HEATON, S.B.,
248 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.
Beidelman, Lawrence Peterson, B.EPrescott, Ark.
†Corbit, John Cowgill, Jr., S.B.
Cox, Exum Morris, A.BSanta Rosa, Cal.
ENGLAND, HOWELL STROUD, A.B.; A.M., 1890,
904 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

4901 Stenton Ave., Germantown, Phila. Lewis, William Draper, S.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1891; Ph.D., Univ. of Pa., 1891), Dept. of Law, Univ. of Pa., 34th and Chestnut Sts, Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS, FREDERICK WISTAR, JR., B.E.,

1608 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris, Richard Jones, B.E.

509 Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Phila. ROBERTS, GEORGE BRINTON, S.B.; Class Secretary.....Bala, Pa. Sharp, Joseph Webster, Jr., A.B.,

Non-Graduates.

BINNS, EDWARD HUSSEY.

3rd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. NIELDS, JOHN PERCY (A.B., Harvard, 1889)..Wilmington, Del.

TAKASAKI, KOH ICHI,

25 Nakarokubancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo, Japan Wood, Charles Randolph, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. †Wright, Robert Cassel

1889.

BANES, ROBERT COLEMAN, A.B.,

Krumleigh Farm, Wallingford, Pa.

Branson, Thomas Franklin, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1892)

Rosemont, Pa.

403 S. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

GOODWIN, WARREN CLARKSON, A.B.,

3734 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAUGHTON, VICTOR MELLET, A.B.,

Christ Church Rectory, Exeter, N. H.

KIRKBRIDE, FRANKLIN BUTLER, A. B.,

37 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

LEEDS, ARTHUR NEWLIN, S.B.; A.M., 1890,

Peirson, Frank Warrington, A. B.; A.M., 1890,

Easingwold, Pasadena, Cal.

RAVENAL, SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, JR., A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa.), Asheville, N. C.

READ, WALTER GEORGE, A.B. (A.B., Harvard Univ., 1890),

434 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

REINHARDT, DAVID JONES, S.B., 822 West St., Wilmington, Del. STEVENS, LINDLEY MURRAY, A.B.; A.M., 1891,

P. O. Box 525, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

221 1

221 Tioga St., Johnstown, Pa.

†Todhunter, Layton Wilson, A.B.

(A.B., Wilmington College, 1888)

VAIL, FREDERIC NEILSON, A.B.; A.M., 1890,

135 S. California, St., Stockton, Cal.

Wood, GILBERT CONGDON, A. B.,

51 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Non-Graduates.

Bond, Francis Edward, Jr.,

S. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. CAUSEY, FOSTER. .405 New Municipal Bldg., Washington, D. C. CAUSEY, TRUSTEN POLK (LL.B., St. Louis Law School),

Milford, Del.

EVANS, WILLIAM HENRY,

Pikes Peak Floral Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. Firth, Henry Heberton, 373 Church Lane, Germantown, Phila. Geary, John White,

18th and DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa. GRISCOM, RODMAN ELLISON (Ph.B., Univ. of Pa., 1889),

Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jansen, Cornelius Henry von Riesen (A.B., Univ. of Nebraska, 1888),

Cor. Ave. 52 and Almada St., Los Angeles, Cal. †Morris, Samuel Buckley

†SMITH, WALTER EMANUEL (A.B., Harvard Univ., 1890) SMITH. WILSON LONGSTRETH.

Juniper and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Veeder, Herman Greig......541 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

1890.

ANCELL, EDWARD MOTT, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Minnesota),
Glens Falls, N. Y.

AUCHINCLOSS, JAMES STUART, A.B.,

23 Hamilton St., East Orange, N. J.

AUDENRIED, WILLIAM GRATTAN, A.B.....Byrn Mawr, Pa. Bringhurst, Henry Ryan, Jr., A.B.,

1015 Park Place, Wilmington, Del

COFFIN, THOMAS AMORY, S.B.,

45 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

(Ph.D., Univ. of Pa., 1894)

†GUILFORD, WILLIAM MOORE, JR., S.B.

118 Prospect Ave., East Orange, N. J.

†JENKINS, WILLIAM GRANT, A.B. (A.B., Wilmington College, Ohio, 1887; C.E., Ohio State Univ., 1893)

4416 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM PERCY, B.E.................................. Overbrook, Pa. STEERE, JONATHAN MOWRY, A.B.; A.M., 1892, Class Secretary, Girard Trust Co., Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

TATNALL, ROBERT RICHARDSON, S.B.; A.M., 1891 (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins Univ., 1895).

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. †Tevis, Alfred Collins, S.B. †Walton, Ernest Forster, B.E.

Non-Graduates.

BAILY, HENRY PAULArdmore, Pa.
BUTLER, GEORGE THOMAS (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1894), Media, Pa.
CABO, ANGEL RODRIGUEZ, Las Palmas, San Luis Potosi, Mexico
†Conard, Henry Norman
DuBarry, Joseph N. Jr2017 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
†HIPPLE, WILLIAM LEVIS
JANNEY, THOMAS SYMINGTON 615 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Jones, Lewis, JrOverbrook, Pa.
SHAW, JAMES GEORGE, JRNewcastle, Del.
STOTESBURY, WILLIAM ALFREDBozeman, Mont.
UHLER, HARVEY THOMAS 1825 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
VALENTINE, JOHN REEDBryn Mawr, Pa.

1891.

ALGER, HARRY, A.B16	Walnut St., Newport, R. I.
BLAIR, DAVID HUNT, A.B	Winston-Salem, N. C.
HANDY, WILLIAM WINDER, S.B	Ruxton, Balt. Co., Md.
HOOPES, ARTHUR, S.B	Box 584, Coatesville, Pa.
HUTTON, JOHN WETHERILL, S.B.; A	A.M., 1892,

The Biddle Press, 1010 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mekeel, David Lane, S.B.; M.E., 1892,

833 Heberton St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Morris, John Stokes, S.B.; A.M., 1892,

Silver City, New Mexico

140 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

†CRAWFORD, JOHN YOCUM
†Fischer, William Gustavus, Jr.
†Fuller, George Llewellyn
MITCHELL, JACOB THOMASBellefonte, Pa.
RHOADS, JOSEPH HOWARD (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1895),
804 Betz Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Valentine, Edward Abram Uffington (LL.B., Univ. of Md., 1894)
VALENTINE, GEORGE, JRBellefonte, Pa.
WHITNEY, JOHN DRAYTONGreenville, Cal.
t .
1892.
BLAIR, AUGUSTINE WILBERFOBCE, S.B.; A.M., 1896,
Gainesville, Fla.
Brinton, Christian, A.B.; A.M., 1906,
The Players, 16 Gramercy Park, New York City, N. Y.
BRUMBAUGH, ISAAC HARVEY, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1895; AM.,
1899)Huntingdon, Pa.
CADBURY, BENJAMIN, A.B.; A.M., 1893, Class Secretary,
1135 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
CARY, EGBERT SNELL, S.BWesttown, Pa.
COLLINS, MINTURN POST, S.B.
1 W. 34th St., New York City, N. Y.
COOK, CHARLES GILPIN, S.B.; A.M., 1893 (Ph.D., Johns Hop-
kins Univ., 1898)201 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dennis, Joseph Henry, A.BBloomsburg, Pa.
†Detwiler, Warren H., AB.; A.M., 1898
†HALL, RUFUS HACKER, A.B. (M.D., Bellevue Hospital, N. Y.)
HART, WALTER MORRIS, A.B.; A.M., 1893,
2255 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
JENKS, WILLIAM PEARSON, S.BMoorestown, N. J.
McAllister, Franklin, S.B
Muir, John Wallingford, S.B.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
NICHOLSON, WILLIAM HOPKINS, JR., S.B Millville, N. J.
PALEN, GILBERT JOSEPH, JR., A.B. (M.D., Hahnemann Med.
Col., Philadelphia, 1895)501 Salem Road, Woodbury, N. J.
Shipley, William Ellis, S.B., "The Bourse," Philadelphia, Pa.

STONE, RALPH WARREN, A.B. (LL.B., Georgetown Univ., D. C.,
1895)Warren, Pa.
WEST, WILLIAM NELSON LOFLIN, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa.,
1895)Wynnewood, Pa.
Wood, Joseph Reminston, S.B.; A.M., 1898 (Ph.G., Col. Phar-
macy, N. Y., 1894), Care of S. M. Johnson, Greenwood and
Jamaica Aves., Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y.
YARNALL, STANLEY RHOADS, A.B.; A.M., 1893Media, Pa.

CROZER, EDWARD P
DACOSTA, JOHN CHALMERS, JR. (M.D., Jefferson Medical
Col.)
Davis, Henry Lamont, Jr.,
423 W. Strafford St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
†FIRTH, SAMUEL LLOYD
GRISWOLD, FRANK TRACY (A.B., Harvard, 1894),
1500 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOFFMAN, MILES ATLEERosemont, Pa.
†Lloyd, Richard Leonard
MARTIN, ROBERT LINWOOD(No address)
Parrish, Maxfield
STRAWBRIDGE, ROBERT EARLY, 813 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WESTCOTT, HARRY MACKMANN

1893.

Bailey, Leslie Adelbert, A.B.; A.M., 1894, Dresden Mills, Me.
Brown, John Farnum, A.B.
Davis, Francis Franklin, S.B.; A.M., 1894 (A.M., Harvard,
1895)
ESTES, WILBUR ALBERT, A.BSprague Mills, Me.
HAVILAND, WALTER WINCHIP, A.BLansdowne, Pa.
HOAG, CLARENCE GILBERT, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1894; A.M.,
1898)Haverford, Pa.
JACOBS, CARROLL BRINTON, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa. 1896),
West Chester, Pa.
Jones, George Lindley, A.BVassalboro, Me.

MORTON, ARTHUR VILLIERS, S.B.,
Morton, Arthur Villiers, S.B., 517 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Okie, John Mickle, S.B.; Class SecretaryBerwyn, Pa. Osborne, Charles, A.BNorth Weare, N. H. Rhoads, Charles James, A.BBryn Mawr, Pa. †Rhoads, Edward, S.B. (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins Univ., 1898). Roberts, John, S.BJamaica, Long Island, N. Y. Sensenig, Barton, S.B. (A.M., Gallaudet College, 1894) 207 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Mt. Airy, Phila.
†VAUX, WILLIAM SANSOM, JR., S.B.
Wescott, Eugene Marion, A.BShawano, Wis.
†WHITALL, FRANKLIN, A.B.
WOOLMAN, EDWARD, S.B44 N. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WRIGHT, GIFFORD KING, A.B1012 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Non-Graduates.
Bechtel, Harry Oliver
EDWARDS, CLARENCE KINLEY
1505 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennypacker, William Gause
READ, WILLIAM JOHNS, JRCumberland, Md.
REEVES, FRANCIS BUTLER,
116 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
TAYLOR, JAMES GURNEY (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1895),
Overbrook, Pa.
WOOD, JAMES HENRYLand Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
1004
1894.
BARTLETT, JARVIS HENRY, S.B., 234 N 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Beyerle, George Albert, A.B., 22 Erie County Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHASE, OSCAR MARSHALL, S.B.; S.M., 1895; Class Secretary,
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
COLLINS, CHARLES, A.BPurchase, N. Y.
COMFORT, WILLIAM WISTAR, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1895; A.M.,
1896; Ph.D., 1902)Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
CONARD, HENRY SHOEMAKER, S.B.; A.M., 1895 (Ph.D.),
Lansdowne, Pa.
DEAN, GEORGE BROOKHOUSE, S.B. (M.D., Miami Med. Col., O.,
1898)Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio
†DeCou, John Allen, A.B.; A.M., 1897 (A.B., Harvard, 1895).
FARR, CLIFFORD BAILEY, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1898),
211 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Green, Kane Stovell, S.BRadnor, Pa.
HARVEY, ANSON BURLINGAME, S.B.; A.M., 1895,
13 Sylvan St., Emporia, Kans.
Haughton, John Paul, A.B., 300 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HUGHES, JAMES EDWARD, A.B. (A.M., Central High School,
Philadelphia, Pa., 1894), 115 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, Samuel Wheeler, S.BVilla Nova, Pa.
PALMER, LOUIS JAQUETTE, A.B. (LL.B.),
711 Arcade Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
QUIMBY, EDWARD ENTWISLE, S. B.,
904 B St., S. W., Washington, D. C.
REX, FRANK CLAYTON, A.B.,
404 World Bldg., New York City, N. Y.
RISTINE, FREDERIC PEARCE, A. B
SCARBOROUGH, HENRY WISMER STOVER, S.B.; A.M., 1895 (LL.B.,
Univ. of Pa., 1896)522 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STOKES, FRANCIS JOSEPH, A.B.,
704 Locust Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
STRAWBRIDGE, WILLIAM JUSTUS, S.B.,
School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
TABER, DAVID SHEARMAN, JR., A.BGreenwich, Conn.
WILLIAMS, PARKER SHORTRIDGE, A.B. (LL.B.), 711 Arcade Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Non-Graduates.

†Foulke, Edward Jeanes
HARVEY, LE ROY (A.B., Harvard Univ.)Wilmington, Del.
LANCASTER, GEORGE (Ph.B., Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, Ill.,
1899)Arlington, Washington
LEWIS, EUGENE CARYLNew Vienna, Ohio
MILLER, MARTIN NIXON532 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, Howard
†Pancoast, William Howard
†PINKHAM, CHARLES HEBER
RORER, JONATHAN TAYLOR, JR. (A.B., Colorado, Col., 1895),
333 N. 34th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SHOEMAKER, BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, 2d,
205 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
THOMAS, FRANK SNOWDEN,
29 E. 77th St., New York City, N. Y.
WALKER, FRANK DINWIDDIEOld Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
WARDEN, HERBERT WATSONThe Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.
WARDEN, NELSON BUSHNELLThe Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wood, Arnold42 E. 65th St., New York City, N. Y.
1895.
BETTLE, SAMUEL, JR., A.B
BLANCHARD, EDMUND, A.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa., 1899),
Bellefonte, Pa.
Brown, Samuel Hulme, A.BWesttown, Pa.
CONKLIN, FRANK HENRY, A.BWynnewood, Pa.
COOKMAN, CHARLES HOWLAND, A.B.,

2626 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. EVANS, JOSEPH SPRAGG, JR., A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1899), Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM, S.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1896),

No. 6, The Ortiz, Cincinnati, Ohio

HARRIS, HENRY JOHN, A.B.,

Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C. HAY, ARTHUR MOORHEAD, S.B.,

R. F. D. No. 10, West Chester, Pa.

HAY, ERROLL BALDWIN, S.B., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. HILLES, WILLIAM SMEDLEY, S.B., 1012 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md. LEEDS, JOHN BACON, S.B., 310 E. Central Ave., Moorestown, N. J. LIPPINCOTT, GEORGE, A.B. (A.B., Harvard Univ., 1896) 20 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. TAYLOR, CHARLES CLIFFORD, S.B......St. Davids, Pa. THOMAS, ALLEN CURRY, S.B.; A.M., 1896 (LL.B., Univ. of †THOMAS, HENRY EVAN, S.B. WEBSTER, WALTER COATES, S.B......East Orange, N. J. Non-Graduates. Brown, Francis Head, Stenton Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. CARTER, CHARLES LYBRAND......Singerly, Md. DERDERIAN, NAZARET KEVORK †GARDNER, LARNER SOMERS GRIFFITH, JOSEPH HENRY OGLESBY, 220 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. JOHNSON, CHARLES HADLEY.....(No address) MALE. JONATHAN TAMBLYN (A.B., Univ. of Rochester, 1895; M.D., Univ. of Buffalo, N. Y., 1898).....(No address) MILLER, HARRY MARCH.....R. F. D. No. 2, Phoenixville, Pa. Morris, Alfred Paul......932 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. SUPPLEE, WILLIAM WAGNER......Gulf Mills, Pa. TATNALL, SAMUEL ALSOP...409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1896. ADAMS, DOUGLAS HOWE, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1897), Cloyne House, Newport, R. I. ALLEN, GEORGE RAYMOND, A.B. (A.B., Guilford Col., N. C., ALSOP, WILLIAM KITE, S.B......Ridgway, Pa.

BETTLE, WILLIAM HENRY, S.B......Oaklyn, N. J.

Brecht, Samuel Kriebel, S.B., Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brooke, Mark, A.B.,
U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
CLAUSER, MILTON, A.B3905 Goss St., Denver, Colo.
COCA, ARTHUR FERNANDEZ, A.B.; A.M., 1899 (M.D., Univ. of Pa.)234 Calle Nueva, Malate, Manila, P. I.
†Deuell, George Henry, A.B.
Haines, Thomas Harvey, A.B.; À.M., 1897 (A.M., Harvard, 1899)Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
HARTLEY, ALBERT DEMPSEY, S.BR. F. D. 3, Pottstown, Pa.
HINCHMAN, CHARLES RUSSELL, S.B
HUNSICKER, JOHN QUINCY, JR., S.B. (LL.B., Univ. of Pa.),
1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
LESTER, JOHN ASHBY, A.B.; A.M., 1897 (A.M., Harvard Univ.,
1898)
Class Secretary, 808-809 Bailey Bldg., 1218 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
MIDDLETON, SAMUEL, S.B
†Nason, Charles Dickens, S.B. (Ph. D., Univ. of Pa., 1899)
SCATTERGOOD, JOSEPH HENRY, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1897),
Haverford, Pa.
†WAY, MARSHALL WARREN, S.B. (LL. B., Univ. of Pa., 1899)
Webster, Homer Jeptha, S.B.; A.M., 1897.
Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio
Wood, Levi Hollingsworth, A.B. (LL.B., Columbia, Univ.,
1899)
$Non ext{-}Graduates.$
Brinton, Howard Futhey(No address)
FIELD, THOMAS YARDLEY, JR., 1534 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
†Huey, Robert, Jr.
OKIE, RICHARDSON BROGNARD (S.B., Univ. of Pa. School of
Architecture, 1897)Berwyn, Pa.
OLVER, CYRUS HICKS(No address) †ROBERTS, THOMAS BATTEN
SHARPLESS, WILLIAM CLEMSON,
726 Collings Ave., W. Collingswood, N. J.
/20 Comings Tive., vv. Comingswood, Iv. J.

1897.

BURNS, WILLIAM JOHN, S.B., 918 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. DARLINGTON, MORTON PENNOCK, A.B......Norway, Pa. DEAN, MORRIS BURGESS, S.B., "The Wilhelm," Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio DETWILER, FRANK HUGHES, S.B., 280 Maple Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. FIELD, ELLIOTT, A.B.; A.M., 1903, 132 Sumac St., Wissahickon, Philadelphia, Pa. GILPIN, VINCENT, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1898), 526 N. Church St., West Chester, Pa. HOFFMAN, BENJAMIN ROSE, A.B., 910 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. HUME, JOHN ELIAS, A.B., 900 S. 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa. JACOBS, FRANCIS BRINTON, S.B. (M.D.), 2032 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. MAXFIELD, FRANCIS NORTON, A.B., Friends' School, Coulter St., Germantown, Phila. McCrea, Roswell Cheney, A.B., 105 E. Twenty-second St., New York City, N. Y. MENDENHALL, OTTIS EARL, A.B.; A.M., 1898 (A.B., Guilford, N. C., 1896)Lexington, N. C. PALMER, GEORGE MARTIN, S.B., Class Secretary, 308 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J. RODNEY, WARREN BROWN, A.B.....Broomall, Pa. TATNALL, CHARLES GIBBONS, S.B., 412 Oak Lane, Wayne, Pa. TAYLOR, WILLIAM JORDAN, S.B., 553 W. Seventh St., Cincinnati, Ohio. WHITE, HENRY ALVA, S.B. (S.B., Guilford Col., N. C., 1894),

High Point, N. C.

2118 Fourth St., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

1797 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

FISHER, WAGER (C.E., Cornell, 1899),

1012 Stephen Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEVETT, WALKER MOORE (A.B., Univ. of Pa., 1898),

1334 N. Twenty-first St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MACAFEE, WILLIAM HARRISON,

"The Normandie," 36th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. RHOADS, WILLIAM GIBBONS,

409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROUND, JULIAN MILLS (A.B., Wesleyan Univ., 1897),

Elmira, N. Y.

†WATKINS, JAMES CAREY THOMAS

1898.

BUTLER, JAMES EDGAR, A.B....2127 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa. CADBURY, WILLIAM WARDER, A.B. (M.D.),

University Medical School, Canton, China

ELLIS, RICHARD STANTON, S.B.,

6543 Bishop St., Englewood, Chicago, Ill.

EMBREE, JOHN GYGER, S.B.; A.M., 1903,

Pappenhusen Bldg., College Point, N. Y.

†Haines, Alfred Sharpless, A.B.; A.M., 1902

HAINES, JOSEPH HOWELL, A.B.,

1136 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDING, ARTHUR SEARCH, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1899),

5960 Woodbine Ave., Overbrook, Pa.

JANNEY, WALTER COGGESHALL, A.B., Class Secretary,

315 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., or Ardmore, Pa. Jones, Davis Godfrey, S.B....841 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Lee, Morris Matthews, A.B. (A.B., Harvard, 1899).

602 E. Woodlawn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. MOFFITT, OSCAR PAYTON, A.B. (A.B., Guilford Col., N. C., 1897),
High Point, N. C.

RHOADS, SAMUEL, A.B.,

152 School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Ross, Elbon Roxy, S.B. (A.B., Wilmington Col., O., 1897),
104 High Holborn, London, W. C., England

SCATTERGOOD, ALFRED GARRETT, A.B (A.B., Harvard, 1899),

Awbury, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

STADELMAN, FREDERIC, A.B. (B.B.L.),

c/o Wellman, Seaver, Morgan Co., 50 Church St., New York City, N. Y.

STERNER, IRA ISBON, A.B.; A.M,. 1899,

R. F. D. No. 3, Richland Center, Pa.

STRAWBRIDGE, FRANCIS REEVES, S.B.,

Wissahickon Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Swan, Frederick Asa, A.B.,

92 John St., New York City, N. Y. TAYLOR, JOSEPH WRIGHT, S.B......Las Cruces, N. M. WILSON, ROBERT NORTH, A.B.....Guilford College, N. C. WISTAR, THOMAS, JR., A.B.,

166 W. School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Wood, Richard Davis, A.B. 626 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

BELL, CHARLES HERBERT,

Central Trust Co., Fourth and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. BISHOP, ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

c/o Wendell and Smith, Wynnewood, Pa.

HOLLOWAY, WALTER VAIL,

c/o Vail & Eldridge, 801 Heyward Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. HULME, FREDERICK GEORGE....2110 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Jenks, John Story, Jr.,

1518 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. LANE, JOHN IRVING.......15 Dwight St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

212 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Varney, Charles Arthur......North Yakima, Wash. Vernon, John Jesse, Agricultural College, Mesilla Park, N. M.

1899.

c/o Crocker Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J.

c/o Chicago City Ry. Co., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Non-Graduates.

228 W. Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa. EASTBURN, GEORGE, JR...1527 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. GILLESPIE, WILLIAM ALLEN,

906 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. HAINES, ARTHUR, McKean Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. HAY, KENNETH MACKENZIE,

3642 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Walter, Frank Keller, A.B.; A.M., 1900,

N. Y. State Library School, Albany, N. Y. Wilson, Louis Round (A.B., Univ. of N. C., 1899),

Chapel Hill, N. C.

1900.

ALLEN, CHARLES JACKSON, S.B.,

Fifth St. and Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Allen, William Williams, Jr., A.B.,

616 York St., Camden, N. J.

BELL, WILLIAM BROWN, A.B.,

Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J. Burdette, Robert Jones, Jr., A.B.,

1316 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla. CARTER, CHARLES HENRY, A.B.; A.M., 1901,

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

CARTER, JOHN PIM, A.B.; A.M., 1901,

Twenty-fourth and Bainbridge Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

COPE, FRANCIS REEVE, JR., A.B.,

503 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRINKER, HENRY SANDWITH, JR., A.B., Class Secretary,

750 Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EMLEN, JOHN THOMPSON, A.B.,

36 W. School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

ESHLEMAN, FRANK MERCUR, A.B.,

c/o Jeremiah Williams & Co., 300 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Febiger, Christian, S.B. 3421 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Freeman, Edward Dale, A.B.; LL.B.,

68 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALLET, HENRY McLELLAN, A.B.,

123 Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

HIATT, JAMES SMITH, A.B.,

5130 Newhall St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Hinchman, Walter Swain, A.B.; A.M., 1903,

Groton School, Groton, Mass.

JENKS, HORACE HOWARD, A.B. (M.D.)......Elkins Park, Pa.

JUSTICE, WILLIAM WARNER, JR., S.B.,

122 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEVICK, HENRY LEWIS D'INVILLIERS, A.B......Bala, Pa. LUTZ, FRANK EUGENE, A.B. (A.M.; Ph.D.),

American Museum of Natural History, New York City, N. Y.

MIFFLIN, SAMUEL WRIGHT, A.B.,

603 Franklin Bank Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Moorhouse, J. Kennedy, A.B. (B.D.),

237 Radcliffe St., Bristol, Pa.

PEELLE, JONATHAN IRVING, S.B....R. F. D. No. 2, Sabina, Ohio SENSENIG, HEBER, A.B., Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Newport, R. I. SHARPLESS, FREDERICK COPE, A.B. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1903),

Rosemont, Pa.

TATNALL, ABRAM GIBBONS, S.B.,

4027 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TAYLOR, EDWARD BALLINGER, JR., A.B.,

"The Sturges," Zanesville, Ohio

TAYLOR, JOSEPH McFERRAN, A.B.....Salt Lake City, Utah WHITE, WILFRED WALTON, S.B.,

c/o U. S. Forestry Service, Missoula, Montana

Non-Graduates.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM REGINALD,

95 Reade St., New York City, N. Y.

FREEDLEY, WILLIAM GARDINER, JR.,

142 Maplewood Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Hoopes, Macmillan,

Twenty-ninth St. and Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Logan, John Addison, Jr.,

c/o Rittenhouse Club, 1811 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Murphy, Grayson Mallet-Prevost,

49 E. Forty-fourth St., New York City, N. Y. Schober, George Mitchell.

1901.

304 N. Thirty-fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Brown, Ellis Yarnall, Jr., A.B......E. Downingtown, Pa. Bullinger, Howard Valentine, A.B.,

c/o Volkman School 415 Newberry St., Boston, Mass. CADBURY, JOHN WARDER, JR., A.B., Class Secretary,

409 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Pa.

CADBURY, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.B.; A.M., 1902,

408 Woodlawn Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Carey, Clifton O'Neal, S.B.,

116 N. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

DE ARMOND, JAMES KEYSER, A.BMerion, Pa.
DeMotte, Lawrence Washburn, S.B.,
4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
DEWEES, AARON LOVETT, A.B. (M.D.),
Penna. Hospital, Eighth and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Freeman, Alfred Edgar, A.B.,
1926 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
KIRKBRIDE, WILLIAM HOWARD, S.BVictoria, B. C.
Mellor, Walter, S.B.,
910 Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mendenhall, William Orville, A.B.,
916 E. Washington St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Meredith, Clement Orestes, A.BGuilford College, N. C.
NEILSON, WILLIAM LACOSTE, A.B.,
738 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
Patton, Richard, A.BWayne, Pa.
Rossmaessler, Edward Collins, S.B.,
629 Church Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUSH, CALVIN CICERO, S.BFairmount, Ind.
Scull, Edward Marshall, A.B.,
1010 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sensenic, Wayne, A.B(No address)
SHARP, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.BClarkston, Wash.
Walenta, George John, A.B. (B.D.),
3148 North Twelfth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Winslow, John Leiper, A.B.,
1900 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.
WIRGMAN, WILLIAM WAYNE, S.B.,
162 E. Sunbury St., Shamokin, Pa.
Wood, Walter Hallock, A.B.,
Oak Wood Seminary, Union Springs, N. Y.
Woodward, William Wellington, A.B. (M.D.),
West Chester, Pa.
YEARSLEY, ARTHUR RALSTON, S.BCoatesville, Pa.
Non-Graduates,
ALLEN, CHARLES FRANCIS409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BABBITT, HAROLD FRENCHRidley Park, Pa.
CHASE, FRANK SEWELL

FARDON, ALBERT HENRYEversley Reigate, England
GRAYSON, THEODORE JULIUS
LANGFELD, HERBERT SYDNEY 2427 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MACOMBER, EDWARD LEONARDCentral Village, Mass.
Mellor, George Brown, Jr.,

432 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

1902.

c/o N. Y. C. & H. R. R., Legal Dept., New York City, N. Y. Brown, Justin Emmett, A.B.....Luchowfu, via Wuhu, China Brown, Shipley, S.B.......Hotel Morton, Atlantic City, N. J. Cary, Charles Reed, S.B.,

II5 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Chambers, William Wilkie, A.B......Ardmore, Pa. Cookman, Arthur Shirley, A.B.,

129 Front St., New York City, N. Y.

DENNIS, WILLIAM VARNEY, A.B.,

Moorestown Academy, Moorestown, N. J.

EVANS, EDWARD WYATT, A.B., Class Secretary,

Awbury, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Fox, John Sharpless, A.B.,

619 S. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

†GARRETT, GEORGE SPENCER, S.B.

GRANT, WILLIAM HENRY, S.B.,

Westinghouse Machine Co., East Pittsburg, Pa. Gummere, Richard Mott, A.B. (Ph.D., Harvard),

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

HAVILAND, JOSEPH BERNARD, A.B.,

32 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

HENDRICKS, KEARNEY EVERETT, S.B.,

526 Cherokee St., S. Bethlehem, Pa.

INUMARU, TETSUTARO, A.B.,

Kamayaban, Fukagawa, Tokio, Japan Jones, S. Percy, S.B.,

167 Maplewood Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Kirk, Edward Goodwin, A.B.,

Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Longstreth, William Collins, A.B.; A.M., 1904, Haverford, Pa. Newman, Herman, A.B.; A.M., 1906,

1010 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILIPS, WILLIAM PYLE, A.B.,

24 Broad St., New York City, N. Y.

PUSEY, WILLIAM WEBB, 2d, S.B.,

1605 Broome St., Wilmington, Del.

Care of P. R. R., Haddonfield, N. J.

SCHRAG, ANDREW DANTE, A.B.,

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

SCOTT, NORRIS ALEXANDER, S.B.,

1211 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEILER, CARLINO LINN, S.B.; A.M., 1905......Ardmore, Pa. SMITH, CHARLES HARPER, A.B......Mt. Summit, Ind.

Spiers, Alexander Guy Holborn, A.B. (Ph.D., Harvard),

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Old York Road, Logan P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

66 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Non-Graduates.

BOYER, FRANK BUCKNER, 1919 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. CASWELL, Andrew Baird...Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Ervien, Charles Richman,

Memphis St. and E. Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Hall, William Wilder.....Lakeville, Mass. †Hipple, Edward Payson, Jr.

WHITELEY, STOCKETT MATHEWS,

1903.

BARR, FRANKLIN ELVERSON, A.B.,

903 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

†BATEMAN, EDWIN B., S.B.

DOMINCOVICH, HARRY ANTHONY, A.B., Class Secretary, 5627 Musgrave St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drinker, James Blathwaite, A.B.,

c/o Dravo Construction Co., 814 Lewis Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

DUERR, OTTO EUGENE, S.B.,

3529 Rockefeller Ave., Everett, Wash.

HODGSON, CAREY VANDERVORT, S.B.,

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Manila, P. I. HOFFMAN, ENOCH FARSON, A.B.; A.M., 1906,

809 Dickinson St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SIMKIN, ROBERT LOUIS, A.B.,

c/o Friends' Mission, Chungking, West China Tilney, Israel Sheldon, A.B....Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Trueblood, Howard Moffitt, S.B.,

Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

†WHITE, IRVING, S.B.

Wilson, Samuel Norman, A.B.; A.M., 1906. Swarthmore, Pa. Winslow, Fitz Randolph, A.B.,

1900 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. Worthington, Joseph Kent, A.B. (M.D.),

Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

Non-Graduates.

Assistant Supervisor, P. R. R., Altoona, Pa. Greb, John Walter......337 Rookery, Spokane, Wash. Kelsey, Cadwalader Washburn,

82 Oxford St., Hartford, Conn.

MILLER, DAVID BLAINE,

†WHITE, IRVING

1904.

ANDREW, FRED VAN WINKLE, A.B.....Bowling Green, Kv. †BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM PARKER, A.B.

BRINTON, HOWARD HAINES, A.B.; A.M., 1905.

Pickering College, Ontario, Canada

BURGESS, DANIEL LAWRENCE, A.B.,

115 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. CHARLES, JOHN, A.B.; A.M., 1908,

431 S. Martinson Ave., Wichita, Kans. CLARK, JOSEPH WOODBURN, S.B.,

1960 N. Camac St., Philadelphia, Pa. CROWELL, ARTHUR, S.B.,

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Philippine Islands FOLWELL, PHILIP DONALD, S.B.

2006 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa. HAIG, CHESTER RAYMOND, A.B......Merchantville, N. J.

HELBERT, GEORGE KINGMAN, S.B.,

6613 Emlen St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

HILLES, WILLIAM TATUM, A.B.,

1600 W. 7th St., Wilmington, Del

Kratz, Abel Wesley, A.B.....Lansdale, Pa. KIMBER, WILLIAM MARMADUKE COPE, A.B., Class Secretary,

535 Church Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

LESTER, BERNARD, S.B.; S.M., 1907, Amber Club, Pittsburg, Pa. LINDLEY, LUKE, S.B......Stratton, Cal. LOWRY, ROBERT PHARO, S.B., 4210 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEGEAR, THOMAS JEFFERSON, S.B.,

3411 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris, Charles Christopher, S.B.; A.M., 1905,

1619 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris, Harold Hollingsworth, S.B.,

1619 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHABACKER, HAROLD MESSNER, A.B.; A.M., 1908,

362 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

SHELDON, CARLOS NOYES, A.B.; A.M., 1905.

314 Main St., McIrose, Mass.

SNIPES, EDGAR THOMAS, A.B.; A.M., 1905..... Menola, N. C. STOKES, JAMES MARTIN, JR., A.B.......Moorestown, N. J. THOMAS, JOHN ROBERTS, S.B.,

1828 L, St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Thorn, Henry Norman, A.B., 1136 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Wells, Bert Calvin, AB., 2021 W. Douglas St., Wichita, Kans. West, Erwyn Porter, S.B.,

612 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLS, WILLIAM MINTZER, A.B.; A.M., 1905,

3714 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WITHERS, SAMUEL CLAYTON, A.B.,

233 Apsley St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

No. 3 The Chase, Clapham Common, London, England

1905.

ALEXANDER, CHARLES ALLISON, S.B.,

Lawag, Ilocas Norte, Philippine Islands Downing, Thomas Stalker, A.B.

93 S. First Ave., Coatesville, Pa. ESHLEMAN, BENJAMIN, A.B., Proctor & Gamble Distributing Co., 10 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Evans, Ernest Mervyn, A.B.,

Awbury, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISHER, CHARLES WORLEY, A.B., Class Secretary,

1614 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLEMING, MONTGOMERY WARD, A.B. (LL.B.),

1315 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

HOPKINS, ARTHUR HADDON, S.B. (M.D.),

4050 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES, HAROLD WILLIAM, A.B.,

The Blight School, 401 S. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Jones, Paul, A.B.....Glen Road, Wellesley Farms, Mass. Lee, Charles Smith, A.B.,

1812 S. Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris, Joseph Howard, S.B.,

Louisa Ave., Greenville, Pa.

PEARSON, RALPH LINCOLN, S.B.,

PRIESTMAN, ALBERT GLYNDON, S.B.

SEELY, LESLIE BIRCHARD, A.B.,

233 Apsley St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Seevers, Marion Bruner, A.B.,

511 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa Smith, Manning James, A.B., 52 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Spaeth, Sigmund Gottfried, A.B.; A.M., 1906,

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

STEIN, HERMAN K., S.B.,

730 Board of Trade Bldg., Boston, Mass. Stone, Elliott Kays, S. B., Mills Institute, Honolulu, H. I. Teller, Chester Jacob, S.B.; A.M., 1906,

c/o Jewish Orphans' Home, New Orleans, La. Тномая, Howard Pitner, S.B., 902 Swede St., Norristown, Pa.

WHITE, LYNDON LEA, A.B.,

Jamestown Graded Schools, Jamestown, N. C.

Non-Graduates.

BAUSMAN, THOMAS FRANKLIN,

WHEELER, VICTOR WAYNE,

25 N. Washington St., Rochester, N. Y. Winslow, Edwards Fayssaux,

2420 Callow Ave., Baltimore, Md.

1906.

BAINBRIDGE, EDMUND FLETCHER, A.B.,

Emery Mfg. Co., Bradford, Pa.

BALDWIN, DONALD CORNOG, A.B.,

6101 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Breyfogel, Frank Seneca, A.B.,

836 Center Ave., Reading, Pa.

Brown, Thomas Kite, Jr., A.B.; A.M., 1907,

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Carson, Walter, A.B......515 N. 3d St., Camden, N. J.

CARY, RICHARD LUCIUS, A.B.; A.M., 1907,

46 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass.

618 Chester Ave., Moorestown, N. J.

Edsall, Joseph Pusey, S.B.,

Western Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FALES, JANES TURNER, A.B......Lake Forrest, Ill. GRAVES, GORDON HARWOOD, A.B.,

115th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York City

HAINES, WILLIAM HENRY, JR., A.B., 7810 Lincoln Drive, Chestnut Hill, Pa. HEMPHILL, ALBERT WEIMER, S.B., 130 E. 71st St., New York City, N. Y. HOPPER, HARRY BOARDMAN, S.B......Narberth, Pa. LINDSAY, WILLIAM GIBBON, A.B......Guilford College, N. C. LOWRY, ARTHUR TILGHMAN, A.B., Hotel Angela, Victoria, British Columbia MILLER, WARREN KOONS, A.B., 397 Chew St., Allentown, Pa. Monroe, James, A.B., 330 Gowan Ave., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Morris, Francis Bolton, S.B.................................. Villa Nova, Pa. MOTT, JOSEPH WALTON, S.B., Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. NAUMAN, SPENCER GILBERT, A.B., 439 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa. PHILIPS, JESSE DUER, A.B....315 Illinois St., East, Chicago, Ill. REID, DAVID J., A.B......401 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. SANDS, RALPH WILLIAM, A.B., N. E. Manual Training School, Philadelphia, Pa. Schweyer, Daniel Herbert, S.B......Easton, Pa. Scott, Roderick, A.B.; A.M., 1907, Class Secretary, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. SHELDON, FRANKLIN GATES, A.B., Western Lumber Co., Newton Falls, N. Y. SHORTLIDGE, RAPHAEL JOHNSON, A.B., Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y. SMILEY, ALBERT KEITH, JR., A.B., Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y. TAYLOR, FRANCIS RICHARDS, A.B., 804-806 Betz Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Young, Walter Albert, A.B.,

Oak Grove Seminary, Valsalboro, Me.

Non-Graduates.

EWING, JOHN MARTIN SHARPLESS,

5509 Wayne Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Evans, Donald, A.C.,

7739 Norwood Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa. Harvey, Thomas Parrott,

723 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind. Maloney, Andrew Jackson, Jr.,

2069 N. 63d St., Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa. Spencer, Henry George, 517 W. 134th St., New York City, N. Y. †Shapleigh. Norwald

1907.

BIRDSALL, JOSEPH COOPER, A.B., 223 S. 33d St., Philadelphia, Pa. BROWN, ARTHUR EMLEN, S.B.,

446 Church Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Paul Willits, A.B......East Downingtown, Pa.
Comfort, George Brinton, S.B.....West Chester, Pa.
Craig, George Craig, S.B.....Winterburn, W. Va.
Croll, Walter Lewis, A.B.....Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Dodge, Ira Jacob, S.B.......Medford, Ore.
Eldrirge, William Stauffer, A.B.,

I42 Cricket Ave., Ardmore, Pa. Evans, Harold, A.B., Awbury, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Godley, Francis Downing, S.B., Haverford, Pa. Gummere, Samuel James, S.B., Haverford, Pa. Haines, Wilbur Hamilton, S.B., Mt. Ephraim, N. J. Hoover, Charles Ruglas, S.B.; A.M., 1908,

Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Macill, James Phineas, S.B., 4833 Camac St., Philadelphia, Pa. March, Joseph Cornell Beans, A.B..........Parker Ford, Pa. March, Michael Henry, S.B.......434 High St., Pottstown, Pa. Mitchell, Howard, Jr., A.B.,

The Hicks School, Santa Barbara, Cal.

MORTON, ALFRED BALCH, A.B., 2934 Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. NICHOLSON, JOHN WHITALL, JR., A.B..........Moorestown, N. J. PADIN, JOSÉ, S.B.; A.M., 1908, Culto St., San Turce, Porto Rico Ricks, Richard Arnold, Jr., S.B.

113 N. 13th St., Richmond, Va.

ROSSMAESSLER, WILLIAM RYLE, S.B.,

607 Church Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHOEMAKER, HOWARD HEY, A.B.,

WINDLE, WILLIAM BUTLER, A.B., Class Secretary,
West Chester, Pa.

WOOD, GEORGE HALLOCK, S.B.....914 Wallace St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

JANEWAY, JOHN LIVINGSTONE, 3d,

40 Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

1908.

1003 Arrott St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSHNELL, JOSEPH, 3d, S.B.,

3019 Midvale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. CARROLL, DUDLEY DEWITT, A.B......Guilford College, N. C. CLEMENT, JOHN BROWNING, A.B.,

2027 Upland Way, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa. Crites, Jesse William, S.B., Friends' School, Wilmington, Del. Drinker, Cecil Kent, S.B.. 2325 Spruce, St., Philadelphia, Pa. Edwards, Edward Aikin, S.B., 14 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Elkinton, Joseph Passmore, A.B., Class Secretary, Moylan, Pa. Emlen, George Williams, A.B.,

Awbury, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Hill, Thomas Rothwell, S.B.,

1422 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Hobbs, Allen Wilson, A.B.....Guilford College, N. C. Linton, Morris Albert, S.B.,

409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Longstreth, Thomas Morris, A.B...............Rosemont, Pa. Miller, Charles Lichty, A.B.,

349 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa. Morriss, William Haviland, A.B.,

1904 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. Musser, Frederic Omar, A.B.................Ardmore, Pa. Petry, Loren Clifford, S.B.,

2011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STRODE, GEORGE KING, S.B.

314 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.

Cliff House, 710 Grandview Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wing, Stephen Reminston, S.B.,

4028 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Woodard, Raymond Clarence, A.B.,

Cedarcroft School, Kennett Square, Pa.

WRIGHT, EDWIN, S.B......409 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Non-Graduates.

Collings, Clifford Carmalt, 638 Cooper St., Camden, N. J. Coulter, Calvin Brewster,

II20 Amsterdam Ave., New York City Green. Thomas Lightfoot,

c/o Blue Springs State Bank, Blue Springs, Neb. Ervien, Robert.........1525 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. Haines, John Howard.....257 S. 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Kurtz, William Wesley, 2d,

448 School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Leonard, Arthur Cheney......315 Summit Ave., Wayne, Pa. Merrick, Thomas Belsham, Univ. of Va., Charlottesville, Va. Pearson, Henry Grant,

5103 Newhall St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Phillips, Clifford Stevenson,

c/o Prof. Francis G. Phillips, Allegheny, Pa. Rogers, Charles Henry........ W. 82d St., New York City †Sidwell, Wilson

Hamilton Court, 39th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

1909.

Bard, George Smith, S.B., 1121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Brey, Robert Newton, S.B.,

1926 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Bryne, Andreas, A.B. Stavanger, Norway Crowell, James White, S.B. Avondale, Pa. Deacon, Gerald Hartley, A.B., Class Secretary,

16 W. Hamilton St., Baltimore, Md. Febiger, William Sellers, S.B.,

3421 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAMILTON, FREDERICK CLIFFORD, S.B., Buck Inn. Haverford, Pa. KILLEN, CLARENCE CREADICK, A.B.,

404 W. 7th St., Wilmington, Del. KITCHEN, PAUL CLIFF, A.B., 2003 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Lewis, Thomas Krapfel, S.B...........Merchantville, N. J. Lowry, Alfred, 2d, A.B.,

60th St. and Elmwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Lutz, Howard Milton, A.B......Llanerch, Pa. Martinson, Charles Gilbert, S.B.,

301 N. Dodge St., Wichita, Kans.

MILLER, PAUL VAN REED, A.B.,

IGO4 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Moore, Lawrence Clayton, A.B. Ercildoun, Pa. Morris, Glenn Whinery, S.B. Highland, Ohio Mott, Richard Henry, S.B. ... Bootham School, York, England Myers, Frederick, Jr., S.B., 2005 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Pennypacker, Joseph Whitacker, A.B.,

3952 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SANDT, WALTER CORRELL, A.B.,

3418 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sharpless, Thomas Kite, A.B....R. F. D., West Chester, Pa. Shoemaker, Edwin, S.B., 2011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Spaeth, Reynolds Albrecht, S.B.,

3634 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON, CHARLES BAKER, A.B.,

212 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md. Underhill, Robert Lindley Murray, A.B....Ossining, N. Y. Watson, Matthew Herbert, A.B......Eudora, Kans.

Non-Graduates.

GUENTHER, JACOB JARDEN... Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa. HILL, ALLAN JANNEY....415 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis, Minn. Loewenstein, Sidney....3117 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa. MARSH, CHARLES EDWARD......Norman, Okla. POWELL, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, JR.....Bryn Mawr, Pa. RYAN, THOMAS AUGUSTINE......Rosemont, Pa. STETSON, JOSEPH VAN DUSEN, 2402 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. WARNER, WILLIAM WETHERBY, 264 Newburg St., Boston, Mass. WARNOCK, AARON DEGRAU,

c/o Mears & Brown, 15th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Undergraduates.

1910. BARRETT, LAWRENCE HANEY, 3220 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. BOYCE, WILLIAM THOMAS......R. F. D. No. I. Tyner, N. C. CARY. DONALD BUSH. 300 Club Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md. CLARK, CHARLES FYGIS......2215 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. Crow, Hollie Ernest.........630 Hiram St., Wichita, Kans. DAVID. EDWARD WANDELL. 226 E. Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. DAVIS, HENRY......Guilford College, N. C. EDWARDS, EARLE NELSON.....14 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. ELSE, RALPH ROSCOE......Leighton, Iowa FROELICHER, CHARLES MITCHELL, 118 E. 24th St., Baltimore, Md. FURNESS, HAROLD ALAN, 129 W. Park Ave., Haddonfield, N. J. GHEEN, EVAN PENNOCK, 234 E. Biddle St., West Chester, Pa.

GREEN, JOHN CLINTON	. Mount Royal, N. J.
HAINES, CARROLL AUSTIN1712 Green	St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HIRES, HARRISON STREETER	Haverford, Pa.
KENDERDINE, JOHN DONALD,	
77 Herman St., Germanto	wn, Philadelphia, Pa.

51 Cliveden Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Morley, Christopher Darlington,

226 W. Johnson St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Whitall. James, Church Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Williams, Lloyd Garrison......Rugby, N. D.

Left College.

AYER, NATHANIEL DAVIS, 318 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. BRYANT, HENRY EARLHAM C., Residency 4, Division II, District D., T. C. Ry., via Cochrane, Ontario, Canada

CALLEY, DONALD MACMACKIN......Upland, Delaware Co., Pa. COATES, SYDNEY HORNOR.....522 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. DEVELIN, JOSEPH CHUBB, 1335 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. FROST, MEIGS OLIVER......22 N. Glen St., New Britain, Conn. GREENE, WILLIAM CHASE, 1019 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. HUTTON, ARTHUR WEBSTER.......Berwyn, Pa. JUDKINS, WILLIAM......1605 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio LAW, FERN..........Ardmore, Pa.

MARTIN, STUART THOMPSON, 17 W. 28th St., New York City MASON, SAMUEL, JR.,

1924 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPAULDING, EUGENE RISTINE,

1911.

819 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Patrick, Jesse Kersey....West Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
Post, Levi Arnold.....Stanfordville, N. Y.
Price, Joseph Haines...West Chester, Pa.
Reynolds, David Duer...Kennett Square, Pa.
Schoepperle, Victor Franz...Oil City, Pa.
Shero, Lucius Rogers...Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Spencer, Ebenezer Hall...Moorestown, N. J.

STUCCATOR, HENRY BERNARD. 6378 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. TAYLOR, HOWARD GARDINER, JR., R. F. D. No. I, Riverton, N. J. Tostenson, Frederick Oscar.....Le Grand, Iowa WADSWORTH, CHARLES, 3d, 2033 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa. WINSLOW, CALEB.... 1900 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. Young, Alan Sedgwick. 522 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Young, Wilmer Job......Springville, Iowa Left College. FALLON, CHRISTOPHER, JR......Wayne, Pa. GALLAGER, HERBERT VAN BUREN, 1610 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. KLEINZ, WILLIAM LEE...... Merchantville, N. J. McCann, Wilmor Alrich, 109 E. Washington Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. WILBUR, WILLIAM HALE..... 78 Spring St., Springfield, Mass. 1912. Beebee, Stacey Kyle............402 W. Court St., Paris, Ill. BIEDENBACH, ALBERTUS LUCAS. . 700 N. McKean St., Butler, Pa. BOWERMAN, ARTHUR LINDLEY, 1213 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va. Brewer, Paul Clisby, Jr., 261 Rittenhouse St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Brinton, Edward Garrett, 329 High St., West Chester, Pa. Brownlee, John Arthur......Pretty Prairie, Kans. CARPENTER, JAMES McFADDEN, JR., 424 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. CHAMPLIN, CARROLL DUNHAM......Towanda, Pa. COPE, JOSHUA ALBAN......Morton, Pa.

DURGIN, CLYDE GOWEN......Saco, Me.

Ermony I Prayramon In or E Canadian Ct Chicago III
Elfreth, J. Bennington, Jr25 E. Superior St., Chicago, III.
FALCONER, DOUGLAS PLATT900 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
FERRIS, LESLIE WARREN
Froelicher, Hans, Jr
GARNER, RALPH LESLIE
Howson, Horace
KWAN, YAN CHO
LATHEM, LANCE BRENTON434 E. Broad St., Chester, Pa.
LEWIS, WILLIAM EVAN211 N. 6th St., Allentown, Pa.
Longstreth, Walter WoodRosemont, Pa.
Lowry, Herbert Mendenhall,
60th and Elmwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Maule, Edmund Richardson,
654 Chester Ave., Moorestown, N. J.
MILLER, ROBERT EVERTS349 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.
Moon, Charles ThompsonFallsington, Pa.
Morris, Sydney SharpBerwyn, Pa.
MURRAY, DAVID COLDEN
NICHOLS, ELI1607 Mt. Salem Lane, Wilmington, Del.
PARKER, JOHN HOLLOWELL, 1923 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
Poley, Irvin Corson. 33 E. Upsal St., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Renninger, John DaubZieglerville, Pa.
RHOAD, KENNETH ANDREW,
325 Wyandotte St., South Bethlehem, Pa.
RITTS, LEONARD CHASE520 McKean St., Butler, Pa.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM HOOTEN, JR.,
508 Chester Ave., Moorestown, N. J.
SHIPLEY, THOMAS EMLEN,
477 Locust Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
•

253 W. Horter St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Left College.

CHRISTIE, RONALD,	The Hudson Bay	Co., New	Brunswick Post,
via Missanabie,	Ontario, Canada.		

CLEMENT, GREGORY	Pa.
GRAHAM, WALTER FRANKLINVilla Nova,	Pa.
HILL, JOSEPH BENNETT 3419 Hamilton St., Philadelphia,	Pa.
HOFFMAN, SCHUYLER VAN VECHTEN, JR.,	

6008 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Lowry, John Blanchard....3416 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. Raub, William Webster........126 Franklin St., Danville, Ill. Russell, Edwin Arthur....2201 E. 81st St., Cleveland, Ohio

1913.

BAKER, PAUL GAY	Wakefield, N. H.
BEATTY, JOSEPH MOORHEAD, JR	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Briles, Herman McKinley	Westfield, Ind.
CROSMAN, CHARLES HENRY	Haverford, Pa.
CROWDER, WILLIAM SAMUEL,	

205 W. Upsal St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Curtis, Frederick Augustus,

448 School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Longstreth, William Church,

Knox and Penn Sts., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Ludlam, Jesse Diverty.......Cape May Court House, N. J.

LYCETT, TOWNSEND WHELEN28 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
McConnell, William MalleryWilliamsport, Pa.
MEADER, STEPHEN WARRENGonic, N. H.
Montgomery, George1118 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MORGAN, GERARD 6 Club Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
NICHOLSON, HERBERT VICTOR. 28 Linden Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
PEASLEE, FRANCIS ALBERTPittsfield, N. H.
PORTER, OLIVER MOORE4809 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa.
REDFIELD, ALFRED CLARENCE
RICHARDS, WILLIAMLehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa.
SARGEANT, GORHAM PARSONS
STIEFF, FREDERICK PHILIP, JR., 1222 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
STINSON, JAMES EDME.
302 Gowen Ave., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
TATNALL, JOSEPH916 Jackson St., Wilmington, Del.
TAYLOR, GERALD KIRKBRIDE,
6041 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.
TAYLOR, NORMAN HENRY995 Madison Ave., New York City
THOMAS, LESTER RALSTONAvondale, Pa.
Tomlinson, Thomas1521 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
VAN SICKLE, JOHN VALENTINE,
1510 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.
WATSON, JOHN NORRIS, Prince and James Sts., Lancaster, Pa.
WEBB, WILLIAM
Weber. Georges Minch,
624 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILDER, DONALDWarwick, Orange Co., N. Y.
Wood, Adelbert Day
Young, Charles OtisBelvedere, Toledo, Ohio
,

Graduate Students.

1885.

Morgan,	WILLIAM EARL (A.B. and A.M., Penn College, O	ska-
loosa,	Iowa)Lowell, K	ans.
CONABLE,	Morris R. (B.C.E.)(No addr	ess)

1886.

Lucas, Clinton W. (A.B.)....(No address)

1890.

†EATON, WILLIAM BRADFORD, A.M., 1890 (Ph.B., Wesleyan Univ., 1889, M.D.)

†MICHENER, CHARLES LEROY, A.M., 1890

(A.B., Penn College, 1884; A.M., 1887)

ROGERS, ROBERT WILLIAM, Ph.D., 1890 (A.B., Johns Hopkins, 1887; Ph.D., Leipzig, 1895; D.D., Wesleyan (Conn.), 1894; L.L.D., Baker Univ., and Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.),

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

SAYRS, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, A.M., 1890 (A.B., Wilmington College, 1889)......408 S. Broadway, Dayton, Ohio

†Terrell, Charles Ernest, A.M., 1890 (S.B., Wilmington, 1898) Thurber, Charles Herbert, A.M., 1890 (Ph.B., Cornell, 1886)

29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

1891.

†Byers, Lawrence Marshall, A.M., 1891

(A.B., Penn College, Iowa, 1890; LL.B., Yale, 1893)

CARROLL, WILLIAM HUNT, A.M., 1891

(S.B., Wilmington College, Ohio, 1890; LL.B., Ohio State Univ.)

HILL, Myron Francis, A.M., 1891 (A.B., Harvard, 1890)

2 Plymouth St., Boston, Mass.

Robinson, Lucian Moore, A.M., 1891 (A.B., Harvard, 1882) Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, Pa.

1892.

GIFFORD, ELMER H., A.M., 1892 (S.B., Penn College, Iowa, 1888), c/o Lindsay Feed and Fuel Co., Lindsay, Cal.

†STATLER, FRANK B.

(A.B., Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio, 1891)

1893.

VAN NOPPEN, LEONARD CHARLES, A.M., 1893 (A.B., Guilford, 1890; B.L., Univ. of N. C., 1892), c/o Judge Woodward, Appellate Court, Brooklyn, N Y.

1894.

Haverford School, Haverford, Pa.

1895.

1896.

BABBITT, JAMES ADDISON, A.M., 1896 (A.B., Yale, 1893; M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1898).....Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Charles, Arthur Matthew, A.M., 1896 (S.B., Earlham College, Ind., 1895)........Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Hastings, William Walter, A.M., 1894; Ph.D., 1896 (A.B., Maryville, Tenn., 1886; A.M., 1892),

Springfield Training School, Springfield, Mass. Hunt, Luther Milton, A.M., 1896 (S.B., Wilmington College, Ohio, 1895),

123 S. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Owen, Horace Thornburg, A. M., 1896 (A.B., Hamilton College, N. Y., 1895)......331 Centre St., Trenton, N. J. Patterson, Clement Finney, A.M., 1896 (Ph.B., Penn College, Iowa, 1895),

c/o Engineering Dept., Omaha Gas Co., Omaha, Neb.

1897.

1900.

Loud, Frank Herbert, Ph.D., 1900 (A.B., Amherst, 1873; A.M., Harvard, 1899) ... Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.

1904.

Arishima, Takeo, A.M., 1904 (A.B., Imperial Agricultural College of Supporo, Japan, 1903),

1905.

1906.

 Recipients of Honorary Degrees.

1858.

†VAIL, HUGH D., A.M.

1859.

†Aldrich, Joseph W., A.M.

1860.

†Whittier, John Greenleaf, A. M.

1864.

†Cope, Edward Drinker, A. M.

1867.

†Moore, Joseph, A.M.

1872.

† JACOBS, WILLIAM, A.M.

1875.

†Alsop, Samuel, Jr., A.M.

1876.

†CHASE, PLINY EARLE, LL.D. †PANCOAST, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.

1877.

†Thomas, John J., A.M.

1879.

JONES, RICHARD MOTT, A.M.....8 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. †YARNALL, ELLIS, A.M.

1880.

†Chase, Thomas, Litt.D. (LL.D., Harvard, 1878) †Hughes, Thomas, LL.D.

1882.

†Coates, Henry Troth, A.M.

1883.

†Cock, Thomas Ferris, LL.D.

1884.

†Parrish, Joseph, A.M. †Cook, Elijah, A.M.

1885.

†Tomlinson, Julius Lines, A.M. Chase, Robert Howland, A.M. (M.D., Univ. of Pa., 1869) Friends' Asylum, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

1886.

†Magill, Edward Hicks, LL.D.

1887.

†KIMBER, THOMAS, Litt. D.

1888.

†Smith, Clement Lawrence, LL.D.

1890.

MILLS, JOSEPH JOHN, LL.D......Whittier, Cal.

1891.

JONES, RICHARD MOTT, LL.D...8 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1895.

†Trimble, Henry, A.M.

1900.

HARRIS, J. RENDEL, LL.D., Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, England

1906.

SMILEY, ALBERT KEITH, LL.D., Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y.

1908.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

Vol. VIII

SIXTH MONTH, 1910

No. 4

Athletic Aumber

1909-1910



Issued Quarterly by Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Entered December 10th, 1902, at Haverford, Pa., as Second Class Matter under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894



Haverford College Athletics



1909 - 1910



Edited in the Interest of Haverford Athletics, by JAMES A. BABBITT, M. D.

Director of the Physical Department

Press of
THE JOHN C. WINSTON Co.,
1006-1016 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Haverford Athletic Spirit

"Always in Training"

Perhaps a fitting introduction to this annual record of athletic events would find place in an allusion to the work of the recently formed Athletic Council, a body consisting of the captains and managers of the five major teams and invited once each month to meet with the physical director and deliberate ways and means for fostering the true athletic spirit of Haverford. This may be perhaps best exemplified in the trite motto suggested by our esteemed President, "always in training," and so diligently preached by Cope, Sharp, Comfort, Scattergood, Hinchman and many others of our faithful alumni.

The members of the Athletic Council meet each month, not to dictate college office, not to expend college money, not to mould political organization, but rather in co-operative spirit to confer on various phases of the college physical life and then in true altruistic spirit unite in maintaining a strong student

policy and college tone.

At a recent meeting the topic under discussion was that of the physical exercise of the non-athletic student—the man who cannot make the college team in any branch of sport and as a result we urge a new era in Haverford athletic life—an era which demands two hours of each student's day for physical recreation, which accepts a tobacco-free campus as a normal athletic atmosphere, which believes the phrase "always in training" as synonymous with the average Haverfordian physique.

Increased tennis facilities the introduction of ground hockey in competition with French cricket, organization of the minor sports, cross country runs, handicap tournaments—these and other stimuli are under way to advance the time when Haverford's general athletic superiority is but a surface evidence of

the strong underlying physical health.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, June the tenth.

Joint Committee on Athletics, 1909-10

Alumni Members

J. W. SHARP, Chairman

Dr. T. F. Branson

Dr. J. A. Lester

W. C. Lowry

C. J. RHOADS

J. H. SCATTERGOOD

Dr. F. B. JACOBS

C. C. Morris

A. M. Collins

H. N. THORN

H. COPE

A. C. MAULE

C. K. Drinker

Faculty Members

PRESIDENT ISAAC SHARPLESS
DR. JAMES A. BABBITT

Undergraduate Members

W. P. Tomlinson

G. A. KERBAUGH

E. N. EDWARDS

E. S. CADBURY

H. G. FURNESS

C. A. HAINES



Athletic Association

WALTER PALMER, '10-President

L. C. RITTS, '12—Secretary

Dr. R. M. Gummere, '02—Treasurer



-SEASOH

Foot Ball Department

Chairman

WALTER PALMER, '10

Vice-Chairman

JAMES ASHBROOK, 'II Manager

GEORGE A. KERBAUGH, '10 Assistant Managers

JESSE K. PATRICK, 'II

PHILIP B. DEANE, 'II Assistants to Assistant Managers

GARNER, '12 HOWSON, '12 RITTS, '12 FALCONER, '12 Captain

WILLARD P. TOMLINSON, '10

Coaches

W. H. HAINES, '07 CHARLES L. MILLER, '08

F. A. Myers. Jr., '09

Haverford College Foot Ball Team

W. P. Tomlinson, '10 (Captain)Full-back
C. M. Froelicher, '10
S. H. Barrett, '10
J. A. Brownlee, '12
D. C. Murray, '12
E. R. Levin, 'ii
G. S. Wheeler, '10
O. M. Porter, '13
J. M. Watson, '13
S. A. Post, '10
C. E. Hires, '13Left End

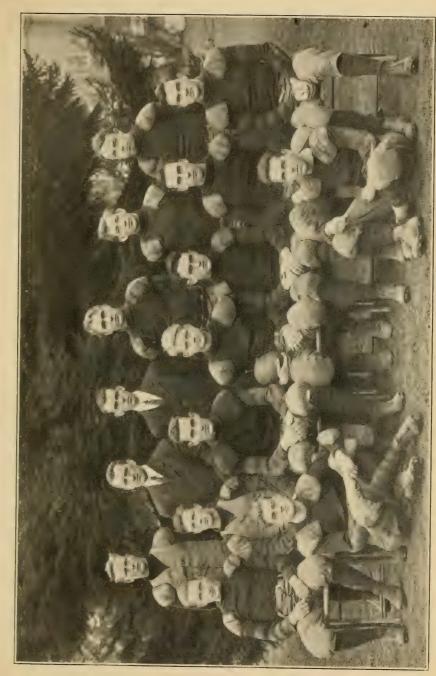
Foot Ball Season

Games Played, with Scores

Haverford	6	Medico-Chi	0	(home)
Haverford	3	Delaware	0	(home)
Haverford	0	New York University 2	9	(away)
Haverford	5	Franklin and Marshall I	2	(away)
Haverford	5	Stevens	6	(home)
Haverford	0	Lehigh	81	(home)
Haverford	О	Rutgers 1	1	(away)
Haverford	0	Trinity	7	(home)
Freshmen	0	Sophomores	0	(home)

Statistics of Foot Ball Team 1909

2	4ge.]	Height.	Weight.
W. P. Tomlinson, '10	20	5.11	168
C. M. Froelicher, '10	21	6.02	175
S. H. BARRETT, '10	20	6.00	170
G. S. Wheeler, '10	19	5.08	133
L. A. Post, '10	20	5.10	160
E. R. Lewis, 'ii	21	5.09	140
J. A. Brownlee, '12	23	5.091/2	160
D. C. Murray, '12	19	6.or	169
O. M. PORTER, '13	18	5.10	145
J. M. Watson, '13	18	5.08	147
C. E. HIRES, '13	18	5.08	133





Foot Ball H's Awarded

E. R. LEVIN, 'II L. A. POST, 'II

C. M. Froelicher, '10 D. C. Murray, '12

G. S. Wheeler, '10 O. M. Porter, '13

J. M. WATSON, '13

Interclass Foot Ball Game

November 27, 1910

Freshmen Sophomores

Association (Soccer) Foot Ball, 1909-10

E. S. CADBURY, '10, Captain

E. W. DAVID, '10, Chairman

W. J. Young, Vice-Chairman

H. A. Furness, Manager

D. S. HINSHAW, Assistant Manager

Soccer Ground Committee

W. PALMER. '10

E. S. CADBURY, '10

H. A. Furness, '10 D. S. Hinshaw, '11

W. J. Young, '10

Soccor Games Played, with Scores

Haverford	4	Merion C. C	0
Haverford	Ţ	Pennsylvania Railroad	Ĩ
Haverford	2	Merion C. C	I
Haverford	0	West Philadelphia	0
Haverford	0	Pennsylvania	I
Haverford	I	Columbia	3
Haverford	4	Harvard	0
Haverford	3	Cornell	0
Haverford	I	Yale	2
Total	16	Total	8





Statistics of the Soccer Team

E. S. CADBURY, '10 (Captain)	Left Outside
H. A. Furness, '10	
E. W. David, '10	Inside Right
E. P. Gheen, '10	Center Forward
H. C. Lewis, '10	Left Full-back
E. F. Allison, 'io	Right Half-back
W. D. Hartshorne, '11	Right Full-back
J. S. Downing, '11	Left Inside
A. L. Baily, Jr., '12	
S. R. Thomas, '13	Right Outside
W. J. Young, 'II	Center Half-back
L. M. Smith, '12	Left Half-back

Class Soccer Results

1910	2	1911	1
1912	3	1913	0
1910	0	1910	0
1012	I	1910	0

Final Game

1012	I	1010	0

Intercollegiate Soccer Matches

March 26, 1910

CORNELL.	Positions.	Haverford.
Saramarkin	L. w. r	Thomas
Smith	L. i. r	Downing
Retana	C. f	Gheen
Rasch	R. t. 1	David
Dehuf	R. w. 1	Cadbury
Triest	L. h. r	Allison
Powers	C. h. b	Young
Bryce	R. h. 1	Smith
Birkhahn	L. b. r	Lewis
Collado	R. b. 1	Hartshorne
Woodruff	G	Baily
Haverford 2; Cor	nell o. Goals—David, G	heen (2). Time of
halves—45 minutes.	Umpire-Mr. Corbett, o	f Auburn.

March 21, 1910

	, -	
HAVERFORD.	Positions.	Harvard.
Cadbury	Outside left	Но
Downing	Inside left	Seamans
Gheen	Center forward	Lindsay
David	Inside right	Chadwick
Thomas	Left half-back	Leland
Smith	Left half-back	Swan
Young	Center half-back	
Allinson	Right half-back	Mason
Lewis	Left full-back	Paul
Hartshorne	Right full-back	Cushing
Baily	Goal	Fahnestock
Goals—Smith, Ca	adbury, Gheen, David.	Referee—Bishop.
Linesmen-Bennett a	and Dewey. Time of ha	lves—45 minutes.

Intercollegiate Soccer Matches

March 12, 1910

COLUMBIA.	Positions.	Haverford.
Zoller	Outside left	Cadbury
C. E. Dwyer	Inside left	Gheen
G. J. Dwyer	Center forward .	Furness
Smith	Inside right	David
O'Brien	Outside right	Downing
Kistler	Left half-back	L. Smith
Semple	Center half-back .	Young
Hehey	Right half-back	Allinson
Grimes	Left full-back	Lewis
F. Spencer	Right full-back .	Hartshorne
C. Spencer	Goal	Bailey
Referee—Bishop.	Linesmen—Bennett ar	nd Squire. Goals-G.
J. Dwyer, O'Brien,	Kistler and Gheen.	Time of halves—45
minutes.		

Soccer Ground Committee

W. PALMER, '10

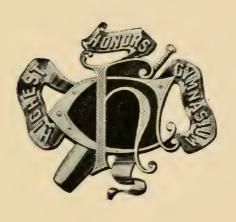
H. A. Furness, '10

E. S. CADBURY, '10 D. L. HINSHAW, '11

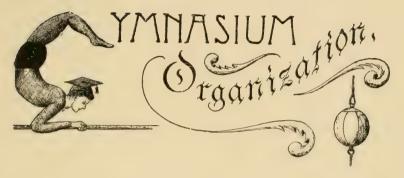
W. J. Young, '10

Intercollegiate Soccer League

	Won.	Lost.	Tie.
Columbia	4	I	0
Yale	3	I	I
Pennsylvania	2	2	I
Haverford	2	3	0
Cornell	I	4	0
Harvard	I	3	0







E. N. EDWARDS, '10-Captain

E. N. EDWARDS, '10-Chairman

L. A. Post, 'II-Vice-Chairman

E. W. DAVID, '10-Manager

J. H. CLARK, 'II-Assistant Manager

Haverford College Gymnasium Team, 1909-10

E. N. EDWARDS, '10, Captain

J. P. PHILLIPS, '10

W. H. ROBERTS, '12

Wallerstein, '12

STIEFF, JR., '13

PORTER, '13

E. W. DAVID, '10

Howson, '13

Interclass Gymnastic Contest

December 22, 1909

- HORIZONTAL BAR—First, Stieff, '13; second, Tomlinson, '13; third, Wallerstein, '12.
- Side Horse—First, Phillips, '10; second, Crosman, '13; third, David, '10.
- Parallel Bars—First, Edwards, '10; second, Howson, '13; third, Crosman, '13.
- FLYING RINGS—First, Porter, '13; second, Stieff, '13; third, Wallerstein, '12.
- CLUB SWINGING—First, Baily, '12; second, Kenderdine, '10; third, Kerbaugh, '10.
- Tumbling—First, Roberts, '12; second, Porter, '13; third, Stieff, '13.

	Points
Freshman (1913)	. 28
Seniors (1910)	. 14
Sophomores (1912)	. 12
Juniors (1911)	. 0

Annual Quadrangular Gymnastic Exhibition

Haverford

THOMAS K. SHARPLESS, Manager

T. K. LEWIS, Captain

BARD EDWARDS RUSSELL
BAILEY MOTT SHOEMAKER
BRYNE MYERS WALLERSTEIN
DAVID ROBERTS WORTHINGTON

Pennsylvania

ARTHUR KITSON, JR., Manager

BRADFORD, Captain

BRINTON LAWTON SEIDKE
ERB LEVY SHOEMAKER
KELLEY PERKINS WOLL

Princeton

W. F. Stohlmann, Manager

H. L. Dowd, Captain

Annin Cooper Pope Bissell Gilmour Vezin Clark Mecabe Ward

Yale

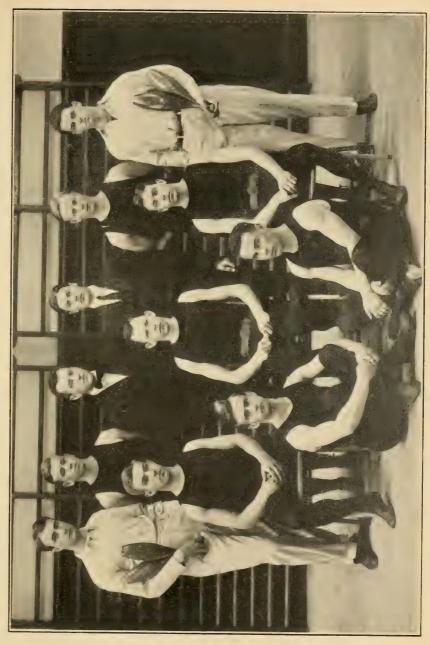
IRVING W. STONE, Manager

F. C. Lewis, Captain

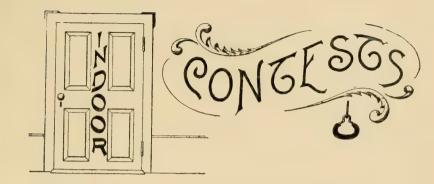
Cass E. G. Clark Osborn
E. A. Clark Means Ordway

STONE

HORIZONTAL BAR. Bard, Bryne, Worthington, Wallerstein
SIDE HORSE. Lewis, Sharpless, David
Rings. Mott, Lewis
Balancing Trapeze. Vezin
Parallel Bars. Lewis, Edwards, Russell Haverford Lewis, Osborn, Cass Yale Dowd, Mecabe, Clark, Pope Princeton Kelley, Seidke, Erb Pennsylvania
CLUB SWINGING. Shoemaker, Myers, Bailey
TUMBLING, Bard, Edwards, Roberts
THREE HIGH EXHIBITION. Bissell, Gilmour, Annin







Gymnastic Contest, Haverford and Rutgers March 4, 1910, at Haverford

Horizontal Bar—First, Stieff, Haverford; second, Wallerstein, Haverford.

Side Horse—First, White. Rutgers; second, Phillips, Haverford.

Flying Rings—First, Cook, Rutgers; second, Henzy, Rutgers.

CLUB SWINGING—First, Briggs, Rutgers; second, Nelson, Rutgers.

Parallel Bars—First, Edwards, Haverford; second, Wilsey, Rutgers.

Tumbling—First, Roberts, Haverford; second, Wallerstein, Haverford.

RESULT-tied, 24 points each.

Gymnasium Contests

Lehigh vs. Haverford

February 26, at Lehigh

HORIZONTAL BAR—First, Stieff, Haverford; second, Bley, Lehigh.

SIDE HORSE—First, Sturges, Lehigh; second, Phillips, Haverford.

CLUB SWINGING—First, Baily, Haverford; second, Bley, Lehigh.

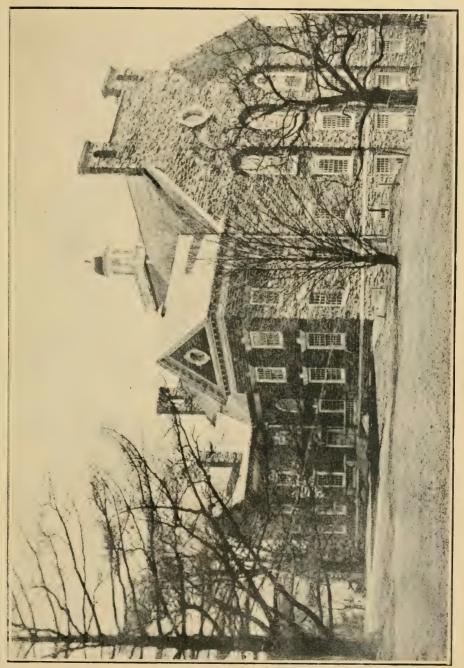
PARALLEL BARS—First, Edwards, Haverford; second, Van Blarum, Lehigh.

Flying Rings—First, Stieff, Haverford; second, Johnson, Lehigh. Tumbling—First, Baily, Lehigh; second, Roberts, Haverford. Score: Haverford, 26; Lehigh, 22.

Amherst vs. Haverford February 21, at Haverford

- HORIZONTAL BAR—First, Stieff, Haverford; second, Waklee, Amherst.
- Side Horse—First, Goodnow, Amherst; second, Phillips, Haverford.
- Parallel Bars—First, Edwards, Haverford; second, Howson, Haverford.
- Club Swinging—First, Baily, Haverford; second, Ross, Haverford.
- Tumbling—First, Wallerstein, Haverford; second, Roberts, Haverford.
- FLYING RINGS—First, Shoop, Amherst; second, Porter, Haverford.

Score: Haverford, 37; Amherst, 11.





Interscholastic Gymnastic Meet

- 220-YARD DASH—First, Lippincott, Episcopal Academy; second, Thibault, Haverford School; third, Godfrey, F. S. S. Time, 23.3.
- HIGH JUMP—First, Johnson, L. S.; second, Fox, DeLancey; third, Tucker, DeLancey. Height, 5 feet 5 inches.
- Tumbling—First, Atha, Newark Academy; second, Waples, H. S.; third, McManus, N. A.
- FLYING RINGS—First, Waples, Haverford School; second, Wallower, Lawrenceville Academy; third, Crawford, Haverford School.
- Parallel Bars—First, Wallower, Lawrenceville Academy; second, Ewing, Lawrenceville Academy; third, Massey, Episcopal Academy.
- HORIZONTAL BARS—First, Massey, Episcopal Academy; second, Ewing, Lawrenceville Academy; third, Crawford, St. Luke's.
- CLUB SWINGING—First, Finletter, E. A.; second, Cooper, Lawrenceville Academy; third, Waples, H. S.
- Side Horse—First, Underwood, Lawrenceville; second, Sutton, Haverford; third, Pease, Episcopal Academy.
- ROPE CLIMBING—First, Warfield, Lawrenceville Academy; second, Alexander, Lawrenceville; third, Fritz, Haverford School.
- 20-YARD DASH—First, Conly, Lower Merion H. S.; second, Crawford, St. Luke's; third, Black, DeLancey. Time, 4.2.
- Judges—Dr. Chadwick, T. K. Sharpless, Ewing, J. M. Cromie, E. A. Edwards, A. M. Collins, T. K. Lewis, J. Bushnell, W. H. Haines, W. R. Rossmaessler, Mr. Hierholzer.

The committee was composed of W. Palmer, '10, Chairman; C. A. Haines, '10; J. K. Kenderdine, '10; G. A. Kerbaugh, '10; J. P. Phillips. '10; J. K. Patrick, '11; E. N. Edwards, '10; W Gardner, '11; S. C. Ritts, '12; J. J. Guiney; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, ex-officio,





Organization

Track Department

W. PALMER, '10-Captain

A. S. Roberts, '10-Chairman

D. D. Reynolds, 'II—Vice-Chairman

C. M. Froelicher, '10-Manager

W. H. GARDNER, 'II—Assistant Manager

Track Team, 1910

W. PALMER, '10, Captain

A. S. Roberts, '10

C. M. Froelicher, '10

R. M. Morris, '10

R. Else, '10

L. G. WILLIAMS, '10

D. CAREY, '10

D. FALCONER, '12

F. FROELICHER, '13

Relay Carnival, Franklin Field

PALMER, '10

Ashbrook, '11

ROBERTS, '10

FALCONER, '12

Davis, '10 (Sub.)

McConnell, '13 (Sub.)

Colleges Represented.

RUTGERS

College of the City of New York

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

Lehigh

DICKINSON

CARLISLE

Johns Hopkins

Intercollegiate Meet at Philadelphia

Palmer, '10, won; trial heat, 440 yard dash, .5*1/8. McConnell, '13; Froelicher, '10; Davis, '10, also competed.

Holders of the Walton Prize Cup

Year.	Name		Class.	Points.
1901	.J. W. Ree	der	1902	23
1902	.J. W. Ree	der	1902	531/2
1903	.T. K. Bro	wn, Jr	1906	42
1904	.T. K. Bro	wn, Jr	1906	45
1905	.T. K. Bro	wn, Jr	1906	581/2
1906	.T. K. Bro	wn, Jr	1906	77
1907	.Walter Pal	mer	1910	62
1908	.Walter Pa	lmer	1910	66
1909	.G. S. Bard		1909	55./2
1010	. Walter Pa	lmer		6 0

Freshman-Sophomore Athletic Contest

- 100-YARD DASH—J. Tatnall, '13, first; S. R. Thomas, '13, second. Time, 11 seconds.
- 220-YARD DASH—J. Tatnall, '13, first; S. R. Thomas, '13, second. Time, 23 3-5 seconds.
- 440-YARD DASH—F. Garner, '12, first; D. Falconer, '12, second. Time, 55 3-5 seconds.
- 880-Yard Dash—D. Falconer, '12, first; C. G. Darlington, '13, second. Time, 2.47.
- 220-YARD LOW HURDLES—H. M. Briles, '13, first; F. G. Smiley, '12, second. Time, 31 seconds.
- Pole Vault—O. M. Porter, '13. first; F. G. Smiley, '12, second. Height, 8 feet 5 inches.
- Broad Jump—W. H. Roberts, '12, first; O. M. Porter, '13, second. Distance, 17 feet 11 inches.
- High Jump—S. K. Beebe, '12, first; H. V. Nickelson, '13, second. Height, 4 feet 11 inches.
- Shot Put—F. M. Froelicher, '13, first; A. L. Baily, '12, second. Distance, 33 feet 9 inches.
- Discus Throw—A. L. Baily, '12, first; A. Brownlee, '12, second. Distance, 88 feet 11 inches.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE TRACK TEAM, 1909-10



The Annual Interclass Spring Athletic Meet

- 100-YARD DASH—First, McConnell, '13; second, Thomas, '13; third, Palmer, '10. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.
- 220-YARD HURDLES—First, Cary, '10; second, Palmer, '10; third, Hartshorne, '11. Time, 29 3-5 seconds.
- Two-Mile—First, Morris, '10; second, Williams, '10; third. Bowerman. Time, 10.53.
- 120-YARD HURDLES—First, Cary, '10; second, Rosse, '13; third, Porter, '13. Time, 17 2-5 seconds.
- 220-YARD DASH—First, Palmer, '10; second, Davis, '10; third, Parker, '12. Time, 25 seconds.
- HALF-MILE—First, Palmer, '10; second, Roberts, '10; third, Falconer, '12. Time. 2.7 4-5.
- Broad Jump—First, Froelicher, '10; second, Porter, '13; third, Reynolds, '11. Distance, 19 feet 6 inches.
- Pole Vault—First, Rosse, '13; second, Porter, '13; third, Wallerstein, '12. Height, 9 feet 6 inches.
- HIGH JUMP—First, Porter, '13; second, tie, Roberts, '12, and Carpenter, '12. Height, 5 feet 2½ inches.
- HAMMER THROW—First, Else, '10; second, Moon, '12; third, Wilder, '13. Distance, 98 feet 3 inches.
- Shot Put—First, Froelicher, '13; second, Froelicher, '10; third, Baily, '12. Distance, 35 feet 9 inches.
- 440-YARD DASH—First, McConnell, '13; second, Palmer, '10; third, Longstreth, '13. Time, 55 4-5 seconds.
- MILE RUN—First, Roberts, '10, second, Falconer, '12; third, Wadsworth, '11. Time, 0.4.56 4-5.
- DISCUS THROW—First, Else, '10; second, Moon, '12; third, Baily, '12. Distance, 99 feet 91/2 inches.

SCORE.

1910			٠			٠														6	4
1913													,		,					 . 4	5
1912																				I	6
TOIT																					2

Intercollegiate Track Meet

Johns Hopkins vs. Haverford

- IOO-YARD EVENT—Won by Hunter, J. H.; second, Stollenwerck, J. H.; third, Davis, H. C. Time, .10 1-5.
- 120-YARD HURDLES—Won by Horrax, J. H.; second, Morton, J. H.; third, Carey, H. C. Time, .16 1-5.
- One-Mile Race—Won by Breyer, J. H.; second, Lee, J. H.; third, Roberts, H. C. Time, 4.44. Time of half mile, 62 seconds.
- 440-YARD DASH—Won by Palmer, Haverford; second, Stollenwerck, J. H.; third, McConnell, H. C. Time, .53 3-5.
- Two-Mile Run—Won by Lee, J. H.; second, Reeside, J. H. Time, 10.15 3-5. Time on mile, 5.04.
- 220-YARD HURDLES—Won by Palmer, H. C.; second, Bridgman, J. H.; third, Morton, J. H. Time, 26 seconds.
- 220-YARD DASH—Won by Palmer, H. C.; second, Stollenwerck, J. H.; third, Hunter, J. H. Time, .22 4-5.
- 880-YARD DASH—Won by Fulton, J. H.; second, Roberts, H. C.; third, Merrick, J. H. Time, 2.05.
- Shot Put—Won by F. Froelicher, H. C.; distance, 34 feet ½ inch; second, Michael, J. H.; distance, 33 feet 9 inches; third, C. M. Froelicher, H. C.
- Pole Vault—Hopkins forfeited to Haverford.
- High Jump—Won by Horrax, J. H.; height, 5 feet 4½ inches; second, Porter, H. C.; 5 feet 3½ inches; third, H. C. Burger, J. H.
- HAMMER THROW—Won by Moon, H. C.; distance, 106 feet 3 inches; second, Miller, J. H.; distance, 97 feet 5 inches; third, Else, H. C.
- Broad Jump—Won by Horrax, J. H.; distance, 21 feet 11/4 inches; second, Morton, J. H.; 20 feet 43/4 inches; third. C. F. M. Froelicher, H. C.

	Score.	
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J	olms	Hop	ki	11	S					 	٠								-	5	5
ŀ	Havert	ord				٠.			 			 						i		3.	5

Intercollegiate Track Meet

Haverford vs. Lehigh

- 100-YARD DASH—First, McConnell, Haverford; second, Williams, Lehigh. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.
- 220-YARD DASH—First, Van Blarcom, Lehigh; second, Davis, Haverford. Time, 23.2 seconds.
- 40-YARD RUN—First, Palmer, Haverford; second, Knox, Lehigh. Time, 56 seconds.
- 880-YARD RUN—First, Palmer, Haverford; second, Kennedy, Lehigh. Time, 2 minutes 7.1 seconds.
- MILE—Cannon, Dawson, both of Lehigh. Time, 4 minutes 48.3 seconds.
- Two-Mile—Smith and Dawson, both of Lehigh. Time, 10 minutes 59 seconds.
- 120-YARD HURDLES—First, Cary, Haverford; second, Graham, Lehigh. Time, 17.1 seconds.
- 220-YARD HURDLES—First, Palmer, Haverford; second, Schultz, Lehigh. Time, 27.2 seconds.
- HIGH JUMP—Riley and Cox, both of Lehigh. Height, 5 feet 4 inches.
- Broad Jump—First, Lawrence. Lehigh; second, C. Froelicher, Haverford. Distance, 19 feet 6½ inches.
- Pole Vault—First, Graham, Lehigh; second, Porter and Ross, Haverford, tie. Height, 10 feet 7 inches.
- Shot Put—First, Crocker, Lehigh; second, F. Froelicher, Haverford. Distance, 37 feet 5 inches.
- HAMMER THROW—Crocker and Cox, Lehigh. Distance, 125 feet 9½ inches.
- Discus Throw—First, Cox, Lehigh; second, Else, Haverford. Distance, 100 feet 2 inches.

Score.

Lehigh .				 							,							7	0
Haverfor	đ																	Δ	2

Intercollegiate Track Meet

Haverford vs. New York University

- 100-YARD DASH—First, McConnell, Haverford; second, Davis, Haverford. Time, 10.4.
- 220-YARD DASH—Tie for first, Davis and McConnell, both of Haverford. Time, 24 seconds.
- 440-YARD RUN—First, Palmer, of Haverford; second, Norlin, of N. Y. U. Time, 52.3.
- 880-YARD DASH—First, Smith, N. Y. U.; second, Roberts, of Haverford. Time, 2 minutes 11 seconds.
- MILE—First, Thorne; second, Merritt, both of N. Y. U. Time, 4.51 minutes.
- Two-Mile—First, Thorne, of N. Y. U.; second, Morris, of Haverford. Time, 10.23.
- 120-YARD HURDLES—Tie between Cary, of Haverford, and Brinden, of N. Y. U. Time 17.1 seconds.
- 220-YARD HURDLES—First, Cary, of Haverford; second, Crawford, of N. Y. U. Time, 29 seconds.
- High Jump—Tie between Froelicher and Porter, of Haverford. Height, 5 feet 3 inches.
- Broad Jump—First, C. Froelicher, of Haverford; second, White, of N. Y. U. Distance, 19 feet 6 inches.
- Pole Vault—First, Ross; second, Porter, both of Haverford. Height, 10 feet.
- Shot Put—First, Wesley; second, Gaebelin, both of N. Y. U. Distance, 34 feet 6.5 inches.
- HAMMER THROW—First, Else; second, Moon, both of Haverford. Distance, 98 feet 6 inches.

Score.

New	York																	3	8
Have	rford																	6	5



Event.	Made by	Time	or	Dist.	Date.
100-Yard Dash W	. M. McC	onnell .	. IO	I-5 se	c1910
220-Yard DashW	. Palmer,	'io	.22	3-5 se	c1908
440-Yard DashW	. Palmer,	'10	. 50	I-5 se	c1910
Half-Mile RunE.	C. Tatnall	, '07.2 r	n. 3	4-5 se	c1905
Mile RunP.	J. Baker,	'104	ļ m.	35 se	c1907
Two-Mile RunW	. K. Miller	;, '061	o m	. 22 se	c1906
120-Yard HurdlesT.	K. Brown	, Jr., '06	, 15	4-5 see	c1905
220-Yard Hurdles W	. Palmer,	io		.26 se	c1910
Running Broad JumpT.	K. Brown,	Jr., '06,	21 f	t. 25⁄8 iı	11905
Running High Jump E.	B. Conkli	n, '99	6	ft. 1 i1	11899
Putting 16-lb. Shot W	. W. Hall,	'02	37	ft. 8 ir	11899
Throwing 16-lb. Hammer H.	W. Jones	, '051	123	ft. 6 ir	11905
Throwing DiscusR.	Else, '10	9	99 f	t. II ir	11906
Pole VaultG.	S. Bard		ft.	6½ ir	11907



INTERIOR OF THE GYMNASIUM ON JUNIOR DAY.



Tennis Department

E. P. Allinson, '10, Manager

Team.

H. A. FURNESS, '10, Captain

W. PALMER, '10

L. C. RITTS, '12

Fall Tournament

Palmer, '10, Ritts, '12, defeated Furness, '10, Allinson, '10, in doubles--9-7, 3-6, 6-3.

Spring Intercollegiate

Haverford vs. Swarthmore

SINGLES.

Furness, Haverford, defeated Baker, Swarthmore—6-4, 6-3. Palmer, Haverford, defeated Carpenter, Swarthmore—6-2, 7-9, 8-6.

Ritts, Haverford, defeated Perkins, Swarthmore— 6-3. 6-2.

Doubles.

Palmer and Ritts, Haverford, defeated Baker and Carpenter, Swarthmore—6-4, 6-2.

Score.

Haverford					٠		۰		۰			٠		 	 			5	,
Swarthmore	2																	0)

Athletic Council, 1910

W. PALMER, '10, Chairman

J. P. PHILLIPS, '10, Secretary

E. N. EDWARDS, '10

C. A. Haines, '10

G. A. KERBAUGH, '10

H. A. Furness, '10

E. S. CADBURY, '10

E. W. DAVID. '10

C. M. Froelicher, '10

J. K. Patrick, '11

W. H. GARDNER, '11

L. C. RITTS, '12

J. J. GUINEY

Dr. J. A. Babbitt, ex-officio





Cricket Department

E. Nelson Edwards, '10—Chairman

W. D. Hartshorne, 'II—Vice-Chairman

C. A. HAINES, '10-Manager

WILMER J. YOUNG, 'II—Assistant Manager

HAROLD FURNESS, '10-Captain

GEORGE BENNETT-Coach

Ground Committee

H. A. Furness, '10

E. W. DAVID, '10

E. S. CADBURY, '10

W. D. HARTSHORNE, 'II

H. C. TAYLOR, '11

Cricket Schedule, 1910

First Eleven

Saturday, April 30-Frankford at Haverford.

Saturday, May 7—Germantown at Manheim.

Saturday, May 14—Merion at Haverford.

Thursday, May 19—Next Fifteen at Haverford.

Saturday, May 21—Cornell at Haverford.

Wednesday, May 25-Pilgrims at Merion C. C.

Saturday, May 28—Pennsylvania at Haverford.

Tuesday, May 31—All-Scholastic at Haverford.

Saturday, June 4—Baltimore at Haverford.

English Tour

June 25-Haverford College vs. Uppingham, 1 day.

June 28—Haverford College vs. Repton, 1 day.

June 30-Haverford College vs. Cheltenham, I day.

July 2—Haverford College vs. Clifton, I day.

July 4 and 5—Haverford College vs. Marlborough, 2 days.

July 7—Haverford College vs. M. C. C. at Lords, I day.

July 11 and 12—Haverford College vs. Haileybury, 2 days.

July 14—Haverford College vs. Harrow, 1 day.

July 16—Haverford College vs. Eton, 1 day.

July 20-Haverford College vs. Tonbridge, 1 day.

July 22 and 23—Haverford College vs. Charterhouse, 2 days.

July 26 and 27—Haverford College vs. Malvern, 2 days.

July 28—Haverford College vs. Shrewsbury, I day.

Second Eleven

Saturday, April 30-Merion at Merion C. C.

Saturday, May 7-Germantown at Haverford.

Thursday, May 12-Penna. 2d XI at Haverford.

Saturday, May 14-Moorestown at Moorestown.

Thursday, May 19-1st XI at Haverford.

Saturday, May 21-Open.

Saturday, May 28-Belmont at Belmont.

Saturday, June 4—Germantown Colts at Haverford.

Third Eleven

Tuesday, May 3-Central H. S. at Haverford.

Wednesday, May 11-Westtown at Westtown.

Saturday, May 14-Williamson School at Haverford.

Wednesday, May 18—Penn Charter at Haverford.

Friday, May 20-Penna. 3d XI at Haverford.

Monday, May 23—Friends' Select at Haverford.

Tuesday, May 24—Drexel Institute at Haverford.

Class Games

1912-1913—May 4, 5

1910-1911—May 10, 13

Winners play for championship May 16, 17

Final Game

1910 139 1912 79

Cricket Prizes

First Eleven

Colors—H. A. Furness, '10.

Cope Prize Bat for Best Average—H. A. Furness, '10. Average.

Congdon Prize Ball—H. Howson, '12. Average, 8.67. Haines Prize Fielding Belt—H. A. Furness, '10.

Second Eleven

Class of '85 Prize Bat—E. W. David, '10. Average, 12.67. Class of '85 Prize Ball—J. W. Pennypacker, '09. Average, 4.83. Class of '85 Prize Fielding Belt—L. C. Ritts, '12.

Other Prizes

Improvement Bat—H. M. Thomas, Jr., '12.

Shakespeare Bat—H. L. Lowry, '12. Average, 44.

C. R. Hinchman Prize Bat—A. L. Baily, '12. Average, 35.

Christian Febiger Prize Bat—H. Howson, '12. Average, 9.83.

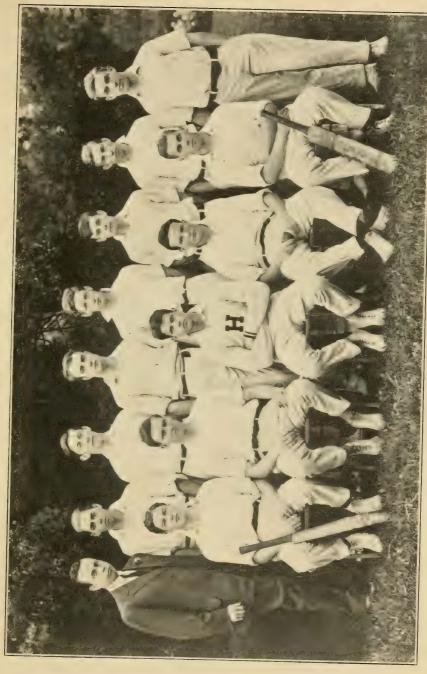
Prize Bat, Best Freshman Batsman—H. Howson, '12.

Prize Ball, Best Freshman Bowler—H. Howson, '12.

Prize Cup to All-around Freshman—H. Howson, '12.

College Weekly Bat—J. W. Pennypacker, '09.

Class of '85 Prize Ball—Class of 1912.





Intercollegiate Cricket Match

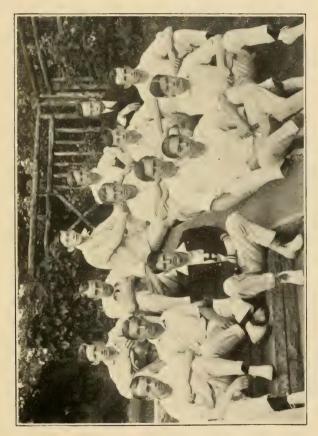
Haverford College vs. Pennsylvania

Haverford

Furness, b. McElhone				7
Downing, b. Clement				3
Baily, l. b. w. Crowell				25
Taylor, b. Clement				2
Roberts, c. McElhone, b. Clement				12
Crosman, run out				10
Ferris, c. Treat, b. McElhone				I
H. Thomas, b. McElhone				7
Ritts, c. Hunter, b. Clement				5
David, c. Winter, b. McElhone				11
Hartshorne, b. Clement				2
L. Thomas, not out				14
Extras				12
Total				III
Bowling Analysis.				
	B.	M.	W.	R.
McElhone	106	2	4	46
Clement	108	4	5	43
Crowell	36	0	т	TO

Pennsylvania

Hunter, b. Thomas				I
Reichelman, run out				I
Hopkinson, run out				I
Winter, run out				0
McElhone, c. Taylor, b. Thomas				2
Evans, l. b. w. Hartshorne				18
Graham, c. Downing, b. Furness				8
Crockett, c. Downing, b. Thomas				8
Treat, c. Baily, b. Downing				15
Weidersheim, b. Thomas				I
Clement, not out				9
Crowell, c. Furness, b. Downing				
Extras				
			-	
Total				05
Bowling Analysis.				
DOWLING ANALYSIS.	В.	М.	W.,	R.
Downing	44	I.	2	2.3
Thomas	54	2	I	25
Hartshorne	30	4	I	4
Furness	24	I	I	13



Photograph by Rolle CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLISH TOUR

Cricket Team for English Tour

H. A. FURNESS

WALTER PALMER

John Downing

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE

HOWARD TAYLOR

A. L. BAILY

Н. Тномая

L. THOMAS

LEONARD RITTS

W. H. ROBERTS

C. Crosman

HORACE HOWSON

W. DAVID

H. SECKEL

Regulations for Awarding Insignia, Haverford College

Ī.

All committees for awarding college emblems shall be held responsible to the Athletic Association.

II.

The Varsity H for all branches of athletics shall be of a uniform shape, and either of two sizes. The H shall conform to the one of the two standard patterns which shall be kept by the Athletic Association.

III. FOOTBALL.

The football sweater shall be scarlet, with black neck, wristlets and waistband, with a black H. The wristlets and waistband shall each be three and one-half $(3\frac{1}{2})$ inches in width.

The football jersey shall be black, with striped sleeves, a scarlet neck and a scarlet waistband, with a scarlet H. The stripes, which shall be two inches wide, shall be alternate scarlet and black.

Men not holders of a football H shall not wear any part of the uniform except on the football field.

The football H shall be awarded each year by the captain, manager, and chairman of the football department. No more than 12 H's shall be awarded in any one year, and these shall be awarded to the most deserving men.

IV. CRICKET.

The cricket colors shall consist of the cricket sweater, the scarlet and black blazer and cap, and the scarlet and black sash. The cricket sweater shall be white with a low neck, and a lower waistband of scarlet and black, one and one-half (1½) inches wide, and shall have on the breast a scarlet Varsity H.

The cricket colors shall be awarded each year by the Ground

Committee of the Cricket Department. Colors shall be awarded to the most deserving players each year, and shall be limited to eleven in number.

V. TRACK.

The track uniform shall consist of a white sleeveless jersey and white running trousers, with scarlet and black stripes down the sides and with a scarlet and black waistband.

The track Varsity sweater shall be a plain scarlet sweater, and the track H shall be a black Varsity H on both the sweater and the jersey.

The track H shall be awarded each year by the captain, manager and chairman of the Track Department at their discretion. The following men only shall be eligible for consideration:

- (a) Men who have won a point or part of a point in the annual meet of the I. C. A. A.
- (b) Men who have won one first place and three (3) other points; or who have tied for first place and won three (3) other points.
- (c) Members of a winning relay team in the relay carnival at Franklin Field who have won three points in dual meets during the season.

VI. GYMNASIUM.

The gymnasium uniform shall consist of a red sleeveless jersey, black tights, black leotod, scarlet belt, and black shoes. The emblem, which shall be worn only on the jersey, shall conform to the pattern kept by the Athletic Association.

The gymnasium H and emblem shall be awarded each year by the captain, manager and chairman of the Gymnasium Department. The H shall be awarded to not more than two men each year and shall be awarded to the most deserving two. The emblem shall be awarded only to men winning a first or two seconds in a dual meet.

VII. SOCCER.

The soccer uniform shall consist of a gray shirt with a scarlet and black sash running diagonally over the right shoulder; khaki trousers and gray stockings. Any man who has played in two intercollegiate games shall be entitled to wear the college seal on the pocket of his shirt.

The soccer sweater shall be a plain gray sweater with a black Varsity H. The soccer H shall be awarded each year by the Ground Committee of the Soccer Association, to not more than three (3) men.

VIII. VARSITY CAP.

There shall be a Varsity cap, which may be worn by the holders of any Varsity H. This cap shall be a plain black eton cap, with a scarlet H, which shall be one and one-half (1½) inches in height and one (1) inch in width, and which shall conform in shape to the Varsity H.

IX. WEARING OF EMBLEMS.

No person shall be entitled to wear any emblems, uniforms or parts of uniforms above mentioned except on the field or in a meet, until that person shall have been authorized to do so by the committees having charge of the same.

X. HATS AND CAPS.

No person shall wear an H, either plain or in monogram, on any hat or cap except on the Varsity cap.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to the class hats or caps of classes in college in June, 1907.

XI. CLASS NUMERALS.

Class numerals on sweaters and jerseys shall be awarded to not more than eleven men on any class football or cricket team, to be selected by the captain, manager and chairman of the respective departments; to men winning one first or two seconds in the Sophomore-Freshman track meet, or to the winner of the college tennis tournament in singles.

Numerals may be worn only by those who have won them, upon the regulation class jersey—a black jersey with scarlet cuffs, waistband, neck, and numerals—or on any style sweater, except the Varsity sweater, in black or scarlet and black.

Numerals won for football, cricket and association football shall be awarded by the same committee that awards the corresponding H in each department, subject to the following regulations:

Football.—Numerals may be awarded to Sophomores and Freshmen who play in the Sophomore-Freshman game. And to not more than five (5) Seniors and Juniors, deserving them for good, conscientious work during the season, either on the Scrub or on the Varsity; except that those who receive their Varsity H shall not be awarded numerals. The awards shall be made each year.

Cricket.—Numerals may be awarded to not more than six (6) members of the team winning the Class Championhip, and to not more than four (4) members of any of the other class teams, and they shall be awarded to the most deserving each year.

Track.—The winning of a first place and three (3) additional points in the Sophomore-Freshman track meet or a first place in the Interclass track meet secures numerals.

Tennis.—The college champion in singles shall be awarded numerals.

Association Football.—Numerals may be awarded to not more than three (3) members of any class team; and shall be awarded to the most deserving each year

Twelfth month 12, 1907.

The Walton Prize Cup

Presented by Mr. Ernest F. Walton, of the Class of 1890 for the encouragement of individual athletic work, and to be awarded annually to the student who wins the highest total of points in athletic competition during the college year, and subject to the following conditions:

- I. The athletic events accepted shall be those of the annual inter-class athletic meeting, the sophomore-freshman athletic sports, the Pennsylvania relay carnival, the annual Princeton handicap games, and the I. C. A. A. A. meeting. Additional events may be accepted at the discretion of the committee of award. (Dual college meets now included.)
 - 2. Points shall count as follows:

INTER-CLASS ATHLETIC MEETING—Five, three and one for first, second and third places, respectively.

SOPHOMORE-FRESHMAN SPORTS—Three, two and one for first, second and third places.

DUAL COLLEGE MEETS—Five, three and one for first, second and third places, respectively.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAL—Five or three points for each member of the team winning first or second place.

PRINCETON HANDICAP MEETING—Ten, six and two for first, second and third places.

- I. C. A. A. A. MEETING—Twenty, fifteen, ten and five points for first, second, third and fourth places, respectively.
- 3. The athletic sub-committee of the general advisory athletic committee of the alumni and students shall constitute the committee of award.
- 4. The winner of the Cup shall hold the same for one year and his name with total points won shall be inscribed upon it.
- 5. The Cup shall be returned to the athletic director immediately after the Intercollegiate Meeting (I. C. A. A. A. A.), and shall be re-awarded within the two weeks following the same meeting.
- 6. The conditions above outlined may be modified at the unanimous wish of the joint student and alumni committee, with the consent of the donor.



Cope Prize Bat

V V	CI	4
Year Name 1877—E. T. Comfort	Class	Average
		18.83
1878—E. T. COMFORT		10.03
1879—Samuel Mason		1 4.
1880—Samuel Mason		17.57
1881—T. N. Winslow		I2.5
1882—G. B. Shoemaker	. `83	9.6
1883—W. F. PRICE	. `81	11.88
1884Samuel Bettle	. '85	17.25
1885—Samuel Bettle	. '85	23.
1886—G. S. Patterson		32.8
1887—A. G. GARRETT	. '87	35.66
1888—T. E. HILLES		9.6
1889—R. L. MARTIN	, '02	13.
1890—C. H. BURR, JR	. 'Śo	19.14
1801—I W. Muir	. '02	38.5
1892—J. W. Muir	. '02	26.25
1893—J. A. Lester	. '06	100.5
1894—J. A. Lester	. 'об	62.2
1805—J. A. Lester		49.83
1896—J. A. Lester		
1897—C. G. TATNALL		9.85
1898—T. WISTAR	. '08	21.75
1809—F. C. SHARPLESS		
1900—F. C. SHARPLESS	.1000	37.
1901—C. C. Morris	.1004	21.80
1902—C. C. Morris	. 1004	35.29
1903—C. C. Morris		
1904—W. P. Bonbright		
1905-R. L. Pearson		
1906—A. T. LOWRY		
1907—A. W. Hutton		
1908—A. W. HUTTON		
1909—H. A. Furness.		
1010—II. A. FURNESS	. 1910	66.

Congdon Prize Ball

Year Name	Class	Average
1877—J. M. W. Тномаs	'78	1.11
1878—E. T. Comfort	'78	6.47
1879—W. C. Lowry	'79	5.8t
1880—В. V. Тномая	'83	5.78
1881—W. L. BAILY	'83	5.31
1882—A. C. CRAIG		4.30
1883—W. L. BAILY	'83	8.00
1885—W. F. HILLES	'85	4.50
1886—A. C. Garrett	'87	8.25
1887—J. W. Sharp, Jr	*88	7.86
1888—H. P. BAILY	'90	5.47
1889—H. P. BAILY	'90	5.86
1890—H. P. BAILY	'95	6.50
1891—D. H. Blair	'91	17.50
1892—John Roberts		7.33
1893—John Roberts	'93	7.90
1894—A. P. Morris	'95	5.97
1895—A. P. Morris	'95	6.46
1896—J. A. Lester	'96	6.19
1897—R. S. WENDELL		-
1898—L. W. DEMOTTE		
1899—W. S. HINCHMAN		
1900—L. W. DEМотте		
1901—L. W. DEМотте	1901	8.13
1902—N. А. Scott	1902	10.92
1903—H. Pleasants, Jr	1906	····· 7.49
1904—F. D. Godley		, ,
1905—H. Pleasants, Jr	1906	7.47
1906—F. D. Godley		.,
1907—J. B. CLEMENT, JR	1908	8.2
1908—Ј. С. Тномаѕ	1908	7.46
1909—H. Howson	1912	8.66

Haines Prize Fielding Belt

Year Name Class	Year Name. Class
1876—C. S. Crosman '78	1893—W. W. Supplee '95
1877—A. L. BAILY	1894—F. P. RISTINE '94
1878—J. E. SHEPPARD '79	1895—J. H. Scattergood '96
1879—A. P. CORBITT '80	1896—A. G. Scattergood '98
1880—W. F. PRICE '81	1897—A. G. Scattergood '98
1881—B. V. THOMAS '83	1898—A. G. Scattergood '98
1882—S. B. SHOEMAKER '83	1899—W. S. HINCHMAN1900
1883—W. L. BAILY '83	1900-W. V. Dennis1902
1884—W. S. HILLES '85	1901—C. C. Morris1904
1885—W. F. PRICE '81	1902—A. C. Wood, Jr1902
1886—J. W. Sharp, Jr '88	1903—J. B. Drinker1903
1887—H. P. BAILY '90	1904—H. H. Morris1904
1888—C. H. Burr, Jr '89	1905—A. T. LOWRY1906
1889—J. S. Stokes '86	1906H. W. Doughten, Jr. 1906
1890—J. W. Muir '90	1907—J. P. Magill1907
1891—G. Тномая, 30 '91	1908—E. A. EDWARDS1908
1892—S. W. Morris '94	1909—H. A. FURNESS1910
	1910—H. A. FURNESS1910





HAVERFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

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No. 5

Alumni Aumber

1910



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Proceedings

of the

Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting

of the

Alumni Association

of

Haverford College

Held in the Auditorium of the Haverford Union

June 10, 1910



THE Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Haverford College was held in the Auditorium of the Haverford Union, on Friday, June 10, 1910. President Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., '88, called the meeting to order about 6.30 p. m.

On motion, it was resolved to dispense with the roll call and with the reading of the minutes of the last preceding annual meeting, which had been, as usual, already printed and distributed.

The Secretary read the following report of the Executive Committee:

"To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

Your Executive Committee respectfully reports that it has held during the past year three meetings for the consideration of the business of the Association.

In making his report at the first meeting of the Committee the Treasurer called attention to the fact that the expenses of the Association were being born by comparatively few of its members. A circular letter containing a statement of this condition and requesting additional subscriptions was therefore issued to the members and met wth generous response. It is desirable that all members of the Association should understand the situation, as in the absence of regular dues, which it has been thought inadvisable to impose, it is not unlikely that the matter of contributing to expenses is often overlooked through mere inadvertence.

The twenty-third annual dinner of the Association was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on February

11th. About two hundred persons were present, and the speakers introduced by the President of the Association were President Sharpless, Mr. Walter Camp, of Yale; Mr. Clarence F. Birdseye, of New York City, and Walter S. Hinchman, 1900. The services of the College Glee Club and other undergraduates who furnished entertainment between the courses were appreciated, and the thanks of the Association is due to the Committee in charge of the dinner and to others who rendered assistance. The amount of \$3.50 per plate charged for the dinner was not sufficient to meet expenses, and a deficit of about \$100 was paid out of the general funds of the Association.

When the Committee began to arrange for the dinner it was found that there was quite a strong desire on the part of some members to hold it at the College instead of at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Not desiring, however, to make the change without some knowledge of the feelings of the alumni at large, the Committee sought by means of a postal vote to obtain a general expression of preference in the matter. While the result of the vote was such that it was thought inadvisable to make the change for the 1910 dinner, it is recommended, however, that the question of holding next year's dinner at the College be considered at this meeting.

The arrangements for Alumni Day were, as usual, put in the hands of a special committee and of the Secretary. It was thought that the Auditorium of the Haverford Union would be a better adapted and more appropriate place than Roberts Hall for holding the Annual Meeting of the Association, and it was accordingly decided to make the change.

Reports from all committees have been requested from the respective Chairmen for presentation at this year's Annual Meeting.

The deaths of the following members of the Association have been reported to the Secretary during the past year:

Francis R. Cope, '39November 6, 1909
John B. HusseyAugust 4, 1909
Richard Pancoast, '6o.
Clement Lawrence Smith, '60July 1, 1909
Henry Troth Coates, '62January 22, 1910
Lindley Murray Hoag Reynolds, '78 April 21, 1910
Lawrence Marshall Byers, '91July 7, 1909
John Allen DeCou, '94.
Marshall Warren Way, '96July 27, 1909
Alfred Sharpless Haines, '98October 1, 1909
Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD W. EVANS, Secretary."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10, 1910.

On motion, it was resolved that the report be accepted and filed.

The following report of the Committee to Nominate New Members to the Association was read by its Chairman:

"The Committee to Nominate Members to the Alumni Association would report that the following names have been proposed for membership and are offered by the Committee for election by the Association, viz.:

Mr. Wager Fisher, Bryn Mawr, Pa., ex. 1897.

Mr. Gilbert L. Bishop, Girard Trust Co., Phila., ex. 1899.

Mr. W. Wesley Kurtz, Germantown, Pa., ex. 1908.

Mr. Allan Janney Hill, Minneapolis, Minn., ex. 1909.

Mr. Aaron D. Warnock, Jamaica, N. Y., ex. 1909.

Mr. Samuel Mason Jr., Germantown, Pa., ex. 1910.

Mr. William Judkins, Delhi, Ohio, ex. 1910.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

Samuel Mason, Chairman."

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, 6th mo. 10th, 1910.

On motion, it was resolved that the report be accepted and that the Secretary cast an affirmative ballot for the election to membership of the gentlemen named therein.

The Treasurer read the following report, which, on motion, was accepted:

TREASURER'S REPORT

General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per account of June 10, 1909	\$125.48
Subscriptions	1,062.75
Interest on Deposits	2.76
	\$1,190.99
PAYMENTS.	
Expenses of Alumni Day, 1909	\$85.00
Dinner at the College, Alumni Day, 1909	475.00
Printing and sending out 1,150 copies of Alumni Number	
of College Bulletin	68.50
Books for Prize for Oratory for 1909	46.00
Medal for Prize for Oratory for 1910	4.00
Printing, Stamps, Stationery and Clerical Services	142.92
Deficit on Midwinter Dinner	107.83

Lettering Tablet for Cricket Pavilion and Framing Pic-	
tures	\$6.60
Balance	255.14
	\$1,190.99
Midwinter Dinner Account.	
Receipts.	
181 Subscriptions to Dinner on February 11, 1910, at \$3.50	\$633.50
Additional Subscriptions	5.50
From General Account to cover Deficit	107.83
	\$746.83
Payments.	
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, cost of Dinner	\$665.30
Incidental Expenses	81.53
	\$746.83
Respectfully submitted	

Respectfully submitted,
JONATHAN M. STEERE, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD D. WOOD, JOHN M. OKIE, Auditors.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8, 1910.

The following report of the Committee to Nominate Officers and an Executive Committee was read by the Secretary:

June 10, 1910.

"To the Chairman of the Meeting of the Haverford College Alumni Association:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report on behalf of the Nominating Committee that the following officers

and Executive Committee have been nominated to serve from their election until the next annual meeting of the Association and until their successors are duly elected and qualified:

President—Edward Bettle, Jr., '61.

Vice-Presidents-Dr. F. B. Gummere, '72.

Alfred C. Garrett, '87.

W. P. Simpson, '90.

Executive Committee—W. C. Lowry, '79.

W. P. Morris, '86.

Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., '88.

J. M. Steere, '90.

Charles H. Howson, '97.

William M. C. Kimber, '04.

Charles F. Clark, '10.

Treasurer—A. G. Scattergood, '98. Secretary—Edward W. Evans, '02.

Respectfully submitted,

C JAMES C. COMFORT, '73,

O HORACE E. SMITH, '86,
M FRANCIS I STOKES '04

Francis J. Stokes, '94,

ELLIOTT FIELD, '97,

T JOHN T. EMLEN, '00,

T THOMAS J. MEGEAR, '04.

E W. Nelson L. West,

Chairman."

On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to cast an affirmative ballot for the persons nominated for the respective offices.

Reports from Committees were read and accepted, with slight corrections in one case, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI ORATORICAL PRIZE

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

The Committee on the Alumni Oratorical Prize respectfully reports:

The Annual Contest in Oratory for the Alumni Prize took place in Roberts Hall on May 17, 1910, following the contest in extemporaneous speaking for the Everett Medal.

The following members of the Committee were present: Messrs. Alfred Percival Smith, Edward Y. Hartshorne, John W. Cadbury, Jr., and the Chairman.

Messrs. William Righter Fisher, Alba B. Johnson and Henry S. Williams acted as Judges.

The contestants and the subjects of their orations were as follows:

William Thomas Boyce, '10.

The Daily Press and the Republic Ebenezer Hall Spencer, '11.....Democracy in England Willard Pyle Tomlinson, '10...The Last Administration Lucien Rogers Shero, '11......A Statesman of Venice Ralph Roscoe Else, '10......The Supremacy of Law Henry Bernard Stuccator, '11,

Brebeuf Among the Hurons

Mr. Fisher announced the decision of the Judges awarding the prize to Ralph Roscoe Else, with "Honorable Mention" to William Thomas Boyce and Lucien Rogers Shero.

The contest was excellent; the not unusual remarks of the Judges to this effect being heartily endorsed by the members of the Committee for whom this year's contest was not a new experience.

Pursuant to the authority given by the Alumni Association at its last annual meeting, the rules governing these contests have been changed to modify to a certain extent the importance originally given in them to "elocution." One other change in the rules is recommended by the Committee, viz., the elimination of the requirement in Rule II that the contest be held in Roberts Hall; so that it may be left to the discretion of the College authorities whether it shall be held in Roberts Hall or in the Auditorium of the Haverford Union.

The Committee recommends that the rules, embodying the changes referred to, be approved by the Association, as follows:

- I. The Alumni Medal is offered yearly for competition amongst the members of the Junior and Senior Classes as a prize for the best delivered oration prepared therefor.
- II. Three or five judges shall be appointed from year to year by the Alumni Committee, who shall hear publicly, at the College, all competitors who may be qualified to appear.
- III. No oration shall occupy in delivery more than fifteen minutes.
- IV. In making the award equal weight is to be given to the literary merits of the oration and to the manner of delivery.
 - V. The judges shall have the right to withhold the

prize if the literary merits and the manner of delivery of the oration fall below a creditable standard of excellence.

 $\mbox{Note:}\mbox{—The rules changed are Rules II, IV}$ and V. Heretofore they have been as follows:

II. Three or five judges shall be appointed from year to year by the Alumni Committee, who shall hear publicly, in Roberts Hall, all competitors who may be qualified to appear.

IV. In making the award, while due weight is to be given to the literary merits of the oration, the judges are to consider the prize as offered to encourage more especially the attainment of excellence in elocution.

V. The judges shall have the right to withhold the prize if the elocution and the literary merits of the oration fall below a creditable standard of excellence.

On behalf of the Committee,

PARKER S. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

May 27, 1910.

REPORT OF ALUMNI ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

The past athletic season at Haverford College has been, on the whole, successful; and what, in the opinion of your Committee, constituted most of this success, was the number of men who took part in various forms of athletics.

The football season, interfered with by several depressing injuries, shows a record of two games won and six lost. In several cases the team was outclassed in weight, but put up a plucky resistance. It is hoped that the presence of a coach who will spend practically all of his time at the College, will show good results next year.

This position will be taken care of by Atwood, captain of the last Amherst 'Varsity football team. The Committee would suggest a regular schedule of four or five games for the second team, or scrub, with a renewal of the old system of colors for the members of this team.

The soccer team split almost even on the season, defeating Harvard and Cornell, and losing to Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania. The practice was not begun until too late, because of bad weather; this fact had something to do with the lack of condition on the part of several members of the team. It is interesting to note that a Haverford man has been elected president of the Intercollegiate League—D. S. Hinshaw, 1911. W. J. Young, 1911, was again chosen a member of the All-Collegiate team.

The gymnastic team had a brilliant record, winning all of their meets except one with Rutgers, which was a tie. Too high praise cannot be given the director, manager and captain for the way in which the material available was developed to the highest efficiency.

The cricket team, at present writing, has defeated Cornell, Pennsylvania and the next Fifteen, has lost to Merion C. C., Baltimore C. C. and the Pilgrims, and has drawn with Frankford, Germantown and the All-Scholastic. We note with pleasure the large number of class, second and third eleven matches. Slack fielding spoiled several otherwise creditable games; but we are confident that the eleven will represent us creditably in England. The bowling has variety, if not deadliness, and the fielding may become excellent with practice. There is a tendency in the batting to rely overmuch on the work of the Captain, Furness, '10. L. C. Ritts, '12,

has been elected President of the Intercollegiate Cricket Association for next year.

On the track Haverford won one meet and lost two. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed on account of the unwillingness of most of the members of this team to train, but too much credit cannot be given to Palmer, '10, who by contrast was a shining example in this respect. Three records were broken, the 100-yard dash by McConnell, '13, time 10 1-5 secs.; the 440-yard dash by Palmer, '10, time 50 1-5 secs.; and the 220-yard hurdles by Palmer, '10, time 26 secs.

There is a fair working balance in the H. C. A. A. treasury, and the financial assistance of the Alumni has been steady and loyal. We would still, however, remark that conditions from an Alumni point of view will not be entirely satisfactory until more members of past teams consent to give up an afternoon and render practical assistance in the coaching of the various sports, as well as rallying on occasions of an anniversary nature.

In conclusion, we would call attention to the preface in this year's athletic Annual, particularly to the efforts made to see that students who are not members of any athletic team nevertheless take some regular exercise.

On behalf of the Committee,

CHARLES J. RHOADS, '93, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1910.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HALL OF FAME IN CRICKET PAVILION

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1910.

To the Alumni Association of Haverford College:

The Committee on Hall of Fame in Cricket Pavilion, appointed at your last annual meeting, reports that it has had prepared and placed in the pavilion during the past year:

Tablet for the XI of 1909, and framed picture of the Captain of that XI.

The cost of these was \$5.00, the amount appropriated

for the purpose.

Since next year it will be necessary to have prepared a tablet of the 1910 English Team, in addition to the usual tablet and picture, it is recommended that \$10 be appropriated for the use of next year's Committee.

On behalf of the Committee,

A. G. Scattergood, Chairman.

The Secretary read a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on the Collection of Photographs of Senior Classes, stating that the Committee was not prepared to present a report at this meeting, but expected to be able to make a final report a year hence.

The President placed before the meeting the question of holding the annual mid-winter dinner at the College instead of at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. On motion, and after considerable discussion, it was resolved that the Executive Committee be instructed to hold the dinner in Philadelphia.

J. Henry Scattergood, '96, spoke on behalf of the College Weekly for increased subscriptions, in order that summer numbers might be issued reporting the cricket games in England.

On motion of W. N. L. West, '92, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to express to Alfred Percival Smith, '84, the appreciation of the Association for the gift of the Haverford Union. President Edward Bettle, Jr., appointed the following committee: W. N. L. West, '92, Chairman; J. M. Steere, '90; E. W. Evans, '02.

The President called attention to the advantages afforded by membership in the Union, and the meeting then adjourned.

The following committees were subsequently appointed by the incoming President:

COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE MEMBERS TO THE ASSOCIATION.

Samuel Mason, '80, Chairman George Ashbridge, '67 Albin Garrett, '64 John S. Garrigues, '71

Alexander Harvey Scott, '86 Frank H. Conklin, '95 J. Kennedy Moorhouse, '00 Arthur S. Cookman, '02

COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS AND AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William Nelson L. West, '92

Chairman

Horace E. Smith, '86

Thomas Evans, '89

Henry P. Baily, '90 L. Hollingsworth Wood, '96 Richard D. Wood, '98 Dr. Arthur H. Hopkins, '05

COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI ORATORICAL PRIZE.

Parker S. Williams, '94

Chairman

Walter Brinton, '81

Edward Y. Hartshorne, '81 Alfred Percival Smith, '84 John W. Cadbury, Jr., '01

COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS.

Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., '88

Chairman

Henry Cope, '69 W. C. Lowry, '71

Dr. Thomas F. Branson, '80 Charles J. Rhoads, '03

J. Henry Scattergood, '96

Alfred M. Collins, '97 Dr. Francis B. Jacobs, '97

Alfred C. Maule, '99

Dr. Frederic C. Sharpless, 'co Henry S. Drinker, '00

C. Christopher Morris, '04 H. Norman Thorn, '04

Dr. James A. Babbitt.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S REPORT.

John M. Okie, '93

John W. Cadbury, Jr., 'or

COMMITTEE ON HALL OF FAME IN CRICKET PAVILION.

Alfred G. Scattergood, '08

Harold Evans, '07

Chairman William H. Roberts, Jr., '12

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF SENIOR CLASSES. Arthur N. Leeds, '80 Francis R. Strawbridge, '98

Frederick Myers, Jr., '09 Chairman

> EDWARD W. EVANS. Secretary.

